The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7334. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1875.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE SPRING FRESHETS.

DAMAGE DONE AT PORT JERVIS MUCH EXAGGERATED.

COOLER ESTIMATE OF THE LOSSES CAUSED BY THE FLOOD—THE DESTRUCTION OF THE TWO RAILROAD BRIDGES THE MAIN ITEMS—A FEW SHANTIES AND OTHER CHEAP BUILDINGS DESTROYED IN THE TOWN—HOW THE WATERS WERE KEPT IN THEIR PROPER CHANNEL—THE WORK OF REPAIR COMMENCED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, Thursday, March 18, 1875.

The measure of damage done by the breaking of the ice-gorge yesterday was very greatly exaggerated in the excitement of the first day. Last night and to-day a cooler examination has shown that, excepting the loss of the two bridges, the damage has been very slight. The houses that are injured and destroyed are all slight frame buildings, the most of them being shanties, and the damage to them has necessarily been small. The damage by water will probably figure up to a very small total, for the reason that every person in town was in full expectation of the flood and all articles which it was desirable to remove had been removed. The largest estimate made yesterday of damage done in the town was $100,000, and it is now thought that one-half that sum is a most liberal estimate. The damage done at points above the railroad bridge and below the bend in the river, situated half a mile below the suspension bridge and known as Simm's Clip, has not been reported in detail here, but that it will be slight is shown by the fact that the inundation covered only the ground between these two points.

GOOD EFFECTS OF THE BLASTING.

The reason of this escape from what threatened to be destruction to the entire town is twofold, but the principal one is undoubtedly the blasting out of the gorge. This blasting was done in a most judicious manner, and before the breaking of the ice above, an opening had been effected in the sharp bend of the river, (Simm's Clip,) where the strongest jam of ice had formed. Two fifty-pound caps of nitro-glycerine had been placed in position for further operations, and were ready to explode when the break-up began, and the explosion of this reserve at the exact moment when the break was needed at the bend aided the tremendous crush of the flood behind in forcing a passage through. It is thought that one of the fifty-pound caps failed to explode, and that it is floating down the river in the ice or lodged on the banks. It is, therefore, very possible that the country may be alarmed by a mysterious explosion in some secluded part, during the next Summer. It may be however, that the nitro-glycerene all exploded. At all events, the effect was all that was desired or expected.

A DAM OF COAL CARS.

The reason for the comparative harmlessness of the flood is a sort of dam that was formed by a long train of coal cars that were switched off on a side track above the town. The ice coming down on the crest of the tremendous wave which carried away the upper bridge, overturned this train of cars and the ice banked up against them, making a barrier that the flood was powerless to pass. This barrier guided the water into its natural channel and saved the upper part of the town, called Germantown, from destruction. The course of the flood was therefore checked at one important point and relieved at another, and the great catastrophe that threatened was diminished to the really merciful deliverance from danger that the town yesterday experienced.

THE COURSE OF THE FLOOD.

A brief description of the course of the flood will show this. The gorge, which has been the subject of experiment and wide comment for some time past, formed at Sim's Clip, a half mile below the town, and the blasting operations were begun near the famous rock in the river which is on the boundary line of three States—New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The ice had bound the river, which is really an insignificant stream, in firm fetters for a long distance above this gorge. These icy bonds began breaking, as was described in this morning's TIMES, just above the railroad bridge, three miles above the town, and, piling up against that bridge, the ice formed a dam that was not strong enough to withstand the freshet behind it. This barrier gave way, and two spans of the railroad bridge were carried down on the ice as lightly as a bunch of thistle-down, and the waters, piled fifteen or twenty feet high behind the bridge, in bursting their bonds, would have carried away the upper town had it not been for the barrier formed by the overturned cars. Sweeping around this train, the water and ice passed directly toward the town, still overflowing the river banks, and the two spans of the upper bridge, riding down on the ice, carried away the suspension bridge directly opposite the centre of the town. On went the mass of *débris* and ice, breaking away the crust over the river, until the gorge at Sim's Clip was reached, when for a moment it was checked, and the water began backing toward the town. Just at this moment the nitro-glycerine was exploded, and the town was saved, for the flood followed the river's course.

THE BROKEN RAILROAD BRIDGE.

The railroad bridge which was carried away is 800 feet in length, and the track is ten feet above the ordinary water mark. It is a trestle-work bridge, the trestles above the track being of wood, while the braces and stays below, of course, are of iron. It rests on four piers. Between the eastern abutment and the first pier flows the Delaware and Hudson Canal, while the third and fourth piers stand on the river bottom. There were therefore five spans from the eastern to the western abutment. Of these five, three—the three furthest to the west—have been carried away. The first span from the eastern abutment, passing over the canal, is not injured, excepting by the strain consequent on the fall of the others. The second span remains, only slightly damaged. The western end of this span lies almost on the river bank, the trestle-work having been broken in the crash that carried the next span away, and the rails and the upper trestle-work of timber are gone.

THE WORK OF REPAIR.

The scene at the bridge this morning is a curious one. About fifty men are at work under the directions of Superintendent Thomas. A cable has been stretched across the river just above, where a temporary ferry is to be put in operation. A temporary telegraph office of rough pine boards has been built at the end of the bridge, and the ice on the banks is being removed as rapidly as possible with pick and crowbar. The preparations for lifting the fallen span have been begun by digging through the ice and snow in a dozen spots for the erection of jacks to bolst it into place. This work is being pushed as rapidly as possible, and it is expected that by Monday night a temporary bridge with a single track will be in readiness. The necessity for this temporary bridge will not be of long duration, for it is announced that the Erie Railway Company has contracted with the Messrs. Watson, of Paterson, for the building of a new bridge at this point. The estimated damage to the old bridge, or rather the cost of replacing it, was this morning stated by Chief Engineer Chanute as $65,000, but the contract calls for an iron bridge, of the Post patent, for which $70,000 is to be paid. It is stipulated that the first span shall be completed in fifteen days, and the whole bridge shall be ready for use in three weeks thereafter. The total cost of the original structure was $103,000. It was erected only two years ago.

NO INTERRUPTION OF RAILROAD TRAVEL OR GENERAL BUSINESS.

The property of the Erie Railway Company escaped damage entirely, with the exception of this bridge; and no serious interruption to their business has occurred, as their through trains go by the Delaware and Lackawanna Road, while the local trains between New-York and this place run as usual. It is also true that no serious interruption to business occurred in Port Jervis. The gas company feared at one time that their works would have to stop, but the gas burned as usual last night and all the stores in the place did their usual business, and the bar-rooms had a most unusual run of custom. A decidedly unpleasant part of the work of reconstruction and rearrangement is the intense cold. The thermometer marks four degrees above zero, while the wind blows a gale, and a snow squall this morning makes the weather seem as wintry as Christmas.

INCIDENTS OF THE INUNDATION.

A TWO-MILE RACE AGAINST THE FLOOD IN A SLEIGH—PURSUED BY A CRASHING WALL OF ICE ALONG THE BANK OF THE RIVER—SCENE AT THE DESTRUCTION OF THE RAILROAD BRIDGE—DARING FEAT OF A TRACK SUPERINTENDENT, AND HIS NARROW ESCAPE—CONDITION OF GERMANTOWN.

From Another Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, Thursday, March 18, 1875.

Among the many incidents that attended the deluge of yesterday, none possess such thrilling interest as the two-mile race three citizens of this place had with the advancing flood. W. H. Nearfass and L. O. Rose, the former Supervisor of the town, and the latter a Superintendent of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, went in a sleigh two miles up the river to keep watch, in order that they might give an early warning to the inhabitants. It was about 7 o'clock in the morning, and they were driven up in a double sleigh. The road they took runs for nearly two miles on the top of the river bank, about four feet from the edge. The bank is of an average height of fifteen feet the entire distance, with the exception of a space of about a quarter of a mile, where a depression occurs, reducing the bank for that distance to a height of eight or nine feet. This low ground is between what is known as the Pine Woods Camp Ground, two miles west of Port Jervis, and the tavern of A. H. Rose, beyond the Camp Ground. It was to this latter place that the party drove. The river was rising slowly. To make further observations they drove to Rose's tavern. They had not been there long before their attention was called to a negro who had climbed to a high knoll on the Pennsylvania side of the river, and was looking steadily up the stream. Suddenly he threw up his hands, and shouted to some one in a house at the foot of the eminence to "Get out of there." The alarm was evidently not heeded, and the negro started precipitately down the hill, rolling most of the way. Entering the house, he soon appeared with an armful of household goods, followed by his wife and several children, and all hurried up the hill. There is a cluster of houses about Rose's tavern, and the inmates all laughed heartily at the negro's hasty exit, and scouted the idea that there was any danger from the expected flood. The gentlemen from Port Jervis, however, were of the opinion that the alarm of the colored man was caused by something he could see up the river from his high post, and were preparing to ascertain what it was when, half a mile up the stream, sweeping majestically around a bend, the object of the negro's alarm was seen in the form of a moving wall of ice, which seemed to be literally stalking along like a giant. The river commenced to rise rapidly where the party stood, and they saw that unless they got across the quarter of a mile of low ground at once their return to Port Jervis would be cut off. Buchanan, the driver, instantly turned his horses, the two others jumped in the sleigh, and the horses started under the whip as fast as they could run.

When the advancing flood was first seen by the three the river at Rose's was eight feet below the bank. By the time they got under way the ice had been lifted up even with the top of the bank, and was still rising rapidly, and traveling with great velocity. The race now began. The sleigh had not proceeded two lengths before the ice commenced filling the road in its rear with huge blocks, and was following the flying conveyance with a speed and noise that were fearful. The driver plied the whip at every jump of the horses, but, although they seemed to fly, the two yards' space between the sleigh and the ice was not increased by an inch. The horses were not many seconds clearing the low ground, and when they struck the foot of the declivity leading up to the higher bank the flood of ice almost touched the sleigh, and the occupants of the rear seat crowded up in front, momentarily expecting that some one of the thousands of huge blocks rushing along almost abreast of them would topple over and crush them. They reached the high bank, and although the icy wave rushed by them within three feet, they felt that they had escaped the greatest danger. Looking back over the road they had passed, they were filled with awe at the scene. Instead of the depressed land, with a narrow road crossing it, they saw that the hollow had become a mound of ice. Cakes weighing hundreds of tons lay piled up several feet where the road had been, and were even thrown clear across the road over the fence into the fields. It was through that low, gully like piece of land that it was thought the river would make its way if the ice-gorge did not give way when the high water came. But for the fact that the upper end of the gorge had worn away almost to that point, there is no doubt the flood would have been forced through there, and much greater damage would have followed than resulted from the inundation of yesterday.

A few hundred feet west of the residence of Wade Buckley, which is in the extreme upper part of Germantown, the river turns away from the road, and a flat of several acres reaches out to the river's edge. When the flood reached the flat the channel became blocked below, and the whole mass became for a time stationary. Presently, under the great pressure of the body of ice above, the flood took another course, and commenced sweeping through a low part of the flat, which would take it on the east side of Buckley's house and directly across the road. It was necessary for the parties in the sleigh to pass that spot first. Again Buchanan plied the whip, and his gallant team cleared the dangerous ground a length ahead of the wave, which swept across the road the next instant, and was soon carrying destruction before it in Upper Germantown.

SCENE AT THE DESTRUCTION OF THE RAILROAD BRIDGE.

The last man on the iron railroad bridge was Robert Frampton, a superintendent of track in the Erie employ. An engine, run by "Billy" Morris, had been making trips between the depot and the bridge, carrying Superintendent Thomas, and others. The last trip, they started to cross the bridge, and were going over it slowly. Besides the engine and Mr. Thomas, there were on the locomotive Engineer Van Wormer, Conductor Gorr, and two others. The ice was then lodged, and was piled very high up the stream, a clump of birch trees on a small island two or three hundred feet above the bridge being surrounded with ice half-way up to their tops. Engineer Van Wormer, who had been watching the ice, called the attention of the others to a peculiar swaying of the birch trees. This was soon followed by an undulatory movement of the ice, and Conductor Gorr exclaimed: "The ice is moving." They were half-way across the bridge, and in looking back over the track, Mr. Van Wormer replied: "Yes, and the bridge is moving, too!"

Superintendent Thomas saw that the bridge was swaying to and fro, and evidently getting beyond the control of its braces and supporters. "Billy" Morris at once reversed his engine, and although the ice was rapidly rising toward the very tiers on the bridge, and the structure began to tremble and crack, he dared only to move at a slow and most careful rate, for otherwise the jar would have hastened the fall of the the bridge, and hurled them all among the surging mass of ice below. When they reached the span on this side of the river, the others were swinging like a suspension bridge, and the ice was rolling up in huge billows beneath it. The engine got off the bridge in safety, and the shout that arose from those upon it showed how deep was their relief. Mr. Frampton, who was on the track at this end of the bridge at the moment the engine returned, suddenly remembered that it was nearly time for trains to be coming along toward the bridge from the west. No one on the other side knew of the condition of the bridge, and unless the fact could be communicated, the result would be terrible. There was only one way to get the information to the western side of the river, and that was for him to cross the bridge and carry the news himself. Without a moment's hesitation he started swiftly for the other side on the narrow walk at the side of the track. The bridge was rising then from its piers, and swayed like the basket of a balloon. Mr. Frampton continued on his way. When he reached the centre pier the two spans ahead of him began to move around and leave the abutment on the Pennsylvania side. It was impossible for him to go further on his perilous journey, and he was about to retrace his steps in despair. At that moment he saw the trackman of the first section above the bridge, who had come down to see the river. Pausing long enough to signal him to go back with a flag, Mr. Frampton started on his way back. He stepped from the river bridge on to the canal bridge not a second before the immense structure behind him fell with a crash and was carried down the stream.

CONDITION OF GERMANTOWN.

A great many people have been in Port Jervis to-day to see the effect of the flood on the place. The Germantown flats are still covered with water several feet deep, which is now frozen two ninches thick. There is no communication with the place by road, as every avenue leading there is buried beneath twenty feet of ice. The inhabitants have been busy all day trying to bring some order out of the chaos that surrounds them. About fifty houses are entirely ruined, and the damage to all is great. A large number of families are homeless, and now either dependent on friends or the public for at least temporary support. A meeting of the Village Trustees is to be held to-night to adopt measures to aid the people in the flooded districts in repairing their property and clearing away the ice.

SCENES AT GERMANTOWN.

WHERE THE FLOOD CAME—LATERAL RUSH OF THE WATER AND ICE—THE DAMAGE LESS THAN MIGHT BE EXPECTED—MASSES OF ICE, LOGS, TIMBERS, AND PORTIONS OF BUILDINGS SCATTERED ALL OVER THE PLACE—INDIVIDUAL LOSSES—CARELESSNESS OF THE RESIDENTS—SOME NARROW ESCAPES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, Thursday, March 18, 1875.

The scene this morning in the district of the village known as Germantown is most extraordinary, and the first impression caused is one of wonder that more damage was not done. Immense blocks of ice, some of them from twenty-five to thirty feet long, by fifteen or twenty feet wide, and from three to four feet thick, lie scattered about in the wildest confusion. The dwellings, which are all small frame buildings, occupied by mechanics and laboring men, although built on streets that intersect each other at regular intervals, generally stand alone, each surrounded by a small inclosure. When the ice in the river began to move the channel became dammed, and the water overflowed the banks, carrying the huge blocks of ice in its course. From the way in which the masses lie, and the direction in which the fallen timbers of the houses were thrown, and in which some of the houses were moved, it is evident that the pressure was lateral, that is to say, from the banks of the river toward the high land, and not downward, with the river course. To this the comparatively small amount of damage done is due, for had the ice come down with the current of the river it would have inevitably swept the whole of the lower part of the town away. The extent of the losses incurred in Germantown is in a great measure the fault of the people themselves. Even ordinary care and forethought on the part of the occupants of the dwellings and stores in the flooded district would have saved a large amount of property. As it was, instead of removing their furniture and families to a place of safety, they lounged about the town, watching the blasting operations carried on by Mr. Chanute, and the experiments made by others in trying to break up the gorge, and indulged in idle speculations as to when the break-up would finally come. The consequence was that when the ice did begin to move it caught many of them utterly unprepared. In very many cases the male occupants of the dwellings that were partially submerged only a few moments later were actually on the ice in the river when the alarm was given, and were compelled to flee for their lives and snatch up their children as they passed their homes on their way to the high ground. Of the 1,500 inhabitants of the place, but eight or ten remained, and to them no accident happened, the buildings in which they staid not being injured. The lateral advance of the rushing mass of ice and water was so great that the people had to run at the top of their speed in order to escape, and in one instance a man was seen waist deep in the water with a child in each arm surrounded by the floating ice. Another by the name of Lott tried to put his horse to a wagon, when the break began, to remove his family, but was overtaken by the water before he could do so. One of his neighbors, a Mr. Aber, went to his assistance and took one of his children and carried it to a place of safety, followed by Mrs. Lott, who carried another, the eldest holding her hand and running by her side. Happily the water began to subside after it had attained a height of from four to four and a half feet in the inhabited portion of the village, and no damage was done to property in the upper parts of the houses. Soon after the water had returned to the river a change in the weather occurred, and it became intensely cold, and everything froze hard and fast, many of the houses around which pools of water remained being completely surrounded by small lakes of ice this morning. The house of Mr. Michael Hogan, a two-story frame building, was moved forward about twenty feet, the site being occupied by a mound of ice blocks fully twenty feet high. At midday Mr. Hogan was busily engaged in tunneling into the heart of this mass, in order to get at his coal pile, which, he said, he knew ought to be somewhere inside. The house next to his, which was unoccupied, also of two stories, was moved forward twenty-five feet by the same pack. Neither of these buildings was injured otherwise, except by the water which entered the lower stories. The barns and out-houses of Mr. Carlow, a veterinary surgeon, were completely destroyed, the walls being crushed together and thrown down by the ice. His dwelling, a new house built only a year ago, received a singular injury, the foundation wall, which is of solid stone masonry, being crushed in for a space of several feet by a large block of ice, and the cellar, used as a kitchen, was literally packed full of fragments of ice and snow. Almost all the fences and shrubbery were swept away, and the ruined houses, broken trees, and out-houses, all mixed in inextricable confusion, present a bewildering scene of devastation. Some of the people were busily engaged during the day in removing their wet carpets and damaged furniture, evidently intending to make the best of their misfortune, while others, seeming not to have gotten over the shock, were wandering aimlessly about, talking over their losses. The lower portion of the town, known as "the flats," was also submerged, and is now covered with an immense mass of ice varying from three to twenty-five feet in height. Very few buildings of any consequence were in this part of the town, but what were are all more or less injured. One house was thrown on its side and carried some fifty feet from its original site. It would be impossible to make a correct estimate of the destruction of property in these two localities, as every family suffered to some extent.

Along the banks of the river the largest mounds of ice are to be found, in some places reaching the height of forty feet, massed and piled up in the most fantastic shapes. In one place some of the young men of the town found a large cave, some fifty feet long and twenty-five feet under the surface. They describe it as being very beautiful, being all of clear ice. At Matamoros, on the Pennsylvania side of the river, about half a mile above Port Jervis, Cornelius Westfall, a farmer, met with a serious loss. Just before the gorge gave way, the river being dammed, the ice and water began to enter his house, and the family took refuge in the barn, where they had driven all the stock. The river still continuing to rise, they got up in to the hay-mow to save themselves, where they had to remain until the flood went down. In the meantime the stables and cow-house were filled with water, and when it commenced to run out, which it did with great rapidity, the cows became frightened, and attempted to escape. Mr. Westfall, Jr., tried to prevent their leaving the cow-house, but could not succeed, and narrowly escaped being swept away himself. Five of the cows were carried down the stream, and perished. The horses were saved, as they were tied in their stalls and could not get loose, the water being nearly over their backs at one time. A lot of sheep and hogs, a number of chickens, and a flock of geese were also carried away from Mr. Westfall's place. His house was considerably damaged by the ice, and a barn containing about twenty-five tons of hay was destroyed. His loss is estimated at $1,500. Persons who were on the river banks below the gorge say they noticed several live animals go down the river, among them several hogs, which were squealing piteously. All along the river numbers of skunks and muskrats were seen fleeing from their holes from which they had been driven, many of them badly hurt by the ice. The river was easily crossed during the day, at Port Jervis, in small boats, and preparations were being made to establish a ferry to be used until the bridge can be repaired.

THE FLOODS AT OTHER POINTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

COMMUNICATION OPENED BETWEEN THE TWO PORTIONS OF PITTSTON—MARKS OF THE WATERS IN WEST PITTSTON—GREAT DAMAGE TO SOME OF THE BEST PORTIONS OF THE TOWN—THE SCENE LOOKING DOWN THE VALLEY—FEARS OF YET GREATER FLOODS ENTERTAINED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 18.—Communication was opened this morning between East and West Pittston, over the Susquehanna, by means of boats, although it was carried on only to a limited extent during the forenoon, owing to floating slabs of ice which descended occasionally, threatening the safety of the over-venturesome skiffs. Owing to the sharp, steep barriers of ice by which the eastern shore was girt, the span of an old bridge left standing on that side, and stretching some fifty feet into the river, was used as a landing stage, passengers descending to the canoes by means of a frail ladder lashed to the frame-work of the pier. Desirous of seeing the marks of the flood in West Pittston, which for two days had been shut in on all sides by a rushing river, a skiff was chartered from this crude stage. A muscular ferryman struggled with the tide, and rowed by the broken piers of the dismantled bridge, which lifted their heads above the flood. Clasped tightly around one of them, like an iron girdle, lay the skeleton of the railroad bridge, which had been swept down in the torrent from the Junction. On the opposite shore of the river a harbor had been cleared through the ice with axes, and here an eager crowd discussed the ravages of the flood. A few of the morning papers, which were brought over in the canoe, were passed from hand to hand and eagerly scanned by the multitude, who seemed most desirous of knowing what had happened in the world during the two days that they had been cut off from it. The handsome residences which adorn River street, running parallel with the river, were mostly deserted. The ice lay piled high in slabs from three to four feet thick on the lawns and up to the door-steps. Cellars were filled with water, which energetic citizens were pumping out. Handsome hedges were torn away, and the scene was saddening. Fully five streets away from the river bank huge blocks of ice were scattered through the thoroughfares, making them almost impassable. Viewed from the tower of the Everhart mansion, the valley presents a wild picture. Away down as far as the eye can reach the low lands are flooded, the waters not even sparing the cemetery, where it flows three feet deep, mixing up ice, slabs, and headstones in grim confusion. At Wintermoot's Island, three miles below Pittston, a stout gorge still spans the river, and turns the torrent from its natural course over 100 acres of the farming country. At West Pittston much loss was occasioned by the want of time to save anything when the flood came. Everything had to be abandoned. Lower down several houses lie capsized, and at present it is impossible to estimate the loss. Up the river an ice-gorge ten miles long, and commencing at Ransome, three miles from Pittston, still threatens this place. Thirteen miles of the Lehigh Valley Road are imbedded in ice, and several coal cars are buried up with the same material at Coxton. The people of West Pittston say the worst has not come yet, and in the event of a sudden thaw the entire country on that side of the river for twenty miles must inevitably be desolated.

RAPID RISE AND FALL OF THE RIVER AT HARRISBURG—THE DEBRIS OF BROKEN BRIDGES FLOATING BY—NO DAMAGE DONE IN THIS VICINITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, March 18.—The Susquehanna rose rapidly during yesterday and last night, and this morning was sixteen feet above low-water mark and covered thickly with floating ice. The débris of the bridges swept away at different points up the river passed this city between 11 and 12 o'clock to-day. The river is falling rapidly. No damage has been done in this vicinity, and all danger is past. Trains on the Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroads were delayed five or six hours by high water east and north of this city.

AT WILKESBARRE—SLOW FALL OF THE RIVER—A FIVE-MILE JAM OF ICE—THE RUSH OF THE WATER THROUGH FORTY FORT CEMETERY INTO KINGSTON—THE WILKESBARRE BRIDGE IN DANGER FROM THE DEBRIS OF OTHER BRIDGES—PREPARATIONS TO DESTROY THE THREATENING MASS JAMMED ABOVE.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 18.—The river has been falling slowly this afternoon, and is now nearly two feet lower than on Wednesday morning. There is no change in the ice in the main channel, and it is generally believed that it reaches to the bottom of the river. For some distance above the island gorge below the city, and from that point to Plainville, a distance of five miles, the ice is jammed up in a solid mass, several persons walked across the stream on it. At this place the depot of the Lehigh Valley Railroad and about twenty dwelling-houses were flooded. Just below here the Pittston bridges are jammed up in the ice in the main channel. For some distance above this station and nearly two miles below, the track of the railroad is covered with water and large cakes of ice. Nearly all the officials of the Lehigh Valley Railroad are now in this city, and a force of men have already been set to work in removing the ice. At Forty Fort, a little below and on the opposite side from Plainsville, the ice is piled up very high, and turns the water out of the channel. The water cut away through the beautiful Forty Fort cemetery, and swept down, flooding the flats, and rushed through the main streets of Kingston, filling cellars, drowning chickens, pigs and cattle. The citizens were badly frightened. Boats were rowed through some of the principal streets. From Kingston to Wilkesbarre the distance is one mile, and the water spread across the flats between the two places in an incredibly short space of time. A barn was swept away which had stood the floods of many years, and no fences whatever are left. Huge bowlders of ice were carried along with such force as to knock down and tear up great trees. All the telegraph poles on the flats are down, and communication in that way can only be had by way of Scranton. From the opposite end of the bridge at this place only a vast sea of ice can be seen until the eye reaches Kingston. A house close by has an ice boundary all around it, the cakes being piled against it as high as the tops of the first-story windows. The street railway is covered with massive bowlders of ice, which are heaped upon each other in some places to the height of ten or fifteen feet. In this city the water has ceased running over the banks of the canal. The cold weather of last night froze the water in many cellars to the depth of several inches. The bridge which has stood the floods of forty-eight years, is in a dangerous situation. A thaw will set the ice in motion, and if it does not carry off the structure the Pittston bridges will sweep down and destroy it. Fears are expressed by the residents of the Kingston side of the river that another rise of the water above would be stopped by the gorge and forced through the channel already formed through the cemetery, and sweep down upon Kingston. This would save Wilkesbarre further damage by allowing the ice to melt away gradually, but great damage would be done to Kingston, and many farms would be ruined.

The weather has not moderated any.

A committee from the stockholders of the Wilkesbarre bridge drove to Pittston to-day, and asked permission of the officers of the bridge companies there to destroy the bridges which were swept away and are now lodged above this city, in order to prevent their descent upon this one. The officers gave their consent, and preparations are now being made to burn the bridges at an early hour to-morrow morning. It will take ten days to clear the Lehigh Valley Railroad of ice should the water fall and there be no other rise. There are no mails north from here.

BREAKING OF THE ICE GORGE AT SUNBURY—A GREAT DANGER ESCAPED—THE BREAKING UP AND DESTRUCTION OF BRIDGES AT DANVILLE—THE SITUATION AT WATSONTOWN—THE RIVER BELOW THAT POINT—THE TOWN IN NO DANGER, BUT THE COUNTRY INUNDATED.

SUNBURY, Penn., March 18.—The ice-gorge here broke at 9 o'clock last night and went over the dam safely, before the great gorge between here and Danville came, which started soon after, bringing away with it several bridges, and completely tearing away the public bridge between here and the island, and knocking one span out of the other bridge from the island to Northumberland, the railroad bridges are safe, having been heavily loaded with coal-cars. But for the prior starting of the ice at this place, before the gorge reached here from above, the town would have been completely flooded.

SUNBURY, Penn., March 18.—The water in the west branch is gorged from Watsontown to Milton, and the water is spreading over the farms below Watsontown, and from there down the ice is not broken. The water at Watsontown is within four feet eleven inches of being as high as the great flood of 1865. Selin's Grove bridge is all right thus far. The West Branch is rising there slowly, and is about ten feet above low water-mark. The North Branch is still falling at Danville. The water was up to Mill street, the principal street, between the old Post Office and the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad. It was in all the store cellars, and up to the window-sills of some of the houses. The danger is all passed now.

The prospects below Watsontown on the west branch are about the same this evening. The town is in no danger, but the farms below are inundated and the river is running through the fields. The gorge has not moved. There is also a large gorge between here and Selins' Grove, below the dam, which contains part of the bridges which came down the North Branch, and which will likely carry off the Selins' Grove bridge when it moves.

THE WATER AT A STAND-STILL—DAMAGE ABOUT HALF A MILLION—WORKMEN CLEARING THE RAILROAD TRACK—MINERS STOPPING WORK.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PITTSTON, Penn., March 18.—The weather here still remains cold, and the water is at a stand-still to-day and clear of ice for half a mile each way, giving the people a chance to cross the river in boats at this point, the only way of communication with West Pittston. The loss of four bridges and the damage to property will reach more than half a million of dollars. The ice is again gorged at Ransom, three miles above this place, to the height of twenty feet, and extending up the river for about twenty miles. The Lehigh Valley Railroad track is entirely covered with ice, six feet in height, in the Narrows, two miles north of here. They have a gang of workmen digging through and trying to clear the track. It is impossible to say how soon they can run through. No trains have been able to reach here yet either way. A great many mines in this locality have stopped work on account of having no route left by which to ship their coal. The greatest anxiety exists in regard to the weather. Should it become warm enough to move the gorge, it will cause even more destruction than Tuesday's flood.

ONE BRIDGE CARRIED AWAY AND ANOTHER MUCH DAMAGED AT COLUMBIA—DAMAGE TO TELEGRAPH LINES AND RAILROAD TRACKS.

COLUMBIA, Penn., March 18.—The ice in the Susquehanna River at this point commenced running at 2:30 this afternoon and is still running past in one continuous mass at this hour—8 P. M. It carried away the winding bridge of the Tide-water Canal Company at Wrightsville and moved one of the piers of the Columbia Bridge twenty-eight inches out of its place, rendering the bridge impassable for the passage of trains. The ice and water have done considerable damage to the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks west of here, piling ice upon them, rendering the passage of trains impossible. It also swept down a great many telegraph poles, cutting off telegraphic communication with points between Columbia and Harrisburg. Considerable damage has been done to the Pennsylvania Canal Company's towing path, tearing it out, &c. Canal-boats were washed on the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Marietta and remain there. The houses, furnaces, &c., were all inundated at Chickies. The only losses reported are those of parties who had rafts carried off.

THE DELAWARE AND SCHUYLKILL AT PHILADELPHIA—NO DANGER FROM FLOODS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—The Delaware, opposite this city is clear of floating ice. Business is brisking up; there is a more active movement among vessels, and shippers look for a season of commercial prosperity.

The Schuylkill is now quite free from ice except at Peters Island and at a few points above that island, along the banks. The river has risen considerably by the sudden influx of waters from the hills and minor streams, caused by the rain and melting snow; and at Manayunk fears were entertained that the flood might cause another suspension of business. All danger of this, however, is believed to have passed.

MARYLAND.

PORT DEPOSIT AGAIN IN DANGER—RAPID RISING OF THE RIVER—ICE RUNNING DOWN AT THE RATE OF TWENTY MILES AN HOUR.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., March 18.—The river is rising rapidly here to-night, and some anxiety is felt. Great quantities of back ice are coming down, and if it gorges below it will occasion trouble here.

9:20 O'CLOCK P. M.—The river is still rising, and immense quantities of ice and some timber are passing down. The railroad is covered in some places.

11 O'CLOCK P. M.—The river has been rising rapidly all the evening. The depot is now almost surrounded, and the telegraph office may have to be abandoned during the night. The river is full of floating ice, running at the rate of twenty miles an hour. Should a gorge form at Havre de Grace it will cause great destruction here.

THE BRIDGE AT CONAWINGO GOING.

CONAWINGO, Md., March 18—8 P. M.—The river has risen ten feet in the last two hours. The bridge here will doubtless go.

THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE ABANDONED—NO NEWS AFTER MIDNIGHT.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19—1:45 A. M.—The telegraph operator at Port Deposit left his office in a boat at midnight. Since then nothing has been heard from him. No further intelligence has been received from Havre de Grace, telegraphic communication being interrupted.

NEW-YORK.

ICE-GORGE ON THE SUSQUEHANNA AT HOOPER—FARMS AND ROADS FLOODED—THE VILLAGE SAFE.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 18.—The ice-gorge at Hooper is settling and the water is gradually wearing a channel underneath so that the course of the river is not likely to be changed. Hooper is a small village, and stands up out of danger. Farms and roads are inundated considerably by back water so as to prevent travel with teams, but the farmhouses are out of the water, and are in no great danger. Close inspection of the gorge to-day shows that it is not more than three miles long and from one-eighth to one-fourth of a mile wide, and is made up mostly of small cakes of ice. The ice loosened for a mile and a half below the gorge to the Union Village bridge last evening, but did not break up. Union Village is not in great danger. The present site of the gorge is in a nest of islands, all of which are completely covered, as are nearly all of the bushes marking the river banks. The water sets back a little to Binghamton, but the city is in no danger.

THE HUDSON STATIONARY AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 18.—A change in the temperature here has stopped the flow of water into the river, and the flood in the latter has fallen about twenty inches.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 19—1 A. M.—The lowest barometer continues moving southward into Texas, and areas of high pressure are over the upper lakes and the North-west, and off Cape Hatteras. South-easterly winds, warmer, threatening, and rainy weather prevail in the Gulf and South Atlantic States; north-east winds, with snow, from Ohio to Iowa. Clear, colder weather prevails in Minnesota and New-England. The rivers rose on Thursday at Cincinnati and Louisville, and fell at Pittsburg and St. Louis.

PROBABILITIES.

For Friday, in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, falling barometer, north-east to south-east winds, warmer, cloudy weather, and rain, with a norther in Western Texas.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, the lakes, and the Middle States, rising, followed by falling, barometer, north-east to north-west winds, except possibly south-east in portions of the Middle States, stationary or lower temperatures, cloudy weather, and possibly rain or snow.

For the upper lakes and thence to the Missouri Valley, stationary or higher barometer, light north-east winds, shifting to southerly, clear, colder weather, and occasional snow.

For New-England, rising barometer, colder north-west winds, and partly cloudy weather.

The rivers will continue falling at Pittsburg and St. Louis, but rise slightly elsewhere.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	45°	15°	3:30 P. M.	57°	29°
6 A. M.	45°	17°	6 P. M.	51°	28°
9 A. M.	48°	14°	9 P. M.	50°	26°
12 M.	55°	21°	12 P. M.	48°	25°

Average temperature yesterday.......21⅞°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......49⅞°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A serious fire occurred yesterday in the Sturtevant Furniture Manufacturing Company's building, in Boston, originating from the sparks from a tar-kettle in the street. The flames spread with great rapidity, and a general alarm was sounded, but, by the efforts of the firemen, the fire was confined to a comparatively small space. The losses are as follows: Sturtevant Company, $25,000; fully insured; Alpheus Hardy, $3,000; insured; Peters & Jones, $3,000; insured; Beal & Hooper, $3,000; insured; Charles E. Meyer, not known.

The livery-stable of Miles Parker and the grocery of Mrs. Timmons, at Cairo, Ill., were destroyed by fire Wednesday night. There were twenty-two horses and about a dozen buggies and considerable harness in the stable. All was consumed but two buggies. The property is not insured.

An attempt was made Wednesday night to burn a frame building occupied by the congregation of the Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart, in Philadelphia, adjoining a church building in course of erection. The fire was extinguished.

A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 18.—The Democratic Legislature passed a bill to-day calling a convention and ordering an election for delegates on the first Thursday of August. The object is to overturn the present Constitution and revolutionize the State for the Democrats, preparatory to the campaign of 1876. The Legislature will adjourn *sine die* on Monday.

THE LIFE-SAVING STATIONS AND THE GIOVANNI—A SERIOUS CHARGE.

BOSTON, March 18.—A correspondent of the *Advertiser*, and an eye-witness, attributes the loss of the thirteen lives of the crew of the Italian bark Giovanni, which was lately wrecked off Cape Cod, to the cowardice and incompetency of two men, Capt. David Atkins and E. P. Worthen, in charge of life-saving stations No. 6 and No. 7. He charges them with refusing to send boats when their men were ready to man them. An investigation and the punishment of these men are demanded.

AN AMERICAN STEAM-BOAT LAKE AND RIVER LINE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 18.—A meeting of capitalists was held in this city to day for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the Rochester and Montreal Steam-boat Company. An immense amount of capital was represented, and the prospects are that by 1876 an American line of steam-boats will ply on Lake Ontario and the River St. Lawrence.

THE MOBILE RACES YESTERDAY.

MOBILE, March 18.—At the Magnolia running races to-day Cottrell's b. f. Winifred won the dash of one mile. Time, 1:51.

Winifred also won two in three of the mile heats. Time, 1:52½, 1:50¾.

In the trotting races, Lewis Scranton's br. m. Jennie Best won two in three of the mile heats. Time, 2:40¾, 2:41½.

There was a large attendance.

FAILURE IN BALTIMORE—"SHORT" IN GOLD IN NEW-YORK.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—The failure of Hooper, Reese & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 122 Baltimore street, was announced to-day. No particulars are stated, but the house is said to be short in gold, principally in New-York.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

PASTOR HALLIDAY AND PLYMOUTH CHURCH RECORDS.

THE MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF DEACONS AND THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE—VIGOROUS DEBATE BETWEEN COUNSEL—THE PLAINTIFF EXAMINES THE CHURCH RECORDS, AND MR. SHEARMAN BECOMES EXCITED—SUBSTANTIAL AGREEMENT OF MRS. MOULTON'S AND MR. HALLIDAY'S TESTIMONY.

The testimony yesterday was not particularly interesting, but during the session subsequent to recess Mr. Shearman's unusual activities and his eager clinging to certain records of the Examining Committee and Board of Deacons of Plymouth Church, which he claimed to have brought into the case by way of courtesy, but which opposing counsel insisted on putting in evidence as a matter of right, gave an amusing complexion to the proceedings. There were but few ladies in court yesterday, Mrs. Beecher being the only one known to be prominently connected with the proceedings. Mrs. Beecher was accompanied by a lady friend. Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Field, Mrs. Shearman, and Miss Bessie Turner, as well as several other ladies who usually occupy seats in the court-room, were absent. The plaintiff, according to his custom, was present during the whole of the day, and the defendant attended during the opening session. Mr. Evarts was late in attendance, but his presence was not necessary while the first two witnesses were on the stand. It is stated that the distinguished counsel has taken up his quarters in Brooklyn to avoid the frequent trips across the East River.

Mr. Charles Forester, who is employed in the newspaper department of the New-York Post Office, and Mr. James Gayler, Superintendent of the City Delivery, were examined. In the first instance the object was to prove that the *Golden Age* was stopped in the Post Office because Mrs. Woodhull's Steinway Hall lecture was inclosed in it, it being transient matter which should be paid for in stamps, and that Mr. Tilton had assumed the responsibility and had paid [illegible] for additional postage. This was substantially proved, but Mr. Fullerton said he was instructed that the inclosure was not the Steinway Hall lecture.

Mr. Halliday then took the stand. He testified, in the first place, to an interview with Mr. Moulton in the Fall of 1872. He called on Mr. Moulton in the evening, but, as he was not at home, he called again the following morning. Mr. Moulton was going to New-York, and asked him to call again in the evening. He called in the evening, and again the following morning, but he was not in. He saw him subsequently. Witness testified, in substance, that he communicated to him the interview with Mr. Tilton when Mr. Bell was present, mentioning the insinuation of Mr. Tilton and his declining to make specific charges. Mr. Moulton, he said, pronounced the scandal to be baseless and utterly without foundation. He also said, in response to other inquiries of witness, that Mr. Beecher was guiltless, bringing his hand down on the table with emphasis. Witness also described Mr. Moulton as saying, "Do you think if that man was guilty I would allow him to sit at the table with my wife, as he frequently does." A conversation with Mr. Tilton was then deposed to concerning his membership of Plymouth Church. In that conversation witness said that he told Mr. Tilton that, if he had charges against Mr. Beecher, it was his duty to prefer them, or else hold his tongue. Mr. Tilton replied, "What if he was guilty of adultery." Witness answered, "Mr. Tilton, you told me in Mr. West's presence that your wife was as pure as an angel." "Oh," said he, "my case against Mr. Beecher is wholly irrespective of my wife." In reference to the action of Plymouth Church in regard to the West charges, Mr. Halliday stated that it was he, and not Mr. Beecher, who made a report to the Examining Committee. Mr. Shearman here offered to show by oral evidence the action of Plymouth Church in respect to the scandal, as indicated by a discussion in the Board of Deacons. This proposition brought out a renewal of the objection of plaintiff's counsel, to the effect that such proof as this should be by the records. The objection was held good, and the record of the meeting of the Board of Deacons was handed to witness. He read from it the names of the persons who were present at the meeting, and stated that some resolutions were adopted at that meeting. Proof was then given of the legal constitution of the meeting according to the rules of Plymouth Church. Mr. Shearman next proposed to give oral evidence concerning certain transactions which occurred at that meeting, and which were not made matters of record. He quoted from Greenleaf's book on evidence in support of his proposition. Plaintiff's counsel denied that such testimony was admissible, and contended further that, so far as the evidence had been already developed, it was an informal meeting, held after the regular meeting of the Board of Deacons of which the record was in existence. It was also argued that no resolution on this subject could have been presented to the board, as they had no jurisdiction, and further, it was shown that the minutes which contained the statement that the board adjourned contained no resolution on the subject of this scandal. The court thought that oral proof might be given to the extent that the matter was introduced, and that no action was taken. It was first shown that Mr. Beecher was not present, and that the subject of the Woodhull scandal was introduced, but Mr. Halliday was unable to answer to the question as to whether anything was done apart from what was said. The discussion was again renewed by Mr. Evarts, Mr. Beach responding, and one of those passages which for the time being appear to be very formidable and very earnest, and then subside into nothingness, occurred between counsel. Judge Neilson briefly described the attitude of the question to be whether there was no action taken or whether the conclusion arrived at was that there should be no action. Mr. Halliday then testified that essentially there was a resolution passed to the effect that it was inexpedient to take any action in the matter, and that there was no dissent from this proposition. He was then asked if, so far as he knew, Mr. Beecher had anything to do in influencing that action, and he replied that he had nothing to do in influencing that or anything else. "This will not do," interposed his Honor, and he at once directed the latter part of the answer to be stricken out. This concluded the direct examination, and the court adjourned for recess.

After recess the cross-examination of Mr. Halliday was taken up by Mr. Fullerton. His impression, he said, was that there were persons present at the meeting of the Board of Deacons other than those mentioned in the record. Mr. Bell was present, he thought, when the subject of the Woodhull scandal was discussed. Substantially there was a resolution adopted to the effect that it was inexpe-

dient to take any action, but formally there was not. He denied having stated that it was Mr. Beecher's wish that no action should be taken. He was further questioned on the subject, and admitted having stated that Mr. Beecher had said he would treat the matter with silent contempt. "Had you an object in making such a statement?" and the witness answered, "Yes and no." "Which is true?" queried counsel, and the witness replied, "Both." "We shall leave the matter there," said Mr. Fullerton. The book containing the record was here put in evidence, and shortly afterward Mr. Shearman observed Mr. Tilton scanning its pages. He objected vehemently, and insisted on having its custodianship. Mr. Fullerton quietly interposed, but Mr. Shearman displayed the utmost anxiety to get possession of the record. This doubtless led counsel to infer that it contained something which it was deemed desirable to conceal, and accordingly he commenced to cross-examine the witness out of it, directing him to turn to the next meeting of the Board of Deacons. Mr. Shearman grew excited, and insisted on the observance of courtesy. Mr. Fullerton became even calmer, and urged the maintenance of right. Judge Neilson suggested that the book could be obtained at any time by subpœna, but it was answered that, Plymouth Church being a corporation, the book could not be reached in that way. Then Mr. Fullerton, after going through the records of several meetings of the Deacons and finding nothing, turned the book over to Mr. Beach for further scrutiny. A similar scene was enacted a little later in reference to the records of the meetings of the Examining Committee, and ended as before, in favor of the plaintiff. There was yet another scene when Mr. Shearman interrupted a statement which the witness was about to make in answer to Mr. Fullerton. Mr. Fullerton quietly remarked that it was not proper for Brother Shearman to interrupt Mr. Halliday's "argument." Thereupon Mr. Shearman bristled up, and stated that counsel had selected two classes of witnesses for insult—clergymen and ladies; but Mr. Fullerton's imperturbable calmness was in no way ruffled, and being too adroit a master of fence for Mr. Shearman, the latter finally subsided into quiet and seeming ill-temper.

Mr. Halliday's cross-examination was then continued. Counsel, after some other questioning, took witness back to the meeting of the Board of Deacons, and inquired whether he had any conversation with Mr. Bell in reference to the proposed meeting. He did not recollect Mr. Bell's saying that he had some word from Mr. Beecher, and that Mr. Beecher did not wish to have any meeting of the Board of Deacons.

Mr. Halliday's first interview with Mrs. Moulton at her house was then the subject of inquiry. It was, he said, merely a pastoral call. He went there again on the morning of the day on which the meeting of Deacons was held. He inquired of Mrs. Moulton how she became mixed up in the Woodhull and Claflin scandal, and she replied in effect that Mr. Beecher was her Pastor, and had been from her childhood; that she believed in him, and that nothing they could say would alter her confidence in him, or her affection for him, one particle. This was substantially the evidence given by Mrs. Moulton. His attention was then directed to other matters in Mrs. Moulton's testimony, and there was no substantial variation between the two accounts of the interview. Mr. Halliday was next cross-examined in relation to the West charges, which he believed were presented by Mr. West himself. A third specification was added, and the charges were again presented. He could not say what action was taken on the West charges, but would consult the minutes. He said that there was action taken in the first instance as to the prosecution of the West charges as amended, but irregularities were afterward discovered. There were several "comings" and "goings," and the final specific action he could best state when he had seen the minutes. He was opposed to the prosecution of the West charges, on the ground that they were not in proper shape for presentation. He was pressed at considerable length as to whether he had advised Mr. West not to prosecute the charges after they had been perfected, and this portion of the inquiry is still open, and will be resumed this morning.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

After the jury roll had been called Mr. Hill requested permission of the court to examine a few witnesses from the Post Office. Their examination, he said, would not take long, and it would be a convenience for them to get away. The court having assented, Charles Forrester was then sworn and examined by Mr Hill.

Q.—Mr. Forrester, where do you reside? A.—No. 208 Henry street, New-York.

Q.—What is your present employment? A.—Superintendent of the City newspaper-room, New-York Post Office.

Q.—How long have you been so employed? A.—I have been in the New-York Post Office for the last thirty years.

Q.—Were you employed in the Post Office, in the newspaper department, in November or December, 1871? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect of any occasion when there was a trouble with the passage of the *Golden Age* newspaper through the mails in consequence of something which was circulated with it, or sent to the office with it?

Mr. Fullerton—One moment, Sir.

Mr. Morris objected to.

The Court—What do you propose to prove by this, Mr. Hill?

Mr. Evarts—Why do you object to the question?

Mr. Morris—Because it is immaterial and improper.

Mr. Hill—Well, Sir, our purpose in offering this evidence is this, to show by this witness that the Steinway Hall speech of Mrs. Woodhull had been printed and was about to be circulated—was sent to the office along with the *Golden Age* newspaper through the mails in consequence of something which was circulated with it, or sent to the office with it; that was the only objection; there was no other objection to it.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes. That is all.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES GAYLER.

James Gayler was next sworn, and examined as follows, by Mr. Hill:

Q.—What is your business? A.—I am General Superintendent of the City Delivery New-York Post Office.

Q.—How long have you been engaged in that employment? A.—Since April 1, 1872.

Q.—What was your business or employment before that time? A.—Special Agent Post Office Department.

Q.—For how long? A.—I was appointed in 1864.

Q.—Is that a duty under the General Post Office Department, or under the New-York Post Office? A.—Under the General Post Office Department.

Q.—You were assigned to the New-York Post Office? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you hear Mr. Forrester examined just now? A.—I did.

Q.—Do you recollect the occasion spoken of by him? A.—Yes.

Q.—Please explain what, if any, connection Mr. Tilton had with that transaction, and what was done between you and him with respect to that Steinway Hall speech, and the *Golden Age* newspaper, as sent to the office, as described by Mr. Forrester.

Mr. Beach—I understand it is proposed to prove that Mr. Tilton assumed the payment of additional postal charge which the authorities saw fit to make upon that paper. I am not able to conceive the materiality of that connection, and I object to it. Here was a public lecture, delivered by a public lecturer, printed by the paper of which Mr. Tilton had the control and proprietorship, circulated in the ordinary way, and paying postal duty upon it. What has that to do, Sir, with this issue? The lecture is not in evidence, its character is not under inquiry here, and it is simply the circumstance that an editor of a public paper publishes a public lecture, and pays the postal duty upon it. Now, I submit to your Honor that it has not the remotest relevancy to any issue in this case, and is not proper, as a circumstance bearing upon any legitimate question, to be discussed in this case, and that it is such irrelevant matter as ought not to be introduced for the purpose of any debate by counsel—has no relation to the merits of this action; it has no connection with the relations which may be imputed as between Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull. It is the ordinary duty of a public printer or publisher, in the circulation of a public document about which it may be supposed the public feel some interest, and no legitimate influence or consequence in any relation either to persons or subject matter can be properly derived from such a circumstance. I submit to your Honor that it ought not to be permitted to go in evidence.

The Court—This, no doubt, will be very brief. I think the witness may answer.

Mr. Beach—Is it to be settled that we are to take irrelevant, immaterial evidence simply because it is brief or because the witnesses are here?

The Court—No.

Mr. Beach—Now, if your Honor cannot see a material connection between this evidence and the duty your Honor and the jury have to perform in this case, I submit that we should have a strict application of the rules of evidence. We have got immaterial and irrelevant matter and side issues enough to be discussed in this action without unnecessarily accumulating it.

Mr. Fullerton—Aside from that, I am instructed that this difficulty did not grow out of the attempt to transmit the Steinway Hall speech through the mails; it was not the lecture at all; and it involves the necessity of our going into proof upon that subject, upon that side issue, consuming more time than necessary in the trial of this case. I trust your Honor won't admit it because it is brief.

The Court—No; not solely for that reason, and that would be no answer. I think I will take the answer, Mr. Hill.

Mr. Hill—Stenographer, please read the question.

The Stenographer—"Please explain what, if any, connection Mr. Tilton had with that transaction, and what was done between you and him with respect to that Steinway Hall speech and the *Golden Age* newspaper as sent to the office?"

The Witness—Mr. Tilton came into my office, and we had a conversation in regard to the stoppage of the exchanges of the *Golden Age*, with this so-called supplement in the same package with them, and I contended that it was not a supplement—not a bona fide supplement, and that if sent through the mails, under the laws and regulations, it should be paid at transient rates of postage. He disputed my view of the matter, but said that it would cause great inconvenience to the *Golden Age* if those exchanges did not go out on that day; that he wanted them sent out at once particularly, and said if I would submit the case to the Post Office Department in a letter, that in case the decision was adverse to him, he pledged his word to pay the postage, which would have been payable at the transient rates. He asked me if that would be satisfactory. I told him, "Yes;" although it was not strictly regular, as such postage should be prepaid by stamps, yet, under the circumstances, I would recommend the Postmaster to let them go forward, and would submit the case to the department; and Mr. Tilton left me with that understanding. That is all the personal interview I had with Mr. Tilton about the matter.

Mr. Hill—Now, Mr. Gayler, the exchanges, with this so-called supplement, were then forwarded? A.—I recommended it to the Postmaster; I do not know of my own knowledge that they were forwarded.

Q.—Now, please state what, if any, action was had between the New-York Post Office and Mr. Tilton, or his office, with respect to the matter after the decision was made—just in a word.

Mr. Beach—Well, that is objected to.

The Court—Did you see Mr. Tilton again in respect to it?

The Witness—No, Sir.

Mr. Hill—I propose to show that the decision was forwarded to Mr. Tilton subsequently, and the sum of $100 for the extra postage was sent to the Post Office Department from Mr. Tilton's office—not through any personal interview with this gentleman, but of his knowledge as a business man; that is all.

Mr. Beach—That is objected to.

The Court—I do not think you can show any thing without bringing Mr. Tilton in directly.

Mr. Hill—I suppose that I can show that this gentleman sent a message to Mr. Tilton, stating the amount and what the decision was?

The Court—No; not what the decision was.

The Court—Did you send a message to him?

The Witness—I took a message there; I took the letter of the department to the office.

Mr. Hill—Yourself? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he pay the additional postage? A.—He was not there.

Q.—You left the message at his office? A.—Yes, Sir; the next day but one after this.

Q.—Please state if the money was sent to the Post Office? A.—It was; it came to my hands in a check.

Q.—How much? A.—$100

The Court—Very well.

Mr. Hill—Be kind enough to state if you recollect what this so-called speech was? A.—It was a pamphlet—an octavo pamphlet, I think, as I remember it.

Q.—Can you recollect whether it was this speech that has been referred to? A.—I cannot recollect that directly; that has been my impression about it; at that time I had an impression it was the Steinway Hall speech.

Q.—Yes? A.—That was previous to my interview with Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Now, Mr. Gayler, can you fix the time when this occurred? A.—No, I cannot fix that with any sort of certainty at all; I have not the date; I am perfectly uncertain on that point.

Q.—Can you say what year it was? A.—I can, perhaps, scarcely say that now, because, after I took my present position I was sometimes called in by Gen. Jones, who was then Postmaster, to state about matters of this sort, but I think it must have been previous to April, 1872, because I would not have written to the Post Office Department as Special Agent, after I had resigned the position.

Mr. Shearman—Very well, that is all.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MR. GAYLER.

Mr. Fullerton—You did not read this octavo pamphlet? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Therefore you cannot speak with any recollection of what it was? A.—Only the external appearance of it; I remember seeing such a pamphlet.

Mr. Beach—Well, have you any recollection of the title-page—any present recollection, so that you can speak about it? A.—No, Sir, I have not.

Mr. Fullerton—Had it a title-page? A.—It was printed without a cover, as I remember, with a title-page.

Q.—Without a cover? A.—Without a cover.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes?

Mr. Beach—You are sure this was before April, 1872? A.—Yes, Sir; I am sure of the circumstance.

Mr. Fullerton—Was it not a *Golden Age* tract? A.—Well, it was claimed as a supplement to the *Golden Age*.

Q.—Was it not called a *Golden Age* tract? A.—That I do not remember—any part of the title.

Mr. Beach—About what was the size of the pamphlet? A.—I do not know as I could tell you.

Q.—About that in size? [holding up a small-sized book to witness.] A.—No, Sir; it was larger than that; that is, it was not so thick, but it was—

Q.—Larger than that? [exhibiting another book.] A.—Yes, Sir, larger than that.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

Mr. Shearman—This? [showing witness a third book of a different size.] A.—That is about the size of the pamphlet.

Mr. Hill—Of the page? A.—Well, of the paper of the pamphlet—

Mr. Shearman—That is what is called regular octavo size, is it not? A.—Yes, Sir; that is what I take to be regular octavo.

Q.—*This* is a small octavo; *this* is a large octavo—*this* is a full octavo, a medium octavo, [indicating different sizes to which the testimony has referred.] Can you say whether it was small octavo or full octave or medium? A.—I should think it was about *that* size.

Q.—Well, that is a small octavo. A.—It had no cover on; it was white.

Mr. Shearman—We will show what the pamphlet was—

Mr. Fullerton—When you do, it will not be the Steinway Hall lecture.

Mr. Shearman (to the witness)—That is all.

Mr. Fullerton—That is all.

REV. SAMUEL B. HALLIDAY RECALLED.

Mr. Halliday's direct examination was then resumed.

Mr. Shearman—Mr. Halliday, do you recollect any interview between yourself and Mr. Moulton in the Fall of 1872? A.—I do, Sir.

Q.—Can you state whether you called on Mr. Moulton? if so, when? A.—My first call at Mr. Moulton's house, or upon him, or to see him, was on the evening of the interview with Mr.—the evening of the morning of the interview that I had with Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Yes? A.—I think it was—it was on Monday, and I think the 18th of November. I called at Mr. Moulton's residence, and he was not at home.

Q.—Yes? Did you call again? If so, when? A.—I called the next morning, about 8:30 o'clock.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Moulton then? A.—He was, I think, not yet up. He came down stairs after I had been there a few minutes, and said to me, "I know what—"

Mr. Fullerton—One moment, one moment.

Mr. Shearman—Well, what is the objection, Mr. Fullerton?

Mr. Fullerton—The objection is that he has answered your question and is going on now to say something that has not been inquired about.

Mr. Shearman—Then I ask what Mr. Moulton said?

Mr. Fullerton—I object to that.

The Court—If this is anything he has been interrogated about you may ask it.

Mr. Shearman—It happens to be something about which the plaintiff's counsel interrogated Mr. Moulton quite fully.

The Court—Well, let us see.

Mr. Shearman—We are entitled to the rest of the conversation.

Mr. Fullerton—No.

Mr. Shearman—I can't see why not.

The Court—You can inquire into the same matter that they inquired about.

Mr. Shearman—I am asking about the same matter, if your Honor please; it is the same occasion.

The Court—State your question with a view to that.

Mr. Morris—What is the purpose of the examination?

Mr. Shearman—Well, if the plaintiff's counsel will tell me for what purpose they introduced this conversation with Mr. Moulton, perhaps Mr. Halliday will tell them for what purpose I give them the whole of it.

Mr. Morris—It is not proper, if it is to contradict. They should lay the proper foundation.

The Court—There is no difference of opinion about that, of course. They have examined Mr. Moulton as to certain matters—

Mr. Shearman—Yes, Sir.

The Court (continuing)—Occurring in the interview between himself and Mr. Halliday. You have a right to call Mr. Halliday's attention to what Mr. Moulton said, and take his answers on those points.

Mr. Shearman—I take it, your Honor, that I have a right to do more than that, even. If this had been on the cross-examination, that we brought this out, then I would of course submit to the rule that is laid down, and we would ask Mr. Halliday the precise question. But it was the plaintiff's counsel who brought out this interview between Mr. Moulton and Mr. Halliday. They brought out Mr. Moulton's version of it, and clearly we have a right to bring out Mr. Halliday's version of the whole conversation. We are not limited to the particular things that Mr. Moulton admitted he said on the direct examination. This case stands on an entirely different footing from that of the other witnesses.

The Court—I understand that it stands on a different footing. I have said more than once that you are at liberty to correct and contradict anything that Mr. Moulton said on their direct examination.

Mr. Shearman—I am satisfied. [To the witness]—Then, Mr. Halliday, will you state the conversation between you and Mr. Moulton on that occasion?

Mr. Fullerton—Now, that embraces, Sir, a variety of subjects, probably, and something more than was alluded to by Mr. Moulton.

The Witness—Not on that occasion, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—You don't know, probably.

Mr. Shearman—We ask only, of course, for the conversation so far as it relates now to this matter in controversy.

The Court—Go on, Mr. Halliday, and state.

The Witness—There was no conversation at all, except Mr. Moulton simply saying, "I know what you want, but I cannot talk to you this morning; I have been up all night, and I must go to New-York as soon as I get my breakfast," and escorted me to the door.

Q.—Did he say anything at the door? A.—Asked me to call again in the evening at 7:30 o'clock or 7, I have forgotten which.

Q.—Did you call again? A.—I did.

Q.—When? A.—At the hour that he appointed on Tuesday evening.

Q.—Did you see him then? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you call again? A.—I did, the following morning.

Q.—Did you see him then? A.—I did not.

Q.—When did you next see him, and where? When did you see him, and where? A.—Mrs. Moulton brought to me on Saturday evening—the following Saturday evening, being Nov. 23, I think—I fix the dates from points—

Q.—Well, that is right; Nov. 23 was Saturday. A.—Nov. 23, about 7 o'clock, I think it was; it was after dark, at all events, or in the dark; Mrs. Moulton came to my door with a note from Mr. Moulton saying he would be in during that evening—that he had not had an hour during the week at his command; it was very brief; I think, in substance, that was the note, and I was told that it was an invitation for me to call down there—

Mr. Fullerton—Oh, well!

Mr. Shearman—Never mind; make it as short as you can. Did you go to see Mr. Moulton in pursuance of that invitation? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you see him? A.—I did.

Q.—Where? A.—In the parlor first.

Q.—Where did you have any conversation with him? A.—Mr. Moulton said, to prevent interruption, we would go to the library, which was on the fourth floor of the house—I think the fourth floor, but the top floor, at all events.

Q.—Now, did you there have any conversation upon this general subject with Mr. Moulton? A.—I said to Mr. Moulton—

Q.—Never mind. I ask you if you had it there? A.—I did.

Q.—Now, will you state the circumstance of that conversation? A.—I said at first to Mr. Moulton: "I am not here out of curiosity. I do not want to know anothing, I do not want to see anything that you do not want me to know or to see. I was surprised by a call at my house last Monday morning from Mr. Tilton, with whom I conversed in the presence of Mr. George A. Bell. He said he called at my house at your request, and that, after denying the Woodhull scandal entirely, he then said: 'I want you now to observe confidentially everything that I say to you,' insisting upon it that it was in the most absolute confidence that he had to say what he now should say, and though he made no specifications, he made various insinuations against Mr. Beecher."

Mr. Morris—No, no; one moment.

Mr. Shearman—This gentleman does not understand—

The Court—I understand this is what Mr. Halliday said to Mr. Moulton.

Mr. Shearman—Exactly.

The Court—In reciting to him what occurred between him and Mr. Tilton.

The Witness (continuing)—"But while he would make no specific charges, he referred me to you for the confirmation of the insinuations which he made, saying that you had written documents in regard to it—urging me to come." I then said that Mr. Bell wanted him to come with me, but he objected.

Q.—He? Who?

The Court—Mr. Tilton.

The Witness—Mr. Tilton objected. Mr. Moulton said immediately—I think it was the first thing he said: "Did Mr. Bell hear all that was said?" I said: "Yes, he did; he came in a few moments before Mr. Tilton; but subsequently, when Mr. Bell came in—Mr. Tilton, at least, came in before Mr. Bell—but, subsequently, when Mr. Bell came in, only a few minutes after, I repeated to him what he had already said to me." Mr. Moulton then alluded—I cannot use very much of the language in which he denied the truth of the scandal, but among the phrases he used were such as "baseless;" that the story was "utterly baseless," "without foundation," and that it was a perfect shame that anybody should believe such a story from such a source as against the life of Mr. Beecher for five and twenty years in Brooklyn; manifesting—

Mr. Beach—No, no.

Mr. Shearman—No.

The Witness—Using the strongest language in condemnation of that.

Mr. Fullerton—Just one moment.

Mr. Shearman—I think that is proper. The witness cannot always recall the precise language, nor put it into words.

Mr. Fullerton—No; he could only tell what he did. It is commenting on the testimony.

Mr. Shearman—You say that Mr. Moulton used the strongest language?

The Court—The witness will give either the language or the substance of it, instead of characterizing.

Mr. Shearman—Give the substance of it. A.—I would characterize it in a single sentence—

Mr. Fullerton—You need not do it.

Mr. Beach—It is objected to.

The Court—You can give the substance of the words.

Mr. Fullerton—You cannot characterize it.

The Court—You may state it in words or substance, according as you remember.

The Witness—It was the most absolute denial—

Mr. Beach—One moment.

Mr. Fullerton—One moment.

Mr. Beach—I wish to caution you, Mr. Halliday.

Mr. Fullerton—It was absolutely wrong.

The Witness (to the Court)—I am sorry, Sir, if I misunderstood you. I understood you to say in substance. That was in substance the fact.

Q.—Now, did—

Witness—I spoke next myself.

Q.—Well, what did you say, in substance? A.—I said: "You have disposed of the Woodhull scandal, Mr. Moulton, but Dr. Morrill told me that Demas Barnes had told him twice in his parlor that fifty men had been to see you, and that you said invariably to them what was equivalent to a shrug of the shoulders, and that that was a dirty matter; that you had better let it alone, and that the more you stir it up the worse it will smell." [Laughter.]

MOULTON SAID BEECHER WAS GUILTLESS.

Q.—What did he say? Mr. Moulton immediately replied: "Mr. Halliday, it is false; there is no such thing; very few people come to see me; they go to see my partners and talk to them, but why don't they come to see me? they don't come to me, and they are a set of damned cowards. I have seen Mr. Baxter—no, but, however, if they come to me I have spoken to them precisely as I have spoken to you. I have seen Mr. Baxter, a member of Dr. Storrs' church, a gentleman whom I respect and esteem, and I have given him such an account as will be now satisfactory to him, and that his knowledge of the story as I represented it to him will do a great deal of good in Dr. Storrs' congregation." When he had said this, I then said: "You have disposed of both the Woodhull scandal and of the Barnes story. Now, what about these insinuations of Mr. Tilton?" Mr. Moulton was sitting by a table in the centre of the room, near me. I arose—I sat on the east side of the table, in a seat very much—the table was very much in relation to my seat now with relation to that table [pointing to counsel's table;] it was a table not dissimilar, but larger; perhaps one-half wider than that. Mr. Moulton was sitting leaning on his right hand, in this manner, [illustrating his position,] hesitating perhaps a second: it was a very brief hesitancy or delay after my question was asked when he raised himself gradually, and said, with his hand in this position, [witness illustrating:] "Mr. Halliday, I know all about this affair that any one does, and I know that Mr. Beecher is guiltless," bringing down his hand with tremendous emphasis on the seat; said he, "Why, Mr. Halliday, Mr. Tilton is Mr. Beecher's friend. When he came back from his New-Hampshire campaign, on the morning of the election, he was sitting precisely where you are now sitting, and when Mr. Beecher came in the door Theodore rose and went toward him, and taking his hand in both of his shook it heartily, and said 'I am intensely sorry for all this; I was as much surprised as anybody, and pained at the appearance of that; I knew nothing of it until I saw it in print, and now I am willing to do anything I can to counteract the effect of that publication;' and he sat down and wrote." I think—I won't repeat his words, I don't pretend they are his words exactly, but it was in substance that two or three different cards were written denying the story, and that by advice of counsel their publication was withheld. "Now," said he, "Mr. Halliday, what can be done? I have denied this story, Mr. Tilton has denied it. Elizabeth Cady Stanton has denied it," and I think he mentioned somebody else's name, but I can't recall it; "all," he said, "who are supposed to know the facts have denied it except Pauline Davis, and she is in Europe, and can't deny it." I think the last words he said to me were, "Would you like to see Mr. Tilton in my presence?" and I said "I would like to see Mr. Tilton in your presence;" that was the whole of the story that recurs to my mind at this moment.

Q.—Do you remember anything being said about his wife being a member of the church? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was it? A.—It was in connection and immediately following his declaration of the guiltlessness of Mr. Beecher; he said, "Mr. Halliday, I am not a member of your church, but my wife is, and do you suppose, if Mr. Beecher was a bad man, I would allow him to sit at my table with my wife, as a guest, as he frequently does."

TILTON ASKED MR. HALLIDAY WHY THEY WOULD NOT TRY MR. BEECHER.

Q.—Do you remember an interview between yourself and Mr. Tilton after the subject of the charges was under consideration, at the *Golden Age* office? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect about what time it was? A.—Not definitely, Sir; not relatively, Sir.

Q.—Can you tell in what year it was? A.—It was in 1872, and my impression is that it was toward the latter part of September.

Q.—In what year—did you said it was 1872? A.—Or 1873, rather, 1873; it was the year—I can tell you by a memorandum I have.

Q.—You know that the Woodhull scandal was published in 1872? A.—It was in the following year.

Q.—September, 1873? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Will you tell whether on that occasion you said anything to Mr. Tilton on this subject, or rather on the subject of his having made charges against Mr. Beecher; if so, state what Mr. Tilton said and what you said to him? A.—I first said to Mr. Tilton—must I reply immediately to that?

Mr. Shearman—Well, you can give the previous conversation.

The Court—Whatever the conversation was between you and Mr. Tilton.

Witness—I simply said to Mr. Tilton, "Are you willing to say to the committee of the church what you have said to individuals in reference to your membership of Plymouth Church;" hesitating for a moment he said—I can't use the language exactly—

Q.—Well the substance of it? A.—It was to know why we did not try Mr. Beecher; that was the substance of it; why we did not go at Mr. Beecher instead of at him.

Q.—What did you say? A.—I said, "Mr. Tilton," as he would not say anything definite, I said, "Mr. Tilton, you owe it to yourself, to your family, to Mr. Beecher, and to Plymouth Church, to do one of two things: if you have any charges against him prefer them at once or let the whole thing be denied;" he then said to me—but, ah! I anticipate, perhaps.

Mr. Shearman—You can give his answer.

Witness—He said, "What would you say if Mr. Beecher had been guilty of adultery?"

Q.—What was your answer? A.—I arose partially from my seat and said, "Mr. Tilton, you told me, in the presence of George A. Bell, that your wife was as pure as light;" "Oh," said he, "my case against Mr. Beecher is wholly irrespective of my wife;" I don't remember anything else that was said on that occasion.

THE QUESTION OF DROPPING MR. TILTON.

Q.—Do you remember the period in November and December, 1871, when the question of dropping Mr. Tilton arose for the first time in the Examining Committee? A.—I remember very distinctly when the question arose as to what course should be pursued with regard to Mr. Tilton in consequence of his non-attendance at the church, and so forth.

Q.—Do you remember of the first meeting at which that question was raised? Was it in November, 1871? A.—I cannot fix the date. I can fix the circumstance.

Q.—Can you tell who brought forward that question?

Mr. Beach—That is objected to, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—This is in reply to testimony brought forward by the plaintiff through Mr. West. Mr. West undoubtedly meant to tell the story correctly.

Mr. Beach—I don't understand it to be in reply to any testimony given by Mr. West.

[Mr. Shearman at this instant was consulting with Mr. Hill.]

Mr. Shearman—What do you say? Excuse me.

Mr. Beach—I say I don't understand it to be in reply to any testimony given by Mr. West.

Mr. Shearman—Mr. West's testimony taken by the plaintiff's counsel is to the effect that Mr. Beecher was present on a certain occasion, when the policy of deposing Mr. Tilton was considered; and he stated with great positiveness that he was present at a certain occasion in December. I propose to show that Mr. Beecher was present only on the first occasion, in November.

The Court—Well, you can do that.

Q.—Do you recollect that first occasion?

Mr. Beach—The first occasion we have no evidence of. It was in December Mr. West gave evidence of.

Mr. Shearman—Well, I pass that entirely; I waive—I withdraw that question.

Q.—Do you remember any meeting that took place in December, 1871, on that subject? A.—I can't fix dates; I know there were several meetings at which I was present, but to fix the date as to the month, I cannot do that; I could not tell unless by referring to the records.

The Court—Well, his inquiry has some relation to the West charges. You remember that occasion, I suppose?

The Witness—The West charges were a year afterward.

The Court—Oh!

[Mr. Shearman here took up and opened a volume of the trial.]

Mr. Shearman—I will read a few words from Mr. West's testimony.

Mr. Beach made a remark in a low tone.

Mr. Shearman (to Mr. Beach)—You make no objection?

[Mr. Shearman then handed the book to Mr. Beach, who examined it.]

Mr. Beach (returning the book to Mr. Shearman)—Well, that was a meeting when the Examining Committee appointed Mr. Beecher a committee or one.

Mr. Shearman—Well, there seems to be a dispute, which compels me to read.

"Question."

Mr. Fullerton—What page?

Mr. Shearman—Page 330.

"Q.—State what occurred in Mr. Beecher's presence in that regard."

Answer by Mr. West:

"The action which occurred in Mr. Beecher's presence was at a subsequent meeting, when Mr. Beecher made his report. Mr. Beecher reported to the committee."

Then there is a little controversy that follows, and the witness continues:

"Mr. Beecher reported to the committee that he had seen Mr. Tilton, that he was in a very critical position, and that he thought it would be better to leave Mr. Tilton to the influence of his friends, and for the church to take no action."

On his cross-examination, Mr. West described with particularity where Mr. Beecher sat, and how he looked when he made that verbal report.

The Court—Now, if you get the witness' attention fixed to that occasion, you can show whether Mr. Beecher was present or not.

Mr. Fullerton—Now, if your Honor please, on page 337 Mr. West corrected that testimony, so far as the date is concerned, after looking at the record.

The Court—Well, leaving it for any occasion when Mr. Beecher was present.

Mr. Shearman—Exactly. As I have said, Mr. West undoubtedly intended to state the truth, and he got in some confusion on that subject. I want to have that clearly before the jury.

Mr. Fullerton (reading)—

"I think that it was at the meeting of Nov. 3, that the Pastor made the statement with regard to Mr. Tilton, with regard to his being in difficulty, and said that he had better see him."

Mr. Shearman—That is a question in cross-examination. You observe, your Honor, he says he thinks so; he is not sure. But in his direct examination he testified very distinctly to a conversation, in the presence of Mr. Beecher, between the committee and Mr. Beecher.

The Court—Now, see if the witness recollects that occasion, whenever it was.

Q.—Now, do you recollect the occasion referred to in Mr. West's testimony in which some final action was taken with reference to Mr. Tilton in the Fall of 1871? Do you remember a meeting at which the last act was taken concerning Mr. Tilton in 1871? A.—I think I remember very distinctly the last act in Mr. Tilton's case, but I don't recollect any such circumstance as Mr. West testified to.

Q.—Never mind that. I ask you if you recollect the occasion on which that action was taken? A.—I think I do, very distinctly.

The Court—In 1871.

Mr. Shearman—In 1871?

The Witness—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was Mr. Beecher present on that occasion? A.—I did not see him.

Q.—Well, you saw everybody that was there? A.—I think I did.

Q.—Now, did Mr. Beecher, at any time in the year 1871, report to that Examining Committee that he had seen Mr. Tilton? A.—He did, through me.

Q.—Was he present? A.—He was not.

Mr. Shearman—He has seen him. There is no question about his seeing him several times.

Q.—On that occasion, then, you made a report, and not Mr. Beecher—is that so or is it not? A.—That is so; I was appointed by—

Q.—Never mind any explanation, Mr. Halliday. Excuse me. The point is, you made the report, and not Mr. Beecher?

Mr. Fullerton—He made a report.

Mr. Halliday—If it please the court, I don't want to seem to be brought unnecessarily into collision with the testimony of Mr. West, and a single word, which would not affect either side, in regard to this matter, would make an explanation that I think would be a relief.

The Court—It would be agreeable to your feelings?

The Witness—Yes, Sir.

The Court—Well, make it, Sir.

Q.—It is thus; when this case was brought up some of the brethren said I ought to be permitted to see Mr.—

Mr. Beach—I object.

Mr. Halliday—The committee—

Mr. Shearman—The counsel on the other side object, and we must not go on after they object.

The Court—Well, interrogate your witness.

THE ACTION OF THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Shearman—I pass to another question that was raised previously with regard to the action of the Examining Committee, which left it undecided.

Q.—Was it the usage of the Board of Deacons of the Examining Committee to record in their minutes propositions which were raised, and upon which no action was taken by any final vote? A. [The witness shook his head in the negative.]—I think the custom invariably was not to do it, especially in all preliminary steps of discipline, never to record them, never to notice them in any way.

Q.—You were clerk for the Board of Deacons for some period? A.—The Board of Deacons never took any action in regard to cases of discipline.

Q.—I ask you a simple question; were you clerk to the Board of Deacons? A.—I was, for several years.

Q.—As such clerk was it your habit, and was it expected of you by the board, that you should record the propositions which were discussed, but upon which no final vote was taken? A.—I think in the Board of Deacons there may have been some exceptions—

Q.—What was the usage? A.—The usage was not to do it.

Q.—You were also clerk in the Examining Committee for some time, were you not? A.—I was clerk of the board *pro tem.*; not permanent.

Q.—You, perhaps, were not clerk at the time I refer to, in November and December, 1872? A.—I do not think I was, Sir; I do not think I was.

MR. SHEARMAN OFFERS TO PROVE DISCUSSIONS.

Mr. Shearman—Now, if your Honor please, under the suggestion that we should produce the records to show what was done at this meeting, I have the records here; and without burdening the court with them—

Mr. Fullerton—One moment.

Mr. Shearman—We shall—

The Court—You produce the records.

Mr. Shearman—I do not propose to offer the records.

Mr. Morris—Then, you must not read them.

Mr. Fullerton—Then you must not state what is or is not in them.

Mr. Shearman—Very good; it makes very little difference to me.

The Court—What is this you offer?

Mr. Shearman—I offer orally the discussion in this regular meeting of the Board of Deacons upon the question what should be done by the church, if anything, in reference to this scandal; and I offer to show by oral evidence that it was unanimously agreed that no notice should be taken of it, and that this action was taken in the absence of Mr. Beecher and without any recommendation from him.

The Court—What is the date of the meeting?

A.—November, 1872.

Q.—Is that the meeting that occurred soon after the publication? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach—November, 1872.

Mr. Shearman—November, 1872—the last Wednesday of November.

The Witness—October.

Mr. Shearman—It is October.

Mr. Beach—I said to your Honor all that I cared to say to your Honor in regard to the admission of the action of these gentlemen upon the principal topic of discussion. Your Honor ruled that they might introduce the records of the church, but not the casual discussions which took place at a meeting of this board. But there was a preliminary question which transpired from the testimony of Mr. Halliday, that this meeting, as it is called, was not convened upon any regular call—upon a notice to the different members composing that body—regularly composing that body—but it was rather accidental and casual—informal—and I submit to your Honor that it was a mere conversation between certain gentlemen, brethren of the church, who might, in the case of a regular call of a meeting, have formed constituents of that body, but who have not gathered in the character of a regular body. Your Honor undoubtedly recollects the testimony of Mr. Halliday upon that subject.

The Court—It was a—

Mr. Beach—And if that was the loose manner in which the officers of that church conduct the discipline of the church, why, you perceive it would be perfectly easy for these Deacons to meet at any time and at any place casually and adopt the most effectual measures for the enforcement of the discipline of that society. These gentlemen, gathered upon that occasion, might have deposed the minister or have excommunicated a member, and I think it cannot be possible, under the rules of that society, that any such power could have been vested in three Deacons casually meeting without any formal notice to other parties who were then entitled to participate in the discussions of the meeting.

Mr. Shearman—I would say what we are now doing—I am now proposing to show what occurred at a regular stated meeting. I waive entirely the proposition to show the proceedings of the other.

Mr. Beach—I did not understand that.

The Court—I understood that very well—that that was a regular business meeting.

Mr. Beach—That has not been shown. The question arose upon the very question, whether a casual assemblage of three gentlemen, who had qualifications to be members of such a gathering—

The Court—I thought the argument was very clear on both sides, presenting both sides of the question, and I had in my mind very clearly that it was but one kind of evidence which could be introduced against the plaintiff.

Mr. Shearman—If your Honor will hear me a moment—

The Court—And that was the record evidence—the record evidence of the regular proceedings of a corporation, entered in their books, and standing there, without being subject to accident or change—and I thought that evidence admissible as distinguishable from mere conversations. That is the way the question was left when we adjourned the night before last. I would now suggest to Mr. Shearman to put in Mr. Halliday's hands the record of that meeting and see who were present. [To the witness]—The names are there, are they not?

The Witness—Yes, Sir; we have records of the meeting.

The Court—Very well.

Mr. Shearman (handing the record to the witness)—Look at that record, Mr. Halliday—state whether on Oct. 30, 1872, there was a regular meeting of the Board of Deacons.

Mr. Fullerton—Oct. 30?

Mr. Shearman—Oct. 30.

The Witness—I—

Mr. Shearman—Have you found the page, Mr. Halliday? A.—Yes, Sir.

The Court—Who was present, Mr. Halliday?

The Witness—Mr. Hawkins, Mr. White, Mr. Moody, Mr. Ropes, Mr. West, Mr. Morton, and Halliday, of the brethren, and of the deaconesses, Mrs. Morrill, Mrs. Pratt, and Mrs. Halliday; I do not know—

The Court—Now, one moment further—

Mr. Fullerton—He reads that from the record; that is putting the record in evidence, so far as that is concerned.

Mr. Shearman—I have no objection to the record going in evidence.

The Court—Let that page be marked. It appears that certain resolutions were adopted, Mr. Halliday?

Mr. Shearman—Mr. Halliday, his Honor asks you a question.

contain a record of the election, are not the sole evidence of the fact. In the case of the Trustees of St. Mary's against Cagger, (6 Barb., 576,) the court held that it might be shown that certain resolutions were adopted by the Trustees of a corporation at one of their meetings; notwithstanding the adoption did not appear from their minutes. I think your Honor will see these cases are stronger in my favor than the other cases I have cited. We propose to show that the subject was discussed, but that no action was taken which in its nature could be entered on the records. Without further discussion, I will ask this question, and submit it to your Honor's ruling:

Q.—Was the state—

MR. BEACH WANTS TO KNOW WHAT THE DEACONS HAD TO DO WITH THE SUBJECT.

Mr. Beach (interrupting—to the court)—I have looked very curiously, Sir, at this manual of the church for the purpose of finding, if I can, what the Board of Deacons had to do with this subject. I suppose their action upon this matter is not legal proof here unless they had some jurisdiction to act in the matter. That if it was a mere discussion among these members composing the Board of Deacons upon a subject which could not come officially before them, or was not officially before them in the manner required by the rules of the church, or as to what they may have said or done, is a mere private discussion with which we have nothing to do. I see by that manual, Sir, that the Board of Deacons, under the general duties of the Deacons, in rule No. 28, are charged with the duty of distributing the charities of the church to its poor; second, of the general oversight of the collections for benevolent objects; third, in the absence or at the request of the Pastor, to provide a supply for the pulpit and lecture-room; and, fourth, to make all needful provision for the meetings of the church, and to superintend all its affairs not actually in charge of other officers of the church. Well, this I understand to have been a discussion in regard to the propriety of taking church notice of this scandal. That could only be done, Sir, by the presentation of a charge against some membership—some member of the church, in the enforcement of the discipline of the church, and the subject could not have been properly brought before any body of the church except through the form of charges made against some member. Now, any discussion not originating in that mode, by the members of this board, although convened in a regular meeting, upon the subject of this scandal was not official in its character in any sense—was not obligatory upon the action of the church in any sense. Under the head of "Discipline," at rule 4, it is provided that members cannot be censured by the church, except by the process herein stated. A complaint may be made either to the Examining Committee or to the whole church. In the former case, the clerk of the committee, and in the latter case, the clerk of the church, "must reduce the complaint to writing if it is entertained, and must use due diligence to forward a copy to the accused and give him personal notice of the time of the first hearing, and the accused must be one of the members," &c. Now, of course, I may be instructed upon this subject, because my examination of this book and my general knowledge of the course of action of these bodies are very imperfect, but I do not understand, from the examination I have made, that this subject, in any form, was regularly before the Board of Deacons. The whole subject, as to the manner in which this scandal might have been investigated, was under the Examining Committee, or in the collective body of the church. Now, there were no charges presented against anybody. If there had been, they would not properly have been preferred to this Board of Deacons, but to the Examining Committee. These gentlemen had no supervision of this subject in their official collective character, whatever sentiments they might have expressed as individuals, and however proper they may have considered it to discuss the general affairs of the congregation or the church, or this particular matter as affecting the interests of the church. It was not as an official body, and can have no recognition from your Honor, and I therefore submit, in that view, that these proceedings are entirely inadmissible.

Judge Neilson—Mr.—

MR. FULLERTON OFFERS A CONSIDERATION.

Mr. Fullerton (interrupting)—If your Honor will allow me to add one consideration to what has been said by my associate. Your Honor will bear in mind that when Mr. Halliday was upon the stand before, his attention was called to this meeting of the Board of Deacons, and some evidence was given to show the character of the meeting and the proceedings then had. Now, I understood Mr. Halliday that what was done in respect of the Woodhull scandal was informal in its character. It was after the adjournment of the Board of Deacons.

The Court—After the other business was through.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir; and this discussion was not by the Board of Deacons, but by the members of that board. In turning to the book of minutes, which has been produced, we find that there is a record of what was done on that occasion by the Board of Deacons, as such, in full and complete, or, at least, what purports to be a full and complete record of their doings in their official capacity. Now, it seems from the testimony, so far as it has been developed, that this was a promiscuous discussion among the members of this board, and it is proposed to show what conclusion was arrived at there, not as a board, as I understand it, taking the form of a resolution, so that they could embody the sense of the Deacons, but to show the individual opinions or conclusions of that board. Now, certainly that is not allowable. The only way to get at the opinion of a board consisting of as many persons as were assembled here, is to put it in the form of a resolution, to show how it was passed, to show that it was passed, evidencing the will of the majority, or a unanimous opinion—if it were unanimous. But there is nothing of that kind here; and are we to go into evidence to show what Mr. Halliday said—what Mr. A. B, and C said upon that occasion, and to get out, as best we can, what was the sense of this meeting as a whole, without being informed, in the regular orderly way of conducting business before such a body, by a resolution? Now, I ask your Honor's attention for a moment to to the testimony of Mr. Halliday, hitherto given upon this subject for the purpose of showing that this was a discussion, not of the Board of Deacons, but by the members of the board after the adjournment of the regular meeting, and just exactly as they would discuss the weather, or any other topic that might attract their attention. The question was put: [Reading.]

"Mr. Halliday, at such meetings is there a record kept of the proceedings and entry made? A.—Yes, Sir.

Judge Neilson—You propose to bring that in in the morning, I suppose?

Mr. Shearman—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Morris—To bring in what?

Judge Neilson—The record. He says there is a record kept.

Mr. Shearman—Oh, well, we can bring the record in, but that will not show. The record, of course, as in every properly kept record, only shows resolutions that were passed.

Mr. Morris—Is that all the record shows? I was not aware of it.

Mr. Shearman—Why, certainly."

Now, Mr. Halliday takes part in this discussion, because he wanted your Honor to understand that a reason why the record would not show what was done in regard to this Woodhull scandal was that it was informal; that it was before the members of the Board of Deacons, and not as a board, that the discussion was had. And he says:

"May I say to the court that at this meeting of the Board of Deacons the regular business of the Board of Deacons was transacted and ended?

Judge Neilson—And that much of it should be on record.

A.—At the regular meeting the ordinary business of the Board of Deacons is recorded, and after this—"

Then he was interrupted by Mr. Beach saying:

"Please not state what occurred afterward.'

Mr. Shearman—Now, Mr. Halliday, suppose we confine ourselves strictly to business, as I am afraid the gentlemen will object to something that you say."

Now, I think it is very clear, Sir, that the Board of Deacons transacted the business that was before them, the business over which they had jurisdiction, the business which, as a body, they intended to transact and dispose of, and then they entered into general conversation with regard to the Woodhull scandal, and it is that general conversation which they now propose to give in evidence.

[Mr. Pryor here apparently made a suggestion to Mr. Fullerton.]

Mr. Fullerton—And the record shows, as I am reminded by my associate, that after this business was transacted the board adjourned. It is so recorded.

The Court—Now, Mr. Fullerton, at that meeting, and before the board adjourned, some resolution might have been proposed upon this subject, might it not?

Mr. Beach—That we don't object to.

Mr. Morris—No, no.

Mr. Beach—That we don't object to—if there was any action of the board except in the meeting. I have suggested to your Honor that the board had no sort of jurisdiction over this subject whatever. And it is very certain that no resolution was passed upon that subject—that all they propose to show was a general discussion among the members upon a topic, which, I see, did not fall within the legitimate business of the Board of Deacons.

The Court—Well, do you think as a consequence that there were evidences that a resolution might have been presented on this subject?

MR. BEACH CONTENDS AGAINST THE ADMISSION OF THE TESTIMONY.

Mr. Beach—I do not think, Sir, it could have been very well presented to the board, because I have shown your Honor from the manual that the board had no jurisdiction on the subject; but I quite agree, Sir, that although the proceedings of any official body may be required to be reduced to writing in the form of the record; yet, if there should be any inadvertent or irregular omission from the record of a resolution—of an action by the body—that it might be proved by parole. Will your Honor consider, there being no resolution, the sentiment of that body, not being condensed into a form and expression of the unanimous or majority opinion of the board, consisting merely of discussion, conversational or otherwise, among members of the board, in which they might have expressed individual opinions, how is it possible that that evidence may be given? The gentleman [Mr. Shearman] has presented an authority where a resolution being offered and not seconded, is not entered upon the minutes, because there is no determinate action of the board—of the body—and according to its rules a resolution cannot be entertained or acted upon unless seconded, and not being seconded it does not become a part of their action properly going upon the record. But I understand the offer to be simply to show the discussions which were had among the different members of the board at that meeting. I submit that this is irregular and incompetent for that reason that it did not assume a determinate and official shape, and for the further reason that the subject was not within the cognizance of the body.

The Court—Mr. Shearman, you stated a moment ago the precise thing you propose to prove, to wit: that the subject was brought up, called up, and the conclusion was not to take any action in respect to it. Is that it?

Mr. Shearman—Yes, Sir.

The Court—Without going into the conversation or discussion. I ruled the other day that we could not take conversation.

Mr. Shearman—We do not care about the conversation.

THE COURT LIMITS THE TESTIMONY.

The Court—Very well. Now, you may prove just that, if you will confine yourself to that and go no further.

Mr. Beach—May I ask your Honor—

Mr. Shearman (interrupting)—I see that Mr. Beach thinks one of his objections is not met; if he will allow me to state the authority of the Deacons to deal with this subject—

The Court—I understand.

Mr. Shearman—The Deacons are practically the governing body of Plymouth Church, subject to the church itself. They have, by Rule 28, power to superintend all its affairs not actually in charge of other officers of the church. They are given that general authority. I suppose I am mentioning what Brother Beach was going to say. The Examining Committee is empowered to investigate accusations, but it is not even empowered by express terms to institute accusations. There would be no doubt that the Board of Deacons would have had power to pass a resolution to institute accusations.

The Court—Or recommend them?

Mr. Shearman—Or recommend them, although when made, it would have to be referred to the Examining Committee and the power of the Deacons would end.

The Court—They might take some initiatory step to it; and you will now confine yourself to that proposition.

MR. BEACH IS NOT SATISFIED WITH THE RULING.

Mr. Beach—Will your Honor consider for a moment in what attitude this question would be placed by such a ruling? I understand your Honor to state that they may prove that that subject was suggested before this board, and may prove the conclusion.

The Court—May prove that no action was taken.

Mr. Beach—Oh, it is very well, Sir, to prove that no action was taken. That is quite another thing. But they cannot prove a conclusion without necessarily involving the conversation of the different members of the board, it being admitted that no resolution was passed—that there was no formal declaration of the opinion or conclusion of the body as a body. If your Honor rules that they cannot give the conversation and the declaration of the different members and the gentleman, witness cannot give a conclusion unless he founds that upon those very declarations, your Honor would then be, I think, running against the rule of law which would prohibit the witness from giving a conclusion derived from a conversation, and aside from the conversation itself. I submit, that would be objectionable in a double form, Sir. If they can give the proceeding at all it must be through the medium of the conversation and the declarations of the different members.

The Court—We have had all this virtually as far as we have had any light on the subject whatever. It reasonably well appears now that until Mr. West brought this subject up by these charges, the church took no notice of them.

Mr. Shearman—All this has been brought forward by the argument on the other side.

The Court—I don't know.

Mr. Shearman—The non-action in the case of Mr. Beecher, and the very point we propose to show is, that this action was considered when Mr. Beecher was not present, and that entirely free from his influence.

The Court—Put your question.

Mr. Beach—We have no objection, if your Honor please, to their proving that this subject was suggested at that meeting of the board and that no action of the board was taken.

The Court—Well, we will get at it directly

Mr. Beach—But that is very far from the question whether that was influenced at all by Mr. Beecher. Mr. Beecher's influence proceeds far wider than his immediate presence.

WAS MR. BEECHER PRESENT AT THE MEETING.

The Court—I have not that in mind at all, of course. Mr. Shearman, if you will allow me to assist you, first ask him if Mr. Beecher was present that evening.

Mr. Shearman—Was Mr. Beecher present that evening—Oct. 17, 1872? A.—He was not.

The Court—In the resolution adopted as appears on the record, was this Woohdull scandal brought up?

Mr. Shearman—Answer that question.

Witness—It was.

The Court—Was any action taken in respect to it; yes or no, Mr. Halliday? A.—Yes, there was; if you will—

The Court—You say yes.

Mr. Halliday—If you will inform me what you mean by action. What am I to understand by action?

The Court—Anything done.

Witness—Yes, Sir.

The Court—As distinguished from what was said.

Witness—My memory does not serve me positively, Sir; I cannot swear that there was or was not.

The Court—You see the limit to which you must keep your questions, Mr. Shearman.

Mr. Shearman—Now I ask you—

The Court—I ruled the other day that the conversations could not be given.

WHAT WAS THE SUBJECT CONSIDERED.

Mr. Shearman—What was the point considered that night?

Mr. Beach—That I object to, Sir; it can only be given out by the declaration of the party.

The Court—It was the Woodhull scandal collectively—that subject.

Mr. Shearman—We simply want to know the point.

The Court—He has stated—

Mr. Evarts—He has stated, if your Honor please, the subject of the conversation; now what was the point considered by the board?

Mr. Beach—That can only be got by proving the declaration of the party.

The Court—That cannot be taken.

Mr. Shearman—I suppose there is some question about that.

Mr. Evarts—The whole matter, if your Honor please, comes to be relevant in this case, on one side or the other, solely on the question whether Mr. Beecher originated, counseled, and advised the action of repression, and with the view of charging him with that responsibility, evidence has been introduced on the part of the plaintiff, and there has been before, as now, a suggestion that Mr. Beecher presumptively, I suppose presumptively by law, had an influence over anything and everything and anybody and everybody. Now, therefore, what they did or did not do was to be charged to him presumptively. Now, we come to the question of the meeting held immediately after by the responsible judicatory or managing body of this congregation, at which spontaneously, so far as Mr. Beecher was concerned, that body takes up the subject of this scandal against their Pastor, and considers and disposes of the question upon their judgment, upon their responsibility, upon their consciences, as to whether or no it calls for action by the body. That would originate action, if action were to be taken—to wit, the body of Deacons who should institute the charge, or recommend the charge, whether it take the form of inquisition upon Mr. Tilton for his share in the scandal, or of Mr. Beecher, the Pastor, as the cause, and guilty cause, or suspected cause of the scandal. And now, when a long course of inquiry has been pursued by the plaintiff confessedly in support of this innuendo, or this argument, or this impression, to the prejudice of Mr. Beecher from the non-action of the church, we are told that it is not possible for us to show that in the spontaneous originating consideration of this body, that was the responsible body to determine whether the church should or not, they decided, after full discussion, that no action and no notice should be taken at all of the matter.

The Court—The counsel will allow me—

Mr. Evarts—One word more, if your Honor please—and, *a fortiori*, that if that was their deliberate conclusion, there should not be inserted in their minutes a reference to a subject concerning which their conclusion was that the source from which it came did not require action by anybody.

MR. EVARTS HAS NOT TOUCHED THE POINT IN DISCUSSION.

Mr. Beach—Pardon me a single word. The gentleman has not touched the point in discussion before your Honor. In the first place, he is wrong in the assertion that we maintained that Mr. Beecher is presumptively responsible for any action of official bodies, their conduct and discipline, and the matters of his church. On the contrary, we have proved by witnesses, direct communication with Mr. Beecher upon the subject, and positive declarations and instructions in regard to the subject of repression. We don't charge him that he is presumptively responsible for the action, either of the members of his church or the judicatory of his church, except so far as we show him personally to have participated in that action. The question is not either, Sir, as the gentleman presents it, whether we, having given this evidence connecting Mr. Beecher with that policy, that it is competent for them to repel that evidence by proving that the church took independent and uninfluenced action upon that subject. Our objection is, Sir, to the mode of proof, not to the fact to be proved. Our objection is that Mr. Beecher cannot free himself from the accusation arising from the evidence of his direct and personal interference, which we have introduced, by showing the declarations of the members of his church in our absence, or of the official bodies of his church in our absence, upon this particular subject. That is what we object to. We have conceded the propriety of proving, under your Honor's ruling, respectfully submitting to your ruling, although we differ from those conclusions of proving that this subject was presented to this Board of Deacons, and that they took no action in regard to the matter. Now, they propose to prove, and that is the question which raises this discussion, what was the point of view in which that subject of the Woodhull scandal was presented.

Mr. Evarts—The point disposed of.

Mr. Shearman—The point considered.

Mr. Beach—Certainly. Now, they ask to show what was the point considered. Yes, the point considered at the meeting in connection with this Woodhull scandal. Now, it is sufficient to prove the point considered to show that subject was presented to the meeting; that they took no action upon it; that was as far as their jurisdiction extended. Assuming that the counsel was right in regard to their power of recommending charges and initiatory and disciplinatory matter, all that they could do would be to recommend proceedings against some member of the church, some action of the church, and it is sufficient to prove that they took no such action. When they attempt to show what was the particular point upon which they acted, they necessarily draw in question the discussions and conversations had between the different members of that body. If they had taken action by a resolution, the resolution would prove it. They could not give any evidence of intermediate discussions or speeches made by different members' views expressed, the line of policy recommended, that would not be evidence because it would be the mere expression of the individual views of the members of the body; but no action was taken, and they can prove that no action was taken. But the preceding and preliminary discussion or expression of sentiment by the different members is not a subject which is admissible against us, cannot be admissible under any circumstances in which the action of that body would be competent evidence. I therefore submit to your Honor that whenever they attempt to prove any subject which must be proven by the declaration of the members of that body, it is inadmissible, it is incompetent evidence.

MR. EVARTS WANTS THE LAST WORD.

Mr. Evarts—This matter may be brought to a head—

Mr. Beach—Well, I don't see as it will be brought to a head if the gentleman continues discussing it when I have the right to close the discussion.

Mr. Evarts—You can follow me.

Mr. Beach—I know I can follow you; but I have to follow you pretty close, and a good ways.

Mr. Evarts—Well, we will not talk about one another, but attend to our cause.

Mr. Beach—Well, Sir, I attend to my cause in suggesting to your Honor that, as this question has been very largely discussed, we being the objecting party, and having the right to close the discussion, that it is not proper for the gentleman, upon every occasion—upon every occasion where a discussion arises, to insist upon pursuing the discussion beyond the regular limits.

Mr. Evarts—I shall agree with him in that proposition; in that general proposition I shall agree with him.

The Court—Then you have some suggestion—

Mr. Beach—Well, that objection is not to be answered by a flippant remark on the part of counsel. It say it is the uniform habit of counsel, after the regular order of discussion has been pursued, and we being the objecting party, having closed, to reopen the discussion; and I suggest to your Honor that there should be some limit to the privilege which you extend to counsel on the other side.

The Court—The rule ought to be observed, of course.

Mr. Evarts (to Mr. Beach)—Do you remember how many times you have spoken on that very question?

Mr. Beach—I have spoken in the exercise of the right of closing the discussion; necessary suggestions have been made by the other side, and I have acted in strict pursuance of my legal and professional right, and not intruded constantly upon the courtesy and indulgence of the court.

Mr. Evarts—Well, now, I repeat my remark, that we will not talk about one another.

The Court—Wouldn't it be well to observe the rule?

Mr. Evarts—I will observe the rule, your Honor.

The Court—I don't need any more argument.

THE POINT OF JUDICIAL DETERMINATION.

Mr. Evarts—I do not rise to make an argument. I rise to say that the point for judicial determination in this case might properly be presented by the statement of an offer that can be verbally made, for it will raise the point—we propose to prove that at this regular meeting, while the members were present in session, the subject of the Woodhull scandal was brought up and considered upon the single point whether the church should take any notice of it, and it was decided unanimously that the church should not. That is what we offer to prove.

DECISION OF THE COURT.

The Court—In the first place, when this subject was up before, the argument was very long and very clear on both sides, and then, according to my judgment of the question, I decided that these church records could be brought in, as the records of any corporation might be brought in—might be shown, because it was a matter of record, although the plaintiff was not a party to it; but that mere conversations, using the observation "conversations," as being uttered one day and forgotten the next, could not be given in evidence, because of the rule that the party to be affected should be present when a conversation takes place if it be proved. I overruled Mr. Beach's objection to that point, bringing in the records. This morning, on hearing Mr. Shearman further, and understanding something more of the rules and character of the official proceedings of this church, I have thought it proper to allow Mr Shearman to prove that at this meeting, and after the regular business had been transacted, the question of the Woodhull scandal was brought up and considered—this has been proved; it need not be embraced in this offer; it has been proved—and that no action was taken. And the only difference involved in this discussion really is whether it should stand on the statement that no action was taken, or whether it should stand on the statement that the conclusion was that no action should be taken. As to the point considered, we understand that it related to the Woodhull scandal, and that need not be dissolved into particles or elements, but taken as a whole. Read, Mr. Stenographer. Last given was—turn back, please.

The Stenographer—If your Honor please, there has been no evidence given here since I came in; the other stenographer has left for the office.

A stenographer present read the last preceding question and answer.

Mr. Beach—What he meant was there was no action taken, except by conversation.

The Court—You have the matter clear enough, gentlemen. We cannot take what was said; that you agree to. We have it sufficiently.

Mr. Evarts—The statement whether we proved no action taken is sufficient does not answer our purposes, as we think. We, perhaps, think the action of this board was that the case called for no action, and that that very action was just as much action and decision. If you take it up and consider it, it is not passing substantially—not doing something—but that you decide not to do something, in taking a course either as an individual or a body.

Mr. Shearman—Will your Honor permit me to put this question: Was the question raised as to whether any notice should be taken by the church on this scandal?

The Court—Well, answer that.

Mr. Fullerton—One moment.

The Witness—It was—

Mr. Fullerton—Wait one moment.

The Witness—I thought the court said I might answer it.

Mr. Fullerton—I would like to know whether it was raised by resolution—whether the ordinary forms were adopted to get at the mind of a numerous body?

The Court—I will ask him that—was that by resolution, Mr. Halliday?

The Witness—I do not think there was any written resolution offered.

The Court—Now go on, Mr. Shearman.

Mr. Fullerton—That does not satisfy the inquiry at all. I did not suppose there was any written resolution, but was there a resolution offered?

The Court—Was there a resolution of any kind offered, Sir?

The Witness—My impression is very distinct that that proceeding took this form—

Mr. Beach—Oh, that won't do.

Mr. Fullerton—Will you answer the question?

The Court—Was the resolution offered or not?

Mr. Shearman—It is difficult to say what a resolution is.

Mr. Fullerton—I do not think it very difficult for Mr. Halliday to say.

Mr. Shearman—It is not a resolution until it is passed.

Mr. Fullerton—Oh, yes, Sir.

The Court—Was any resolution proposed in any form?

The Witness—Essentially there was.

Mr. Shearman—In what form? A.—In the form that it was not expedient to notice the scandal at all.

The Court—Very well; now take that answer and let it stop there.

Mr. Morris—That opens the door for all that was said there.

Mr. Shearman—Oh, no.

Mr. Morris—Yes it does.

The Court—We have had it—do not push this thing further—

Mr. Shearman—Just one question.

Mr. Evarts—The only thing is whether that was acceded to.

Mr. Shearman—Was there any dissent from that proposition? A.—My best recollection is that the—

The Court—Say yes or no.

Mr. Sherman—Was there any dissent? A.—I think that there was none—that there was a perfect unanimity of views.

The Court—Now, will you please pass this troublesome subject?

Mr. Shearman—Yes, Sir.

The Court—Now proceed.

Mr. Shearman—Only one more question.

Mr. Evarts—It is not in the direction that your Honor has ruled upon.

Judge Neilson—I understand it is upon some other subject.

Mr. Shearman (to the witness)—I ask this question: Was this conclusion—did Mr. Beecher have anything to do with this suggestion or conclusion?

Mr. Beach—That is objected to, Sir.

Mr. Shearman (adding)—So far as you know?

Mr. Beach—Ah! That is a different thing.

Judge Neilson (to the witness)—You can state whither there was, so far as you know.

The Witness—Not in this or any other.

Judge Neilson (to witness)—That won't do, Sir; you are an intelligent gentleman and should not say that.

Mr. Beach—I move to strike that out, Sir.

Judge Neilson—Yes; that last clause will be stricken out.

Mr. Shearman (to the witness)—That is all, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton and Mr. Beach then consulted for a few seconds.

Mr. Beach—Is it worth while to commence this examination now, Sir, we are so near the hour?

Judge Neilson (to the jury)—Will you get ready to retire, gentlemen? Will officers see that gentlemen keep their seats until the jury retire. [To the jury]—Return at 2 o'clock, gentlemen.

The jury then retired.

The Clerk—The court will now take a recess until 2 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

MR. HALLIDAY'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The court having reassembled, Mr. Halliday was cross-examined as follows by Mr. Fullerton:

Q.—Mr. Halliday, returning to this meeting of Oct. 28, in regard to which you have been interrogated, can you name the persons who were present when the Woodhull scandal was the subject of conversation? [Turning to Mr. Shearman.] Will you let me have the book?

Mr. Shearman handed Mr. Fullerton the book.

Witness—I am confident that all the persons named in that record were present, Sir, and I think that there were others also; I cannot recall the name of any individual person but that of Mr. Fitzgerald, one of the members of the church, who had—but I won't tell you anything about how he came to be there unless you want it; there may have been others, but he is the only one I can recall at present.

Q.—Do you recollect the fact that there were others, although you are not able to recall their names? A.—My impression is that there were others; whether two, three, or five—

Mr. Fullerton—That is enough; was Mr. Bell there? A. I do not think he was; but may I ask, Mr. Fullerton, whether it was on the 28th? There were two meetings, at one of which Mr. Bell was present, but not at the meeting of the deacons; I do not think he was.

Q.—Now, let us have a fair understanding. My question was distinctly as to the meeting of the 28th October, in regard to which you have been interrogated.

Mr. Shearman—Excuse me; he was not interrogated as to the meeting of the 28th October.

Mr. Fullerton—The 23d, then.

Mr. Shearman—It was the 30th October.

Mr. Fullerton—Whatever the date was; I thought it was the 28th—the 30th.

The Witness—That is the meeting of the Deacons, and I think Mr. Bell was not present. My best recollection is that he was not present at that meeting.

Q.—These persons, or this person, Mr. Fitzgerald, whom you named as having been present at a meeting—was this the meeting that you referred to—the 30th October! A.—Yes, Sir; that is when Mr. Fitzgerald was present; he was present at a part of the meeting; he came in late.

Q.—Was he present at the time the Woodhull scandal was the subject of conversation? A.—He was.

Q.—Was there a motion made or a resolution offered for adoption at that meeting in regard to the Woodhull scandal? A.—If I have to answer I would say yes and no—from my standpoint, I mean.

Q.—Well, which would be true? A.—Substantially there was; in form I cannot swear that there was.

Q.—Well, what I mean, Mr. Halliday, is, did any one make a formal motion or offer a formal resolution that it was inexpedient to take any steps with regard to the Woodhull scandal, or anything embracing that subject in that way? A.—I could get at it if you would let me say two or three words, but—

Q.—I don't think you could get at anything by saying two or three words, so just answer my questions? A.—I do not know how to give you a better answer than I have; substantially, there was a resolution; formally, I would say not, looking at the matter as I do.

Mr. Beach (in reference to an animated controversy, in a subdued tone, between Mr. Shearman and Mr. Morris)—What is it?

Mr. Shearman—We object to it, unless you produce it in evidence.

Mr. Beach—Well, we will produce it in evidence.

Mr. Shearman—We want to have it in evidence; we have no objection about it.

Mr. Beach—We are only examining it.

The Witness—I am now only speaking from my best recollection.

Mr. Fullerton—Of course, Mr. Halliday, you won't speak from your worst recollection; that is taken for granted. Did you participate in that discussion? A.—I am very certain I did

BEECHER SAID HE'D TREAT THE MATTER WITH SILENT CONTEMPT.

Q.—Do you recollect of saying anything on that occasion to this import: Mr. Beecher did not desire the church to take any steps in regard to it? A.—I never said anything of the kind there.

Q.—Did you make use of any form of expression conveying the idea that Mr. Beecher was averse to any official action on the part of the church, or any body representing it? A.—I did not.

Q.—Are you entirely positive upon that subject? A.—I am.

Q.—Did you express such a sentiment, without saying in effect that Mr. Beecher requested you to—did you say it on your own motion? A.—Will you please repeat the question?

Q.—Did you say in substance to that body, or to any member of that body, during that evening, that the church ought not to take any action upon that subject because you thought it would be displeasing to Mr. Beecher? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Beach—Or in substance.

Mr. Fullerton—Did you say anything like that in substance? A.—I said what possibly might be so construed. I would be very willing to say just what I did say, if I might.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, you may say it. A.—I simply stated to the meeting that Mr. Beecher, on the afternoon before—on the afternoon before the Tuesday—that he came to say to me that such and such a pamphlet was to appear. After going through the whole of it, and stating—

Q.—Is this— A.—This is exactly as I state it.

Q.—To the meeting? A.—To the meeting. After Mr. Beecher got through giving me a representation of the paper that was to appear, he said: "I have made up my mind distinctly as to what course I shall pursue; I shall not notice it; I shall treat it with silent contempt."

Q.—Did not you say that, in effect, to the meeting? A.—I repeated Mr. Beecher's remarks to the meeting.

Q.—Did not you say it for the purpose of influencing the body you were addressing? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You did not— A.—I want to tell another thing in that connection.

Q.—If you please—I have no doubt but what you want to do so, but that is not a subject of discussion; what I want you to do is simply to answer my questions. I understand you, now, to say that you did not say that with a purpose of influencing the body you were addressing? A.—Not in the least.

Q.—During the discussion of this subject—the Woodhull scandal—which was not addressed to the body in general? A.—I did not, according to the best of my recollection, ever open my lips, except at the meeting the previous evening, when some of these gentlemen were present, and then not to them personally, if I understood your question—as individuals, at least.

Q.—Was Capt. Duncan there present? A.—My impression is that he was, though I cannot tell; he was a deacon, I think, at that time.

Q.—Was Mr. West present? A.—I think the records say that he was present.

Q.—But do you remember he was present? A.—I do from the record.

Mr. Beach—In this connection, just prove the record.

Mr. Fullerton (handing the book to the witness)—Now, you are looking at the record, look at that and say whether it is the record, or one of the records, of the church, and if so, what? A.—Do you mean the whole book, or this particular record?

Q.—I mean the book. A.—The book is the record; in other words, it is the minute-book of the deacons of the church.

Q.—Embodying the record of their action from time to time as they hold meetings? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Does it record all the proceedings of that committee or body? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Does it record all according to the rules and regulations of the church? A.—I think it does.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I offer it in evidence.

The Court—Well, let it be marked.

Mr. Shearman—I would like to know for what purpose.

Mr. Fullerton—Perhaps his Honor does not know as well as I do.

Mr. Shearman—I think the counsel ought to state for what purpose they propose to offer it.

Mr. Beach—To prove the proceedings of the board.

Mr. Shearman—To prove all the proceedings at all times?

Mr. Beach—All the proceedings during the time—

The Court—I think it may be marked in that view.

Mr. Shearman—The only real objection I have to putting everything in evidence is, that it opens all the private affairs of the church.

The Court—Well, it should not.

Mr. Shearman—And the administration of the affairs of the poor.

The Court—It is marked with that limitation.

Mr. Beach—We do not propose to have anything in evidence that does not bear upon the issue.

Mr. Shearman—This book relates more to the administration of the affairs of the poor of the church than to anything else.

Mr. Beach—That we shall not examine or consider. We only want to see what there is in it.

DID HE CALL THE MEETING AT MR. BEECHER'S REQUEST?

Mr. Fullerton (to the witness)—At the meeting of which we have been speaking, did you state in substance anything like this: That you had called together this body at Mr. Beecher's request—did you say that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—In addition to that, did you say in substance— A.—Will you please let me say, Judge Fullerton, that I stated it in such a way that anybody might fairly infer that from it; I would be happy if I might say exactly what I did say.

Q.—I ask you if you said that in substance? A.—I do not think I did; I am certain I did not.

Q.—Well, I will put another question to you; did you say anything from which you desired it to be inferred that you had called them together at Mr. Beecher's request?

MR SHEARMAN OBJECTS TO PLAINTIFF'S COUNSEL PERUSING THE MINUTE-BOOK.

Mr. Shearman—One moment, if your Honor please—

Mr. Fullerton—Do you object?

Mr. Shearman—I am not objecting to your question, but to an act. I object to the plaintiff in this case looking over the whole records of the Board of Deacons.

Mr. Beach—The book of records is here, and it is in evidence, and we propose to see it.

Mr. Shearman—I object to the examination of this book—

The Court—Let us have no words about it.

Mr. Shearman (to Mr. Morris)—You have taken it from me—

Mr. Morris—I was not taking it from you.

Mr. Shearman—Mr. Morris was taking it from me.

Mr. Morris—No, Sir; I was not.

Mr. Shearman—Well, if your Honor please, I object to this course being pursued.

The Court—I think you are perfectly correct; there may be private matters in this book that the counsel do not wish to refer to; it is here for a special purpose; if other matters are involved—

Mr. Morris—How is that to be ascertained?

Mr. Beach—We are looking at this book to ascertain.

Mr. Fullerton—I can read the book in evidence.

Mr. Shearman—How did the gentleman get it—by our courtesy. The witness does not produce it, has not produced it, and I have not put it in evidence.

Mr. Morris—We have the book—

The Court—To end this—there is no occasion for this—you had better, I think, gentlemen, lay that book aside until you have occasion to use any part of it.

Mr. Beach—We claim the right to examine the book of records of Plymouth Church.

Mr. Shearman—They are now examining the witness.

The Court—You cannot do two things at one time.

Mr. Beach—Counsel may do it.

Mr. Fullerton—I think that a very brief statement will settle this thing all right. There are certain portions of this book which I desire to give in evidence, and which I shall offer in evidence. It will be very convenient for us, and I think most agreeable to the other side, for somebody acquainted with the case to examine the book to see what we desire to put in evidence. I do not know where it [illegible] but I do not wish to read the whole book through, nor do I desire to see any secret connected with the administration of the church—I do not mean "secret" in any offensive sense at all. If there be such in the book, I do not care to read it or to make myself acquainted with it in any respect whatever. What I desire is, and what I mean to have, so far as I can get it from your Honor's ruling, is the contents of this book, so far as it relates to this case.

Mr. Shearman—As to that they must interrogate the witness, and I respectfully—

Mr. Fullerton—Oh, no—

Mr. Shearman—I ask as my right the possession of that book. I ask it now from your Honor as my right—the possession of that book.

The Court—Is this quite in a spirit that becomes us? I do not think it is; I think for the present, until you can get through examining the witness, you can return the book to Mr. Shearman, and when you want it call for it.

Mr. Fullerton—I call for it now.

Mr. Shearman—Who do you call for it from?

Mr. Fullerton (handing the book to the witness)—Will you kindly turn to the next meeting of the Board of Deacons after the 30th of October, 1871?

MR. SHEARMAN EXCITED.

Mr. Shearman—Until this question of right is settled, Mr. Halliday, you will do nothing of the sort. That book, your Honor, is in the possession of the witness—not in the custody of the witness—and I object to his opening it. When the question of right is settled, I am willing to go as far as any one in courtesy, and I am willing, if I am allowed to make my selection, to select one gentleman on the other side, who may look over the whole of that book, but I do it as a matter of courtesy. As a matter of right, I shall decline to do anything of the sort.

Mr. Fullerton—I am not disposed to accept as a courtesy what I am entitled to as a matter of law. I appreciate the gentleman's courtesy, and will reciprocate it upon all proper occasions, and in a proper spirit. But, Sir, that book was placed in the hands of this witness, and he read a portion of it in evidence in this case.

Mr. Beach—On the direct.

Mr. Fullerton—And I called your Honor's attention to it at the time, saying, "That is read in evidence."

The Court—Undoubtedly.

Mr. Fullerton—The book cannot go in and out like a shuttle-cock.

Mr. Shearman—It was simply—

Mr. Fullerton—I say it was simply read in evidence by the witness on the stand, and it is recorded in the minutes.

The Court—Yes, so I understood; he got the date of the meeting and the names of the persons who attended the meeting.

Mr. Shearman—It was to refresh his memory; the book was not marked, nor put in evidence.

Mr. Beach—The gentleman said, handing the book, that it could be marked, if he chose.

Mr. Shearman—I said to the reporter at first that I proposed to mark the book, and then I said to him that I did not propose to do it at all, and I did not mark it, even for identification. The record was not read.

Mr. Fullerton—The record was read.

Mr. Shearman—Simply to refresh the witness' recollection. It was no more read than Paxon's pamphlet was read when it was shown to Mr. Moulton to refresh his memory.

Mr. Fullerton—It was read by the witness and so recorded in the minutes of the day.

Mr. Shearman—The names were read, as refreshing his memory as to who was there.

The Court—This is entirely unnecessary. The book could be brought here under subpœna. It is in the hands of the witness.

Mr. Beach—It has been given in evidence.

Mr. Morris—It cannot be enforced by subpœna; it is a corporation.

The Court—I think the counsel can proceed with his examination.

Mr. Fullerton—My question is: Turn to the minutes of the meeting next after 30th October, 1872.

The Court—Turn to it, witness.

Mr. Fullerton—1872.

MR. SHEARMAN NOT YET SATISFIED.

Mr. Shearman—It is understood that this book is in the hands of the witness only by my courtesy, and not as a matter of right.

Mr. Fullerton—And when we get through with it, as a matter of courtesy, we will hand it back. [Laughter.]

The Court—Will the officers see that order is kept, please?

Mr. Shearman—No, it is not in his hands. I request that the witness be instructed to keep that book, or deliver it to me.

The Court—Do you find the meeting, Mr. Halliday?

The Witness—I believe I have it.

Mr. Fullerton—I offer it in evidence.

Mr. Shearman—We object. What has that to do with this case? Unless something is stated about what that meeting relates to you can have all the proceedings of the Board of Deacons put in evidence in this case.

Mr. Fullerton—It is just as important for us to show what it does not relate to as what it does.

The Court—I allowed you to show everything in regard to it; I have not suppressed a thing in form or substance.

Mr. Tracy—I suppose it must appear Mr. Beecher was present.

The Court—We allowed you to show something in his absence—did it after great discussion.

Mr. Shearman—I do not object to a statement of anything that is in that book relating to this matter; I do not object to a statement of that. But I do object to it if it is to be used by putting it in evidence, including other matters which have no bearing upon this case, and I have stated frankly why I do it. It is because the names of the poor of the church—

The Court—They are not to be repeated here.

Mr. Shearman—And the names of many other persons are brought in there.

The Court—They are to be respected.

Mr. Shearman—And I do not wish that counsel should bring them—

Mr. Fullerton—I shall respect the names of the poor, whether in that book or out of it.

Mr. Beach—No, unless the poor should include some member of Mr. Tilton's family. [Sensation.]

Mr. Shearman—I have not the slightest objection, with that exception.

The Court—Will the officers keep gentlemen quiet.

Mr. Shearman—The gentleman knows best about the condition of his family.

The Witness (to Mr. Fullerton, who was taking the record away)—I beg pardon—I didn't look at it.

THE DEACONS' MEETING.

Mr. Fullerton (handing the book back)—Nov. 3, I think you will find it. Now turn to the next, Nov. 2?, please. Isn't this it? [indicating.]

The Witness—Oh, yes; that is it.

Mr. Fullerton (to the Court)—Now, Sir, without reading the proceedings of Nov. 23, if the other side are quite willing to take the statement that there is nothing in these—in the proceedings on that day with reference to the Beecher scandal, I shall be satisfied.

Mr. Shearman—Yes, if that ends the matter.

Mr. Fullerton—It does so far as that is concerned. It is Nov. 22. [To the stenographer.] It is the scandal—the Woodhull scandal.

Q.—Now will you turn to the next Deacons' meeting, please. I desire a like entry to be made with regard to that meeting.

The Witness—I say it is similar, I suppose.

Judge Neilson—The next meeting is what date, Sir?

Mr. Fullerton—The next meeting is Dec. 23, 1872. No action taken there with regard to the scandal.

The Witness—Dec. 23.

Mr. Fullerton—The next meeting is Jan. 30, 1873.

Mr. Fullerton then consumed some moments in examining the committee's record book.

Q. (Handing book to witness)—Now, will you be kind enough to turn to the next meeting?

The Witness—Let me see—the last meeting—Jan. 30; I suppose that was the next one, [indicating,] but I ceased to be Clerk then. Where the difference in writing occurs there I ceased to be Clerk.

Q.—Is this the next meeting—Feb. 7? A.—I suppose so.

Q. March 27 the next? A.—I think so.

Some minutes were then consumed by further examination of the record book by Mr. Shearman and Mr. Fullerton.

Mr. Fullerton—You will repeat that last question, Mr. Stenographer.

The Stenographer—Which question?

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I mean in reference to the communication of Mr. Halliday to the Board of Deacons' meeting.

The stenographer looked for the question.

Mr. Fullerton—Well I can repeat it.

HE DID NOT INTIMATE THAT HE CALLED THE MEETING AT MR. BEECHER'S REQUEST.

Q.—Did you state anything to the Board of Deacons, or to the body there assembled, on the occasion when the Woodhull scandal was the subject of consideration, by which you intended to convey the idea that you had called them together at Mr. Beecher's request?

The Witness (turning to the Court)—If the Court will instruct me how to answer that question; I do not want to seem not to state what is exactly the truth, and I cannot, I fear, give a categorical—give a yes or no to it without making myself uncomfortable lest I may have conveyed a wrong impression.

Judge Neilson—The only instruction I can give, Mr. Halliday, is to answer it according to your present conception and understanding of the matter, it you did or did not, or indirectly did or not, or in substance did or did not.

The Witness—I could tell you what I did say, exactly, and then—

Judge Neilson—The counsel is not obliged to ask you that.

The Witness—I thought I could tell the court, and then I could be instructed as to my answer.

Mr. Fullerton—No; I think, Mr. Halliday, you cannot get instructions from the court how to answer a question which involves the object and intent you had in doing a certain thing.

The Witness—I had no such intent, Mr. Fullerton, at all.

Mr. Fullerton—That is a perfect answer.

The Witness—I did not understand you to ask as to my intent; I could have answered that very readily; excuse me that I am so dull, Sir.

Q.—Did you say in substance this: That you had called them together at Mr. Beecher's request to say that he [Mr. Beecher] thought it best that neither the Examining Committee nor the church should take any notice of the Mrs. Woodhull story? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you say that to the body or to any individual member or individual members of that body? A.—Never.

Q.—There on that occasion? A.—No, Sir; excuse me for saying "never;" I think you asked me about that occasion, but I did not so understand you; I will confine my answer to that occasion.

Q.—Did you say that in substance in reference to the meeting to the Board of Deacons? A.—I did not, Sir.

HE DID NOT SAY THAT THEY HAD BETTER TRY TO LIVE IT DOWN.

Q.—Did you say in substance that you thought, or that Mr. Beecher thought, that you had better try to live it down? A.—Not at that meeting.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, Sir; I am talking about that meeting, and no other. A.—No, Sir; I do not know that I ever did, but I am sure at that meeting I did not.

Mr. Fullerton—There can be no misunderstanding about the meeting of which I am talking.

Mr. Shearman—Oct. 30?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

Q.—And after saying that in substance—

The Witness (interrupting)—But I did not say that in substance.

Mr. Fullerton—Mr. Halliday, you are a little bit too fast. I have a right to employ that language in my question.

The Witness—Pardon me, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—After saying that in substance, did you not also say in substance—was not it also stated in substance by a member present, that the policy thus suggested was a mistaken one?

Mr. Shearman—One moment. I object to that, because it contains two questions in one.

Mr. Fullerton (to Mr. Shearman)—Do you move to revise the question?

Mr. Shearman—Yes, Sir. It is obvious, Sir, Mr. Halliday was expected to answer this last question affirmatively, and he could not truthfully answer it affirmatively—he could not do so without implying that he did say the other in substance, and he has just said he did not. If he says no the counsel will try to put their last question separately and involve Mr. Halliday on the ground that he should have answered it before. It is a double question.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, Mr. Halliday is undoubtedly on the alert, and would not be misled.

Judge Neilson—There is something in the suggestion, really.

Mr. Fullerton—Mr. Halliday can answer according to the truth. He is not at all averse to tell what he knows on the subject.

Judge Neilson—Your question is, after saying that, did he say something else? If it were "Did you say so and so?" it would be different.

Mr. Shearman—He says he never did say that in substance.

Mr. Fullerton—Very well; he so stated, and he may so repeat it; but I shall predicate my question on the belief that he did so state.

Judge Neilson—The question seems to imply that. I think the counsel is right in his suggestion.

Mr. Fullerton—We ask him whether he said a portion of that, and he denies it, and I then ask him if after, he had stated that somebody else did not say so and so. May we not put that question? Didn't you make that remark, and didn't A. B. make this reply?

Judge Neilson—That is a different thing.

Mr. Beach—That is precisely what we put to him.

Judge Neilson—That is on the ground that after saying that, didn't he say something else.

Mr. Fullerton—No; I am not asking what he said. I am paving the way to what was said in opposition to his policy as made known to that body, and I must incorporate the policy in the question in order to make the answer which I hope to get from the witness, so that we can understand it and appreciate it.

Judge Neilson—I think it is very easy for you to modify it.

Mr. Fullerton—I cannot modify it, Sir. Your Honor will perceive I am now calling his attention to what was said in reference to his suggestion, from some third person. I ask him, Did you make such a statement, and did somebody else make a reply so and so.

Judge Neilson—Now, if you should ask him if such a reply was made, after some statement of his, that would answer your purpose.

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir; that reply, if you find it, does not amount to anything unless I prove it as made in reply to this statement of his.

Judge Neilson (to the witness)—I think you perceive the character of this question, and I think you can answer it.

Mr. Shearman—Does your Honor allow it?

Judge Neilson—Yes.

Mr. Shearman—Then I beg leave to except.

Judge Neilson—It seems to me somewhat difficult to modify it.

Mr. Shearman—The witness will, of course, understand he is not obliged to answer yes or no.

Mr. Fullerton—Mr. Halliday understands it, and when he is at a loss turns and gets instructions from the court, and addresses the court about as often as counsel do; but I have no objection to it.

Judge Neilson—Repeat the question, please.

Mr. Fullerton—Now, Mr. Stenographer, will you repeat the question?

The Stenographer (reading)—"After saying that in substance, was it not also said in substance by a member present there, that the policy thus suggested was a mistaken one."

Mr. Shearman—Now, one moment. I move the first part of that question be stricken out.

Mr. Beach (laughing derisively)—What? You move that a part of our question be stricken out?

Mr. Shearman—Yes, Sir.

Judge Neilson—I have said that the question will be allowed, and Mr. Shearman has an exception to the question. Repeat the question so the witness will understand.

Mr. Fullerton—The question has been repeated by the stenographer, and I think Mr. Halliday understands it.

The Witness—I cannot answer that question yes or no; I cannot look at it in any other light than that of a double question, making me—or at least committing me—to have made an answer that I have not made; or, if I did make such an answer, I wish to make a correction; I did not intend to make it, and if I did, I wish to have the testimony amended.

Mr. Fullerton (laughing)—Yes. This is a little improvement upon Brother Shearman's argument, so we will pass on.

Q.—Upon that occasion did you state you had called them together at Mr. Beecher's request to say that he thought it best that neither the Examining Committee nor the church should take any notice of the Mrs. Woodhull story; that you had better try to live it down; and did some person or persons present say that they thought the policy thus suggested was a mistaken one? A.—There seems to me to be two or three questions there.

Mr. Shearman—That is a double question—

Mr. Fullerton (interrupting)—Now, now; one moment.

Mr. Shearman (persisting)—I beg pardon, but I must object—

Mr. Fullerton—Wait, wait; you must not interrupt Mr. Halliday in his argument. [Laughter.]

AN ENERGETIC REMONSTRANCE FROM MR. SHEARMAN.

Mr. Shearman—Now, Sir, the counsel on the other side have selected two classes of witnesses for their opprobrious remarks—clergymen and ladies—and I propose to remonstrate in the most energetic manner to the continuance of it. This court has protected, and properly protected, witnesses here—layman—and I assume that the court will also protect clergymen and ladies. And now we have a clergyman on the stand, and this is the fifth time that some opprobrious remark has been made with reference to him; the same course was pursued with Prof. Gay yesterday, and I hope your Honor will see that it comes to an end. The counsel has no right to say Mr. Halliday was making an argument. He was making a fair and proper answer, and I submit he should be protected.

Judge Neilson—Yes; I think you are proper in your suggestion. I don't think Mr. Halliday meant to argue at all—

Mr. Fullerton—Some gentlemen argue without intending it. He did reply that he thought the question contained three or four questions.

The Witness—Two, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Two; very well.

Judge Neilson—He regarded it in that light. Proceed.

Mr. Fullerton—It was an improper suggestion for the gentleman to make. I am not going to insult Mr. Halliday. I have insulted no lady at all. The gentleman on the other side is a little off his balance in this case, and doesn't have a fair and proper appreciation of what takes place.

Mr. Shearman—I have a very different opinion, Sir, from the gentleman. I say these remarks are offensive and improper. Such observations were repeatedly addressed to ladies here upon the stand—ladies in very delicate health, as the gentleman very well knew.

Mr. Fullerton—This is the first time I have heard of it. I don't think the ladies even heard of it. Mr. Halliday certainly never looked in better humor than when I made that suggestion, so that part of Mr. Shearman's observation is lost.

Judge Neilson—Now, Mr. Halliday, regarding that question as double in its character, answer each branch of it as you understand it.

Mr. Shearman—Mr. Halliday will make the best answer the nature of the case admits of.

Judge Neilson—The stenographer will read the question.

Mr. Fullerton—While he permits things to go

properly, I wish Mr. Shearman would go properly himself.

EXAMINATION RESUMED.

The Stenographer (reading)—"After saying that in substance, was it not also said, in substance, by a member present there, that he thought the policy then suggested was a mistaken one?"

Mr. Fullerton—The next one after that, Mr. Reporter.

The Stenographer (after a pause)—I don't chance to light upon the question now, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton (to another stenographer)—Read the question, Mr. Munson.

Mr. Munson (reading)—"Upon that occasion did you state you had called them together at Mr. Beecher's request, to say that he thought it best that neither the Examining Committee nor the church should take any notice of the Mrs. Woodhull story; that they had better live it down; and did some person or persons present say that they thought the policy thus suggested was a mistaken one?"

Witness—To the best of my recollection I never said what is indicated in the first part of that question, if it is but one, nor have I the least recollection of anything like what is inferred occurring in the second question, or the second part of the same question.

Mr. Fullerton—There is no difficulty in answering the question. Was it also said by another person or persons, that as Theodore Tilton had been named by Mrs. Woodhull as her authority for many of the statements she had made, and as he had made no denial of her assertion it was the duty of the Examining Committee to question Mr. Tilton in regard to the matter, or anything substantially like that? A.—I have no recollection of anything of the kind.

Q.—Do you recollect the next meeting of the committee after the one to which your attention has been called?

Witness—The meeting of the committee, or the Board of Deacons?

Mr. Fullerton—The Board of Deacons.

Witness—I don't, Sir; I can't—

Q.—Were you a member of the Examining Committee? A.—I think I was; I am quite sure I was.

Q.—The meetings of the Examining Committee and the Deacons were separate, were they not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Disconnected? A.—Yes, Sir; the Deacons always met as members of the Examining Committee, but the meetings were distinctly separate.

Mr. Fullerton—I want the minutes of the Examining Committee of Nov. 3.

Q.—Do you recollect the next meeting of the Examining Committee after this meeting of October?

Witness—Of this meeting of the Board of Deacons?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, this meeting of the Board of Deacons?

Witness—I don't recollect, Sir; I should have something to recall it to my mind.

Q.—Do you recollect that a committee was appointed by the Examining Committee in reference to the Woodhull scandal? A.—There was—not in reference to the Woodhull scandal.

Q.—Well, with reference to some branch of it, or some feature of it? A.—There was a committee appointed, I think, to wait on Mr. Tilton, and on another party at the same time.

Q.—When was that committee appointed? A.—I can't tell you, Sir, without referring to the record.

Q.—How soon after? A.—I could not give you the least idea; I may give three or four months from it.

Q.—Just take the records, please, and point it out? A.—If it is on the records.

Q.—How? A.—If it is upon the records, I will; I have not the record.

Mr. Shearman—I don't know what is upon the book.

Mr. Beach—Hand him the record and let him see.

Mr. Fullerton—He will see by reference to the record.

Witness—My impression is, Judge Fullerton, that what was said or done was informal, or merely preliminary.

Mr. Fullerton—That was your impression?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, there may be an impression in the minutes which is fresher than yours.

Witness—I simply say that to—

Mr. Fullerton—Well, well.

Mr. Shearman—It was not at that meeting; it was at a subsequent meeting.

Mr. Fullerton—I called for the meeting when that committee was appointed.

[The minutes were handed the witness.]

MR. SHEARMAN AGAIN BECOMES AGGRESSIVE.

Mr. Shearman—I want it distinctly understood when he calls for the book that it is not here—that it is not produced here—by notice or anything of that kind.

Mr. Morris—It is here, anyhow.

Mr. Shearman—Not here except as a matter of courtesy and to refresh his memory.

Mr. Fullerton—I did not call for it as a matter of courtesy.

Mr. Shearman—Then I will take it away.

The Court—No, no.

Mr. Shearman—I am perfectly willing that he should have it, if the gentleman accepts it as a matter of courtesy, but he says no, he does not want it as such.

Mr. Fullerton—The book has been placed in the hands of the witness, and it is now in the custody of the court.

Mr. Shearman—No, it is not.

The Court (interfering)—Mr. Shearman, I will regard it as a matter of courtesy on the part of the court.

Mr. Shearman—As a matter of courtesy to the court, I shall permit it to remain.

Mr. Fullerton—Then we are a tenant by the courtesy.

Q.—Can you find the next meeting of the Examining Committee? A.—I have the book, and I am trying to refresh my memory.

Mr. Shearman—It is not the next meeting.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, Mr. Halliday.

Witness—I am looking at the meeting of the date of Dec. 10.

Mr. Fullerton—I don't care when it is—I want the fact.

Witness—What do you want of me, Judge Fullerton?

Mr. Fullerton—I want you to point out the meeting of the Examining Committee when that committee was appointed.

Witness—I said I was reading to find out.

Mr. Fullerton—And Mr. Shearman interrupted you.

Mr. Shearman—No; the gentleman asked what was the next meeting.

Mr. Fullerton—We will call this the first meeting.

Mr. Shearman—You can call it the last if you please.

Mr. Fullerton—When I get at the meeting, I don't care whether it is first or last, or when.

[The witness held the book, reading.]

Mr. Fullerton—I offer it in evidence. Mr. Shearman, will you be kind enough to read it? [A laugh.]

Mr. Shearman—I don't propose to have it put in evidence.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, then, I will read it.

Mr. Shearman—I will not put it in as an exhibit.

Mr. Fullerton—I did not ask you.

Mr. Shearman—You did not get it as an exhibit; unless you get it as a matter of courtesy you cannot get it at all.

The Court—Take it that way.

MR. FULLERTON WILL NOT ACCEPT IT AS A MATTER OF COURTESY.

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir; with great respect to your Honor I will not accept it as a courtesy.

Mr. Shearman—Very well; so you cannot have it otherwise.

Mr. Fullerton—These objections are frivolous.

Mr. Beach—Have we not the right, if your Honor please, to take and put it in evidence?

The Court—I suggested to read it.

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir; but have we not the right to have it read in evidence?

The Court—You have.

Mr. Beach—Then the book is here; it is in the hands of the witness, and I want your Honor to rule whether or not we have the right to read it in evidence.

Mr. Shearman—Then I object to this as an exhibit. I want to understand when I, at their request, as a matter of courtesy, produce from time to time a book, whether that book is to be placed in evidence, and then they say that they got it as a matter of right and give me no credit whatever for courtesy. If this occurs I will not produce any book, and I demand this one back.

Mr. Fullerton—I give the gentleman credit for bringing as a matter of courtesy what we have as a right.

Mr. Shearman—We have been given no notice to produce it.

The Court—All this is unprofitable.

Mr. Shearman—If they can insist upon the book being placed in evidence courtesies of the kind will not be extended again.

MR. PORTER THROWS OIL ON THE TROUBLED WATERS.

Mr. Porter, interposing, said: If your Honor please there is a misunderstanding about my learned friend's objection. There can be no difficulty whatever about the matter. I concur with Mr. Fullerton in the propriety of this being put in evidence, and I am sure that my learned friend will not have it marked, not belonging to either of the parties and being a part of the records of the church, but I can see the entire propriety of this being read. My friend, Mr. Shearman, makes an objection, which is a very appropriate one, that this being produced by courtesy should be considered as remaining in his possession and in the possession of the law, but whatever the book contains which my learned friend thinks should be introduced in evidence can be read, and without being marked.

Mr. Shearman—I am entirely satisfied with that.

The Court—That is very satisfactory.

Mr. Fullerton—That being all that I ever proposed to do, I am satisfied also.

Mr. Fullerton then read:

THE RESOLUTION APPOINTING A COMMITTEE OF THE CHURCH.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 10, 1872.

Meeting of the Executive Committee, held in the Trustees' room; Brother White was called to the chair; also present, Brothers Halliday, Talmage, Ropes, Manchester, Moody, West, and White, and Sisters Morrell and Pratt.

The Clerk of the church was called to make an annual report.

And then follows something that I don't care to read. I read, however, the following:

"*Whereas*, It is currently reported that Theodore Tilton has been guilty of conduct unbecoming a member of this church,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to investigate as to the truth of such reports, and to recommend such future action in the matter as they may deem advisable, to be taken by the Executive Committee" [Examining Committee.]

"Ex."—that is "Examining" Committee? A.—Examining Committee.

Mr. Fullerton (reading)—

"Seconded by Brother Manchester. Mr. Beecher, Brother West, and Brother Davenport appointed as such committee, Brother West being appointed Chairman of the same. Brother White mentioned taking up the—"

That is another subject.

Q.—Were you present when that resolution was offered? A.—I think I was, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect whether or not you opposed it? A.—I do not.

Q.—Don't you recollect that you did oppose it, saying in substance that it was Mr. Beecher's desire that no such action should be had? A.—I don't remember saying anything of the kind.

Q.—Do you remember that you did not say anything of the kind? A.—My best recollection is that I did not.

Q.—That is Dec. 10. Will you be kind enough to turn to the next meeting of that committee? [Handing minute book to the witness; after turning over a few leaves of the book, Mr. Halliday indicated a page to Mr. Fullerton.]

Q.—Now, I recall your attention to the meeting of Oct. 30, 1872; how long prior to the meeting of the Deacons on that committee did you see Mr. Bell? A.—The meeting of Oct. 30—is that the meeting of the Board of Deacons?

Q.—Yes. A.—I don't remember to have seen him at all—did you ask what time that day?

Q.—How long before that meeting, whether it was days or weeks, did you see Mr. Bell? A.—I don't think I had seen Mr. Bell since the meeting the evening before, Tuesday evening; the 30th was on Wednesday, and I had seen Mr. Bell the previous evening, to which I had alluded in the Church parlor.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Mr. Bell in regard to the proposed meeting of Deacons? A.—Not a word, that I remember. I don't remember having any personal conversation with Mr. Bell, at all.

Q.—Did Mr. Bell come to see you in reference to the proposed meeting of Deacons? A.—No, Sir.

MR. BELL DID NOT SPEAK TO HIM ABOUT THE MEETING.

Q.—Didn't he ask you whether there was not a meeting of Deacons appointed to be held very soon? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Didn't he tell you in substance that he came directly from Mr. Beecher to inform you that he didn't want a meeting of the Deacons? A.—I don't remember that he told me any such thing.

Q.—Can you swear that he did not tell you that in substance? A.—I can swear that I feel very positive that he said nothing of the kind.

Q.—You have no such recollection? A.—Mr. Tilton was present and heard the conversation.

Q.—Well, that does not convey the information. A.—Excuse me. To the best of my recollection he did not say one word to me about it.

Q.—I am not referring to a meeting between you and Mr. Bell when Mr. Tilton was present; I am referring to a meeting between yourself and Mr. Bell, to which Mr. Bell has testified; you were here when he testified? A.—That was the meeting at my house, when Mr. Tilton and Mr. Bell were there, Mr. Tilton coming in while Mr. Bell was there; it is that that Mr. Bell testified to.

Q.—Did Mr. Bell, at that meeting, or any other meeting, convey to you what purported to be the wish of Mr. Beecher in regard to the meeting of Deacons? A.—I don't think he ever said one word to me about it.

Q.—Do you think you would remember it if he did? A.—I do, decidedly.

Q.—At the meeting of the 28th of October, was Mr. R. D. Benedict present—the 30th of October? A.—I cannot tell; the records would show.

Mr. Shearman—Do you mean the 30th?

Q.—I mean the 30th. A.—The Deacons' meeting?

Q.—Yes, Sir. A.—I am not able to say. Mr. Benedict was generally there; from that I should infer that he was, but I do not remember.

Q.—Do you recollect that Mr. Ropes was present? I do, because I saw it in the record.

Q.—This was an informal meeting, was it not? A.—A regular monthly meeting.

Q.—Regular monthly meeting? A.—I think it was a stated monthly meeting. The Board of Deacons had monthly meetings on a particular day, the last Wednesday of every month.

Q.—Did you call them together at regular meetings by letters? A.—I think I did, invariably.

Q.—You didn't adjourn to a particular day, when you did adjourn? A.—We adjourned *sine die*, unless we had a meeting intervening—unless there was a special meeting.

THE FIRST MEETING WITH MRS. MOULTON.

Q.—You have told us that you had some meetings with Mrs. Moulton, at her house. Will you state when that first one was? A.—I think it was in the early Spring of 1872. I cannot tell with any definiteness, at all. I think it was at that period, because I feel confident that the windows were open and the weather was very beautiful.

Q.—You say the Spring of 1872. A.—I think it was.

Q.—May it not have been the Autumn previous? A.—I said so in my testimony; it seemed to me that it was longer than that; and I inferred that it was in the Spring because of the character of the weather.

Q.—Was it pastoral? A.—It was.

Q.—How long did you remain? A.—I may have been in the house twenty minutes or half an hour—fifteen minutes to half an hour.

Q.—When was the next one? A.—I never called at Mr. Moulton's again until the day on which this Deacons' meeting that you have referred to—Wednesday, the 30th of October, I think.

Q.—It was on the same day that you called again. A.—I think it was; about 9:30 o'clock in the morning.

Q.—And it was at that time that you had a conversation with Mrs. Moulton? A.—In regard to this matter, yes.

Q.—Will you be kind enough now to repeat that conversation as near as you recollect it? A.—I had the impression that Mrs. Moulton's name was mixed up in the matter in some way or other, from two sentences which I heard read.

Q.—Is that a part of the conversation with Mrs. Moulton? A.—No, Sir; but it showed what sent me there.

Q.—O, I don't ask what sent you there? A.—Well, Sir, I beg your pardon.

Q.—Well, please don't tell me what you went there for. A.—The first thing said—Mrs. Moulton, I think met me at the door herself; her appearance was—

Q.—I didn't ask her appearance. A.—Mrs. Moulton received me, and asked me in the parlor, and I went in. May I go on?

Q.—And tell what conversation there was, without telling the appearance of a lady. A.—I said to Mrs. Moulton, "How is it that you are mixed up in this Woodhull and Claflin scandal?" She replied immediately, "I don't know what right Mrs. Woodhull has to use my name. I have had nothing to do with it." Then what I said in very few words next I cannot remember but Mrs. Moulton, as if interrupting and impatient, said, "Mr. Halliday, Mr. Beecher is my Pastor, and has been from childhood; and I believe in him; there is nothing that they can say that will affect my confidence in him, or my affection for him one particle."

Q.—Have you repeated the very words she said? A.—I think I have—the very words she uttered.

Q.—Have you repeated the same words that you repeated yesterday as being the same words? A.—I think my words yesterday were very much what I have said now. I meant they should have been exactly; for those words are, to the best of my recollection, the words she uttered.

Q.—You remember the exact words? A.—I think I do.

Q.—Did you make a memorandum of them? A.—I did not. I repeated them immediately to others.

Q.—Well, I didn't ask you that. You made no memorandum of that conversation? A.—Not that conversation, I did not.

Q.—Did you undertake to remember the words exactly? A.—I did.

Q.—Fastened them in your mind? A.—I did.

Q.—Then I do you remember them exactly? A.—I think I do.

Q.—Very well; did she say this: "I believe in him, and they can say nothing that will lessen my confidence in him or my affection for him one particle?" A.—That is my recollection of the language she used.

Q.—Are you aware that that is not the exact language that you used a moment ago in giving the words that she made use of? A.—No, I am not.

Q.—Now, will you be kind enough, then, to repeat the words that she used, so that you will get at the exact language as it exists in your mind? A.—"Mr. Halliday, Mr. Beecher is my Pastor, and has been from my childhood, and I believe in him; there isn't anything that they can say about him that will affect my confidence in him or my affection for him one particle."

Q.—Those are the exact words? A.—I think they are, and what I meant to utter before, if I did not.

Q.—Who called your attention to the portrait of Mr. Beecher? A.—Nobody at that time.

Q.—Why do you answer me in that way? A.—Because that is the fact.

Q.—Are you aware that I did not limit my question to that time? A.—You were talking about that interview.

Q.—No, we were not. We had got through with it. A.—Excuse me, Sir; shall I answer your question?

Q.—Well, I hope so. A.—Mrs. Moulton directed my attention to it.

Q.—What did she say in regard to it? A.—I can't remember.

Q.—What did you say in regard to it? A.—That I don't remember.

Q.—Do you remember the date of the visit when your attention was thus called to that portrait? A.—No more than as I stated a little while ago, that I think it was in the Spring of 1872, my first visit to Mrs. Moulton.

Q.—Your first visit? A.—Yes; I never knew her before until I called that morning.

Q.—Where was the portrait of Mr. Beecher when your attention was called to it? A.—I think it was hanging on the east wall of their residence; about in this direction. [Being to the right.]

Q.—Were you in court when Mrs. Moulton was examined? A.—I was.

Q.—Did you hear her narrate in her evidence what she did vouch as that occasion when you were there in October 1872? A.—I did, I think, Sir.

Q.—In what regard does your memory differ from hers?

Mr. Porter—One word.

Mr. Shearman—We raise an objection.

Mr. Fullerton—I suppose that is a proper question?

Mr. Porter—It is asking him to state wherein his memory differs from hers. He is not the appropriate reporter of what she testified to; he is not called upon to speak of it, he is to state what his memory of the transaction is, not how it compares with the memory of another.

The Court—Leave us to make the comparison.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, Sir, it is for the witness to state in what respect his memory differs from hers as to what took place on that occasion.

The Court—He does that by giving you what he thinks took place.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, I am aware of that. At the same time it is proper for me now to ask him in what respect his memory differs from her narration.

The Court—I hardly think so, Sir.

Mr. Porter—The counsel has her testimony before him. He can refer to any point upon which he wishes to compare. It is simply a question as to a fact.

The Witness—I will answer your question if you will hand me the book.

Q.—I will. [Book of testimony handed to witness.] If you can point out any difference between your recollection and hers on that occasion you are quite at liberty to do so.

Mr. Porter—What page?

Mr. Fullerton—731.

A.—In the first place she did not say to me that she was sixteen years old.

Q.—Eh! Now, Mr. Halliday? A.—That is what she says she said; I say she did not say so.

Q.—You have got your finger on the wrong spot. A.—I have got it on that spot.

Q.—That is the spot where you should not have put it. A.—I am sorry. I didn't know where to put it.

Q.—I will mark it, so there can be no mistake. [Mr. Fullerton marked the page.] You knew quite well, I think. A.—O, now; excuse me, Judge. I thought you referred to her whole testimony.

Q.—I am calling your attention to what she stated in regard to an interview between yourself and her, which you have given in evidence here now.

Mr. Shearman—Just what he is referring to.

Mr. Fullerton—He is not referring to it at all.

Mr. Shearman—Well, I beg pardon; I have the book before me.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, you beg pardon very often, and are often forgiven, but you offend again.

A.—The difference is in this: that she says "I don't remember in the first place, and I do the first part," she says, "I remember saying that in that character; I don't forget that part of it."

Q.—Then she said that, and she didn't state what you do? A.—She says simply, "I don't remember the last part of that; the first part I remember;" now, the part that she has forgotten I remember.

Q.—Is not the same language that you used incorporated in the question to her precisely, word for word? A.—Well, she says she don't remember.

Q.—I ask you if the language incorporated in the question to her which she answered there is not the same language which you gave in your answer to-day as having proceeded from her? A.—I think that is the answer exactly as I gave it, now, exactly; what is your question?

Q.—Well, having answered it, I have no occasion to put it again.

MR. SHEARMAN MAKES A COMMENT.

Mr. Shearman—Now, if your Honor please, as there are comments made by the counsel upon the witness's statement, it is only fair that I should make a comment, and say the witness is exactly right.

Mr. Fullerton—One moment.

Mr. Shearman—Well, if the gentleman will make comments as he goes along, I am ready to make a comment, and call your Honor's attention and the Jury's attention to the fact that the witness was entirely right.

The Court—I will assume it is correct, of course.

Mr. Fullerton—I pointed out what I called his attention to, and his attention was directed accidentally to some other thing. That is all there is of it. I didn't want to know the age of the lady.

Q.—Was anything else said in that conversation between you and Mrs. Moulton that you have not related? A.—It was very brief. I don't remember that anything further was said. I don't think I was there, Judge Fullerton, more than ten minutes; I shortened my stay because I thought Mrs. Moulton was engaged.

THE SCANDAL WAS DISCUSSED BY THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

Q.—Now, was there any discussion before any meeting of the Examining Committee or the Board of Deacons in regard to the Woodhull scandal that you have not named? A.—When you say before, do you mean at a meeting?

Q.—At the meeting before the body? A.—O, there were, repeatedly.

Q.—Did this committee make a report, which was appointed—where Mr. West was Chairman? A.—I cannot recollect positively in regard to it; I remember that Mr. Beecher was once appointed a committee, and he made a report; but I cannot tell definitely in regard to a report of which Mr. West—

Q.—Well, why drag in that other report? I asked about the report of the committee of which Mr. West was Chairman. A.—I simply answer I cannot remember.

Q.—Did you keep the minutes at that time? A.—I don't think I ever kept them; Captain—no, I did not at that time; I was going to say something further, not in answer to your question.

THE WEST CHARGES.

Q.—Did you see the West charges? A.—I did, Sir; they were made to the committee when I—

Q.—One moment. A.—When they were presented I was clerk for the time being.

Q.—Well, when were they presented? A.—I could not tell you, Sir, without refreshing my mind from the minutes.

Q.—Please look at the minutes and tell me. A.—I haven't them, Sir.

Q.—Well, they are here, are they not? A.—No, Sir, they are not—the minutes which I made.

Q.—Can you tell the year in which those charges were presented? A.—It was some time in the Spring; in June, I think; some time in June, 1873.

Q.—Where was the meeting of the committee? A.—It my memory serves me, it was in the church parlor.

Q.—Who were present at that meeting? A.—That I could not say, Sir, without—I remember that Capt. Duncan was present; I am pretty certain Mr. Ropes was present; I cannot remember with any definiteness any other person without looking at the record.

Q.—Who presented the West charges? A.—My impression is that Mr. West presented them himself.

Q.—Yes? What action was taken by the committee when they were presented? A.—I think the action that was taken was to receive or to accept—that is to permit Mr.—there are two phrases used and I cannot be confident—I mean in the rules of the Church—but I cannot be confident now as to which of those two this attaches. At all events, the action had was, as I think, equivalent to an acceptance, or allowing him to make the charges. After reading the charges over they were regarded as incomplete and referred back, it I remember, to Mr. West to complete.

Q.—After that was there another specification added? A.—Whether it was at that time or subsequently, I do not know, Sir.

Q.—Well, I mean subsequently was the third specification added? A.—There was an addition made, but when I cannot tell, Sir.

Q.—Now, I ain't asking you that. I asked you if, after they were referred back— A.—Oh, Yes.

Q.—The third specification was added? A.—My impression is that that specification was not presented—was not added at—when Mr. West handed them back, as he said, amended, but that at some subsequent period, perhaps a month afterward, and I don't know but a longer period than that, I think he desired to make an addition to them.

Q.—And the addition was made, was it? A.—That is my impression.

Q.—The addition of a third specification, was it? A.—I think it was made at that—allowed to be made.

Q.—At what meeting of the board did he present these charges as thus amended finally? A.—I think it was some evening the following week, though I am not able to say.

Q.—What month was that, Mr. Halliday? A.—I think it was in June.

Q.—In June? A.—I think it was.

Q.—Who were present when that took place? A.—Oh, I could not tell, Sir; I could not mention a single one that was present, unless—I couldn't say positively, and I have now—there is nothing that recalls to my mind any single—

Q.—Well, you recollect the fact—you were there? A.—I think I was.

Q.—Was Mr. West there? A.—I think he was.

Q.—Was Capt. Duncan there? A.—I think Capt. Duncan was there.

Q.—Can't you tell somebody else that was there? A.—I presume the majority of the board, but I couldn't tell who.

Q.—What action was taken there? A.—I don't remember, Sir.

Q.—Have you no recollection? A.—No, Sir; I could refresh my memory from the minutes.

Q.—The minutes are not here? A.—No, Sir; they are not here.

Q.—That was an important matter of the church, wasn't it? A.—What was?

Q.—The presentation of these charges. A.—They were.

Q.—And you don't remember what action was taken? A.—I do not distinctly.

Q.—Well, have you any recollection at all upon the subject? A.—No, Sir; I have not, positively, as to what took place; I would rather, if you would allow me, to look at the minutes; I will bring the minutes—

Q.—If you please, to-morrow morning. A.—And tell you exactly what was done; I will endeavor to, Sir.

Q.—Then we will defer it. A.—I mean a mere blotter, from which the minutes were transcribed.

Q.—Very well. Was any action taken, as to prosecuting those charges? A.—Yes and no; that is, there was, I think, at first, a resolution adopted to prosecute them, and then it was found that there were irregularities, and they were recalled, and several comings and goings; I don't know exactly what they call it, before any final and specific action was adopted by the Examining Committee.

Q.—What was the final and specific action adopted by that committee, with reference to the West charges, as finally amended? A.—Well, Sir, I should—I am afraid that I could—; it would be so much better for me to tell from the minutes after seeing them.

Q.—Will you do so to-morrow morning? A.—I will, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever converse with Mr. West about his charges after they were presented as finally amended? A.—Oh, I think I did have several conversations with him.

HE TRIED TO PERSUADE MR. WEST FROM FURTHER PROSECUTING THEM.

Q.—Did you try to dissuade him from further prosecuting them? A.—I did.

Q.—Yes, Sir? How frequently? A.—Will you wait and let me qualify? I did, because I regarded as wholly incomplete—

Q.—No—one moment? A.—I do not want to be misunderstood; I do not want to have it supposed—and I am not stating that to the jury—that I was opposed to the prosecution of these charges. I wanted whatever was done should be properly done—

Q.—Yes? A.—And I did not think Mr. West had done it properly, and so I stated to him, as I did to the committee.

Q.—Did you point out to him? A.—I did.

Q.—What? A.—In the first place—

Q.—Well, you didn't hear my question. Did you point out to him what you considered as irregularities? A.—I did.

Q.—And therefore you advised him not to prosecute the charges? A.—I did, until his charges were properly presented.

Q.—Well, look at the charges as they were finally amended, as in Exhibit No. 29, and point out, if you please, to the jury, in what respect they were imperfect. [Handing the exhibit to the witness.] A.—It was not so much—

Mr. Fullerton—No, no. Answer my question please, Mr. Halliday.

Mr. Shearman—That is what he was going to do. He was going to say that it was not so much in form—

Mr. Fullerton—Oh, no.

Mr. Beach—No, Mr. Shearman.

Mr. Shearman—Oh, well, that is what he was going to say.

Mr. Fullerton—Don't interrupt Mr. Halliday.

Mr. Shearman—It was you that interrupted him.

Mr. Fullerton—I ask him to point out the charges and specifications of Mr. West as finally submitted to the committee.

Mr. Shearman—That is what I supposed he was going to answer.

The Witness—May I state what I said to Mr. West?

Mr. Fullerton—Mr. Halliday, will you be kind enough to point out what you regarded at the time as irregularities in the specifications, or imperfections in the specifications, of Mr. West as finally amended? A.—Why, Sir, there is not one-half of the matter here that Mr. West presented to the committee in his charges; there was a long—[here the witness swept his finger down across the page of the open book in his hand]—a long page of printed matter, longer than that book, connected with the specification—the charges—and it is not here; if you will let me bring the charges as I have them, then I will explain them; I have got them at home.

Q.—That is taken from that book, I believe, Mr. Halliday? A.—Well, but it is not all here, I say.

Q.—Then it is more imperfect than is the copy of it there, I take it, and you will not be embarrassed in pointing out the imperfections? A.—I cannot tell what I cannot see, Sir.

Q.—Well, point out the imperfections in that instrument that is before you, and tell the jury in what respect it was imperfect. A.—I do not know that I am able at the moment to point out any errors or any imperfections in this.

Q.—Well, you did point out some to Mr. West, I understand you? A.—I did in regard to the whole affair, which I say is not here.

Q.—The imperfections then were in the part that is not there. Is that so? A.—I do not know; I am not able to see in here, and it may be that these were not as they were when I criticized his paper.

WHAT BECAME OF THE CHARGES.

Q.—What became of the charges, as finally amended, which he presented to the committee? A.—I prefer to refer to the documents.

Q.—Well, what became of them? You cannot tell by looking at them what was done with them. A.—I don't know what you mean, Sir.

Q.—Where are they now? A.—There is that paper itself.

Q.—No; I shall ask that question when I wish to know. A.—That is the way I understood you, Sir.

Q.—What became of the papers after they were presented to the committee? A.—Do you mean what action was taken upon them?

Q.—No. A.—Then I don't understand your question.

Mr. Shearman—Well, I don't either.

Mr. Fullerton—I am not asking you.

Mr. Shearman—Well, we have a right to have intelligible questions.

Mr. Fullerton—I have a right to an intelligible witness, too.

A REMONSTRANCE FROM MR. SHEARMAN.

Mr. Shearman—Now, your Honor, I remonstrate against that insult to the witness, very uncalled for, and very indecorous, and the gentleman shall not, even though he is my senior in age and experience and talents, he shall not insult witnesses on the stand without my remonstrating. This is an intelligible witness, and a witness who was answering very properly. He was asked a question which no man living can answer.

Mr. Beach—You do not understand his [Mr. Fullerton's] remark. You were proffering yourself as a witness, and he said he wanted a more intelligible witness, and that you applied to the witness on the stand. [Laughter.] That is very ingenious, only unfortunately it is not intelligible.

Mr. Fullerton—I hope your Honor will forgive Brother Shearman. He is a little nervous, and he couldn't help it.

Mr. Shearman—No; I have seen this thing practiced on two clergymen quite as long as I intend to see it practiced at all.

The Court—I think, Mr. Fullerton, this question is one that I should have hesitated over, as the witness did—"What became of them?" Do you mean where did the paper go to, or what was done with it?

Mr. Fullerton—Certainly, I mean just that. Your Honor has got the right view of it.

Mr. Shearman—That is what Mr. Fullerton instructed the witness that he did not mean, and he left the question utterly unintelligible.

The Court—The words "what became of them," mean what was done with them—where were they put or kept?

The Witness—I cannot state positively, but I am rather inclined to think that they are in a bundle of documents at my house, though I won't be certain. If they are not, I transferred them to the gentleman who was elected clerk when I ceased to act. There was no clerk, and I was made clerk *pro tem.* and when another gentleman was elected I either handed the paper to him, I think, or else they are in my possession at home.

The Court—Very well.

Mr. Fullerton—Now look at the paper which I show you and say what it is? [Handing a paper to witness.] A.—This is, in part at least, Sir, a copy of Mr. West's charges; I think I am sure they are not the original; they appear to be an exact copy; I suppose they are.

Q.—Will you look at the letter accompanying them and say what that is? A.—It seems to be a notice of the clerk, the gentleman who was then clerk of the committee, to Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Serving a copy of the charges upon him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And do you say that those are not the charges? A.—I did not; I said that it was not the original paper; I said it was a copy of them; I suppose it is an exact copy.

Q.—Of the original charges? A.—Yes, Sir, of the charges on the original paper.

The Court—Before the third amendment?

Mr. Shearman—These are not the original charges.

Mr. Fullerton—I do not pretend they are.

The Witness—I think it is the clerk's or Mr. Talmadge's writing; I think that is Mr. West's.

Q.—Is not that in the hand-writing of the clerk of Plymouth Church? A.—I think it is, Sir, as I said.

Mr. Beach—Not the clerk of the church.

The Witness—Not the clerk of the church, the clerk of the Examining Committee; I beg your pardon, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—All right; of the Examining Committee, and you say it is a copy of the charges as originally presented, do you? A.—No, Sir; I do not; I said it was a copy of the original paper, I suppose.

Q.—What original paper? A.—The paper as Mr. West presented it.

Q.—Very well, now we have got to a point where you can point out the imperfections in it then? A.—No, Sir; I cannot, because the paper, as Mr. West presented it is not here. The printed matter is not there.

Q.—But you tell me that this is a copy of the original paper which Mr. West presented? A.—I will read it, Sir, but—

Q.—Please do so. A.—I think the printed matter will take up more than the whole—

Q.—Now, Mr. Halliday, is this the original paper, or a copy of the original paper, which Mr. West presented, or not? A.—I cannot tell whether it is or not: I can only tell by looking at the original paper whether this is a copy of it.

MR. SHEARMAN CORRECTS MR. FULLERTON.

Mr. Shearman—We are spending a great deal of time; the witness is answering the questions correctly, but Judge Fullerton, if he will permit me, does not precisely see the distinction. It is not a copy of the original paper presented by Mr. West, but it is, of course, a copy of an original paper—that is, the original copy—but these are not the original charges of Mr. West, nor a copy of the original charges of Mr. West; and, therefore, my friend, Judge Fullerton, and the witness are at cross-purposes.

Mr. Fullerton—There is no difficulty about it at all. Your Honor will remember that Mr. West presented charges which were thought to be insufficient, and they were referred back for emendation. He afterward did send them, or hand them to the committee, and the committee received the charges amended, to which was added the third specification. Those charges were served upon Mr. Tilton, for the purpose of subjecting him to the jurisdiction of that tribunal, and they are presented here and put in evidence, and are an exhibit in the case.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Fullerton—Now, they are the charges as finally agreed upon, or as finally made out by Mr. West and accepted by that committee and served on Mr. Tilton. Now, I do not care anything about any charges that were preferred to the committee before that.

Mr. Shearman—Then give the witness to understand that. That will be all that will be necessary.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I have labored to make him understand it. Yet it is not my fault if he does not. I ask him the question to-day whether that is not a copy of the charges as finally made by Mr. West, with the third specification added to it? A.—I have only to answer again, Judge Fullerton, that I cannot remember, and cannot state unless I am permitted to compare it with the document as it is on the record or in the original paper, which I hold, I think.

Q.—Was not the clerk of that committee instructed to serve a copy on Mr. Tilton? A.—I think he was.

Q.—Don't you know it? A.—I am certain he was, and he is the only gentleman, in my judgment, who can swear that it is an exact copy.

WHAT WERE THE IMPERFECTIONS IN THE CHARGES?

Q.—Very well; let me ask you this question, without reference to any other paper that went before the committee: Will you point out there what you regard as imperfections in those charges and specifications, and give to the jury the reason why he could not be tried on that paper as it is.

Mr. Shearman—Allow me to suggest that this is assuming that the witness has said that there are defects in those specifications. He has never said that. He told Mr. West that there were defects in his proceedings.

Mr. Beach—Ha, ha! Now the witness has had specific instructions from Mr. Shearman.

Mr. Shearman—Well, I do not propose to allow you to assume that the witness has made a statement which he has not made. It is very ingenious.

Mr. Beach—It is not half so ingenious as your mode of instructing this witness upon the stand.

Mr. Shearman—Thank you for the tribute.

Mr. Beach—Well, Sir, you deserve it.

The Witness—I want to state to the court that I am not certain that I have conveyed, in the answers that I have given, the impressions or at least the facts, that I meant to state. In proceedings of this kind there must not only be specifications, but the witnesses to each specification must be given at the same time, and in connection with the same paper—that is, whatever is evidence—and then it must be certified, if there be printed matter, that it has been properly identified, that the witnesses have been seen, and that they will appear to testify in regard to the points referred to them. I meant to say that I did object to Mr. West's proceedings, because he had not done anything of that kind; he had not seen the witnesses; he had proof from printed newspapers, and he never had verified that testimony in any way; he never had gone to see the individuals—which is one of the rules of the church; he had never gone to see either of the gentlemen against whom he had preferred charges, and it was on these grounds that I demurred.

The Court—I can see that would be proper cause for sending it back to him.

Mr. Fullerton—Didn't you say you acquainted him with the objection, or the fact, that the charges were imperfect? A.—Well, Sir, I meant the whole paper.

Q.—Turn, if you please, to the third specification, and see if the name of the witness is not there? A.—Well, Judge Fullerton, let me say that the paper, as it came before the committee, had charges against two persons in it, and that original paper—

Q.—Now, Mr.—

The Court—I think that explanation ought to be received.

Mr. Fullerton—Why, Sir, what explanation is it in regard to this paper? This eternal reference to the original paper before the committee has nothing to do with this case. It was thrown back into Mr. West's hands, and he amended the charges and put them before the committee, and then the paper was perfected. Now, he tells us that he advised Mr. West time and again not to prosecute these charges, because he thought them imperfect. Then I ask him to point out the imperfections there. Well, one, imperfection is, as he has stated, that the name of the witness was not stated. I ask him to come to the third specification on that paper, the witness has never been asked yet whether, after the presentation of these charges in this final form, he made these objections to Mr. West. He has been asked only the general question whether, after Mr. West once presented the charges, he opposed their prosecution, and upon what ground. He states that he did oppose, and he says that he told Mr. West that it was because he had not proceeded regularly, and because the charges were not in proper form.

The Court—They were then printed matter.

Mr. Shearman—Exactly, and he has never been given an opportunity to explain. And now an attempt is made to make the jury believe that those charges were incorrect, when they were only so so far as form was concerned, and they had been put into proper form. Now it is sought, by asking him these general questions, to make the jury suppose that it was when the charges were in proper form that he wanted to have Mr. West put them in proper form.

Mr. Fullerton—The question which I put to Mr. Halliday was this: After these charges were finally amended, and the third specification was added, did you advise Mr. West not to prosecute those charges?

Mr. Shearman—That is not a fair question.

Mr. Fullerton—It was the question which I did put, and the one which the witness did answer. If he wants to answer the question again—

The Witness—Excuse me, you were addressing the question to the Judge, and I did not understand you.

Q.—After the charges of Mr. West were finally amended, as they now appear in your hands, did you advise Mr. West not to prosecute them? A.—In reference to Mr. Tilton I think I never did anything but urge that Mr. Tilton's name should be dropped from the roll of the church from the beginning to the end.

Q.—Now, Mr. Halliday, please answer my question. A.—That is the only thing that I remember of ever doing in regard to the charges, so far as they pertain to Mr. Tilton.

Q.—

ness to say as to those charges he gave the parties no advice about them?

Mr. Shearman—That is it.

Judge Neilson—But this advice which he gave was that Tilton should not be prosecuted, but his name dropped.

Mr. Fullerton—They proved by him that he did advise the committee not to prosecute these charges as preferred. I asked him the reason why he gave such advice; if it was in consequence of any imperfection in the charges.

Mr. Shearman—He said no.

MR. FULLERTON THREATENS A TRAGEDY.

Mr. Fullerton—One moment, if you please. Why! there will be a tragedy here if Brother Shearman does not cool his nerves. [Laughter.] He ought to know that two men cannot talk at the same time and be understood intelligibly. I purpose continuing this line of examination, and I am going to know before I get through [unless I am restrained by your Honor, and restrained I will be, if your Honor thinks so] just what views this gentleman gave the Examining Committee in regard to the perfected charges. Mr. Halliday can fly back, with the aid of Mr. Shearman, as often as he pleases to the original charges. I care nothing about it, and I am going to have a distinct and satisfactory answer as to what course was taken in regard to these charges, where witnesses were named and specifications properly drawn up and submitted, subjecting this man to trial any moment when they saw fit to try him, when he was clamoring for a trial, waiving the fact that he was not in attendance upon the church.

The Court—I have no doubt at all that Mr. Halliday, upon reflection to-morrow, will give you such answers as will be satisfactory, when he brings the papers with him.

Mr. Shearman—Let me say, your Honor—

The Court—Gentlemen, get ready to retire.

Mr. Halliday—May I ask the Court if the Court is under the impression that I have been unwilling to tell anything this afternoon?

The Court—O no, not at all.

This caused considerable laughter and hum of conversation in the court-room.

Judge Neilson—Gentlemen will keep their seats until the jury retire.

Judge Neilson was compelled to rap with the gavel several times to preserve order, and then told the Clerk to adjourn the court until this morning at 11 o'clock.

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR GEN. TRACY'S ANONYMOUS LETTER-WRITERS.

From the Western Christian Advocate.

Since the trial of Mr. Beecher began in Brooklyn, we have strictly complied with Judge Neilson's request to the press "to refrain from comment." We have thought the duty of silence and neutrality was incumbent on papers in the West, as well as those in the East. It was partly this motive and partly the belief that few, if any, intelligent persons would be misled, which induced us to pass in silence Gen. Tracy's very uncalled for and very unjust reference to Mr. Wesley in his opening speech for the defense. Having once passed it in silence, certainly we should not at this date recall the matter, calumnious and unjust as Gen. Tracy's statement was, if we had not information from a trustworthy source that intelligent people are being misled into the belief that there is some parallelism between the case of Mr. Beecher and Mr. Wesley.

No doubt Gen. Tracy is correct in saying that eminent clergymen have before now been the victims of unfounded accusations. But he is not correct, and he is guilty of a great outrage on the memory of a great and good man and on the feelings of millions of people now living, when he says that the charge which as he alleges, was "spread broadcast over England," and was "suffered to pass without any public reply for twenty years," was in any respect the parallel of that which has been made against Mr. Beecher, and is now in course of investigation. No person ever alleged any knowledge of any, the slightest, impropriety of conduct on his part. The whole matter is in a nut-shell—a jealous wife, who on that subject at least, was insane, imagined that, because so many women were writing to Mr. Wesley for religious counsel and instruction, there must exist some impropriety. Maddened by this jealousy, she endeavored to create a scandal. But her allegations were so palpably absurd, were so generally disbelieved, except by those who were ready to believe anything against Mr. Wesley, and the relationship of the offending party was such that Mr. Wesley deemed it expedient to commit his name and cause to the good sense of mankind. But what is there in this like the case of Mr. Beecher? Absolutely nothing; and Gen. Tracy committed a grave offense in instituting the comparison. But he was guilty of a still darker offense when he affirmed that "it was by means of an insinuation that he (Mr. Wesley) had made improper advances that a persecution was kindled against him in Georgia." There is not a word of truth in all this. Far from it; the allegation was just this: That he had transgressed his prerogative as a minister of the Church of England, in refusing the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to a lady related to some of the principal personages in the colony. We hope Gen. Tracy has the manliness and candor to correct so gross a mistake, which is doing injury, and wounds the feelings of millions of people.

THE EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE INTO THE CONDITION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE—THE QUESTION OF FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—In his prayer in the Senate this morning the Chaplain prayed Divine Providence to be gracious to the Senators now about to separate and go their various ways; to make them a blessing to the nation and a light to the times in which they live.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, called up the resolution submitted by him yesterday authorizing the special committee appointed to examine the several branches of the civil service, with a view to the reorganization of the several departments thereof, to sit during the recess of the Senate, to employ a stenographer, to administer oaths, and to send for persons and papers.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Kentucky raised the point of order that the resolution looked to legislative business, and therefore could not be considered at this session of the Senate.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, said the committee was entirely powerless without the passage of this resolution, and if the Senate refused to pass it, the committee would consider it equivalent to an intimation that they were not to go on with the inquiry.

After some conversation, Mr. STEVENSON withdrew his objection to the resolution.

Mr. CLAYTON, of Arkansas, rose to speak upon the resolution, but Mr. HAMLIN made the motion to go into executive session, which was agreed to.

At 4:30 P. M. the doors were reopened.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, submitted the following:

Resolved, That at noon on Saturday, the 20th inst., the Senate will adjourn *sine die*.

Laid over.

Mr. JONES, of Nevada, submitted a resolution continuing the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, and authorizing the committee to sit during the recess. Laid over.

The Senate then adjourned till to-morrow.

THE CENTENNIAL BUREAU.

The affairs of the Centennial Bureau in this City have grown more prosperous within the past few weeks, the daily number of subscriptions having increased perceptibly. Ex-Gov. Bigler and his assistant, Mr. Butler, are preparing a list of the number taken since the opening of the bureau, and the total amount of moneys received. Specimens of the award medals are on exhibition at the jewelry establishment of T. B. Bynner, corner of Spring street and Broadway. The plate of the certificates of stock, which has been in the hands of the United States Treasury engravers during the past two years, has just been completed and a proof forwarded to the Commission at Philadelphia. The design of the certificate was made by Mr. Stephen J. Ferris, of Philadelphia, and is thus described in the Journal of the Exhibition:

At the top stands a female figure representing America, who, with outstretched hands, is welcoming the representatives of the different nations of the earth. On her left are figures typical of Europe, South America, and Oceanica, and on the left, Asia and Africa, with their productions.

At her feet sit two female figures, the one representing Art and the other Fame. On either side of these figures are busts of Washington and Grant. Beneath the two busts is an eagle, with outstretched wings, clasping the American flag. In the background is Independence Hall of 1776 on the right, and the Capitol of 1876 on the left.

Near Independence Hall stand Fitch and Fulton, with models of steam-boats, and on the left, near the Capitol, are Franklin and Morse, with telegraphic instruments.

In the centre of the base is a copy of Trumbull's picture of the "Signing of the Declaration of Independence," on the right of which is a locomotive with a train of cars, the electric telegraph, the "Conestoga" wagon, a laborer reaping with the sickle, and near him a modern reaping-machine, while in the background are seen a steam-ship and a sailing vessel.

It can only be procured by subscription to the Centennial stock, and will never be reproduced. The certificates will be ready in about two weeks.

NOT OF THAT CROWD.

Hon. John Coburn, of Indiana, says he is not one of the ex-Congressmen who want to be appointed to official position. To an Indianapolis paper he writes: "I am informed that there has been copied in the *Sentinel* a statement from the Cincinnati *Enquirer* that I am about to become a Democrat because the President would not appoint me to an office. The fact is I have not sought or applied for an office, or even thought of so doing, nor have my friends, directly or indirectly, for me. The rumor is a pure fabrication quite as surprising to me as to any one."

LAW REPORTS.

A WOMAN'S RIGHTS JUDICIALLY DECIDED.

A divorce suit brought by Elizabeth Rauch against her husband, Joseph Rauch, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment by the latter, has been tried before Judge Curtis, in Superior Court, Special Term, and decided. By the decision in the case, it appears that the Judge considered that the preponderance of cruel and inhuman treatment should be credited to the plaintiff.

In the case was involved the history of a long family quarrel between husband and wife, and three several actions have been commenced by them for a legal separation—the first by the husband against the wife, and the last two by the wife against the husband. Neither of the two former actions came actually to trial in court, although each were litigated for a number of years. This is the third one, and was tried before Judge Curtis, and has been decided by him in favor of the husband. In 1868, at the City of Brooklyn, the parties were married. The husband was the owner of some leasehold property in Avenue B, in this City, in which he kept a fancy-goods store, to which place he took his wife. They were not mated, and disagreements and quarrels soon occurred. The husband had three boys by a former wife, but they do not seem to have been the cause of the troubles. According to the pleadings in the present action the defendant is sixty years of age, and the fault lies in the wife's violent and ungovernable temper, or, as the husband's answer has it, "said plaintiff is a very quick-tempered woman, full of vituperation and rage, with a tongue that never ceases talking; a quick, rapid, continuous, preplexing, troublesome talker, and has never allowed defendant any peace in consequence thereof." The plaintiff complained of her husband that he had been cruel and inhuman, especially that when pregnant with child he had taken her and used her in such a manner as to produce a miscarriage, at another time he seized her by the hair of the head and dragged her across the room, at another time threw her down stairs, and generally did not provide her with food and clothing. These, among other charges of a similar nature, the defendant denied, and alleged that the plaintiff was in fault all through their lives, that the store he had kept for twenty years he was obliged to give up on account of the wife driving the customers away by slandering and maligning him among the neighbors. At one time she threw a cup at him, striking and cutting him in the head, causing the blood to flow, at another time she cut him across the face with a knife, and at another time she physically forced him out of the room, down stairs, and into the yard, and attempted to throw him down a cellar. She also, it was stated, stole the lease of the premises and sold it to a party to whom the husband was indebted in the sum of $300, and who then claimed the ownership, involving the defendant in a three years' litigation in order to regain the title and possession of said premises. Numerous witnesses were examined, and the trial of the case occupied all day. The Judge commented very severely upon the conduct of the plaintiff toward her husband, as will be seen by his opinion, which is as follows:

"This action is brought for a limited divorce. The parties appear to have had frequent quarrels, and each to have resorted to acts of violence. The plaintiff is active and vigorous, and a score of years or more the junior of her husband, and appears to have been able to eject him from the domestic abode without much difficulty, when she saw fit to resort to that mode of terminating a difference. This was not so grave a matter as her assailing him with a knife and cutting his face through lengthwise, and some other personal assaults upon him. The evidence leads me to consider the husband the aggrieved party, and that the wife is not entitled to the divorce she seeks. There must be a judgment accordingly."

James H. Whitelegge appeared for plaintiff, and George F. & J. C. Julius Langbein for defendant.

CITY OFFICIALS SUING FOR PAY.

A number of suits by City officials and others to recover their pay were tried and decided before Judge Robinson, in Common Pleas, Trial Term, yesterday. James S. Smith, of the New-York *Courier*, sued to recover $818 40 for publishing the Sheriff's election proclamations. The suit was defended on the ground of excessive charges, it being claimed that he charged twenty cents a line to the City, while offering to advertise for private individuals at the rate of fifteen and ten cents a line. The reply to this was that the claim had been submitted to the Board of Audit, and by such board audited at $838 60. This, the court held to be a judicial determination of the amount of the claim, and directed a verdict in favor of plaintiff for that amount. Marcus L. Byrne, as Assignee of Andrew J. Mills, a clerk in the Surrogate's office, sued to recover $430 18, claimed to have been earned by Mills, and which sum had been allowed by the Board of Supervisors. The defense was interposed on behalf of the City that the written appointment of Mills as clerk had not been filed in the office of the County Clerk as required by law. This defect was held by the court to be fatal, and judgment was ordered for defendant. George D. Clarke had two suits for $150 each, claimed as salary for clerical services under the Board of Public Works. The suit was defended on the ground that plaintiff had assigned his claims. It appearing that the assignments were in advance of the pay being earned, Judge Robinson, following a previous decision, held the assignments to be void, as being against public policy, and directed a verdict in favor of the plaintiff.

RIGHTS OF OWNERS OF ADJOINING PROPERTY.

A property-owner having lots, the rears of which joined, at the corner of Lexington avenue and Fiftieth street, erected buildings thereon. The Fiftieth street building extended the full depth of the lot, while a yard of about twenty feet remained to the Lexington avenue building, and this yard served to light the rear windows of both buildings and allow access to the fire-escape on the Fiftieth street building. Subsequently, the property was severed by sale under foreclosure, one building being purchased by a Mr. Havens and the other by a Mr. Cline. The Cline party, purchasing the Lexington avenue building, then proposed to occupy the yard in rear thereof up to the line of the Fiftieth street house, thus cutting off the lights in the rear portion of that house and preventing access to the fire-escape. On application of the Fiftieth street owner, a temporary injunction was granted restraining the threatened act of the Lexington avenue owner, and on a motion to vacate that injunction, Chief Justice Daly has rendered a decision denying it. He holds it to be well settled that if the title had passed to both present owners by the voluntary conveyance of the original owner, the proposed act of the Lexington avenue owner could not be permitted. Further than this, he says: "It can make no difference in the application of this rule whether the severance took place by a direct grant from the owner, or arose by the transfer of his interest upon a foreclosure sale, for the reason of the rule applies as much in the one case as in the other. The question is, what each party got on the severance. Did the purchaser of the Lexington avenue lot, who bought, as would appear from the pleadings, after the plaintiff purchased, take that lot subject to the plaintiff's right to the joint use of the fire-escape, and to the use of the windows in the rear of the building for light and air? In my judgment he did, and I shall therefore deny the motion to dissolve the injunction."

AN INDICTMENT THAT SHOULD NEVER HAVE BEEN FOUND.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Barrett and a jury, Daniel Mooney was placed on trial charged with the larceny of $40 from the premises of one Henry Yost, of No. 1,236 Second avenue. The claim was that, while the prisoner was employed as a carpenter to do some repairs in the house, the money was stolen, and that the prisoner had the opportunity to steal it. This was all the testimony for the prosecution, except that several other persons had been previously accused of the theft, but discharged for want of testimony, and Yost finally fell back on Mooney, who was held to bail by Justice Bixby.

The accused was placed on the stand to testify in his own behalf, and denied all knowledge of the lost money.

Assistant District Attorney Russell—Mooney, did you steal this money?

Mooney—I did not, Sir.

Mr. Russell—I believe you. I ask the court [addressing Judge Barrett] to direct an acquittal.

The court so directed, and Mooney was discharged from further attendance. At the close of the case Judge Barrett took occasion to remark that, if the committing Magistrate had done his whole duty, the accused would never have been held to bail on such a flimsy affidavit as was made in the case, and would not have been subjected to the undeserved odium of having an indictment found against him.

AN EXPRESS LARCENY.

The entire of yesterday's and a portion of Tuesday's proceedings in the Court of General Sessions were occupied in the hearing of a tedious and complicated case of receiving stolen goods. It appears that during last Fall a number of trunks had been stolen from the baggage-room of Westcott's Express Company, at the Grand Central Depot, by means of changed checks. One of the trunks thus taken belong to Miss Annie Carson, and contained clothing and other property valued at $1,200. After the discovery of the theft the empty trunk was discovered by Capt. McCullagh in the store of a baker named George Fehn, living at No. 117 West Twenty-sixth street. The Captain arrested Fehn and a boy in his employ named Archibald M. Evans, who subsequently turned State's evidence and testified to the mode of operations pursued by Fehn in his dishonest transactions. It appears that the check on the trunk of Miss Carson had been changed by a lad named James Haughey, formerly in the employ of Westcott's Express Company, who gave a corresponding check to Evans by direction of Fehn. Evans gave the fraudulent check to an expressman named Peters on the 5th of October, with instructions to convey the trunk to Fehn's store. The expressman did so, Fehn receiving the trunk and paying the expressage. The receiver then burst open the trunk, and availed himself of the services of Evans and another lad named Banfield, and a woman named Fanny Amies, in selling or pawning its contents. District Attorney Nolan yesterday closed the case for the prosecution, and the court adjourned until to-day.

TAXING THE HARDEN ESTATE.

In Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, was argued the appeal taken on behalf of Trobridge and Harden, executor and executrix of the Harden estate, from the decision of the court below in sustaining the imposition of taxes on certain portions of the estate. The appellants allege that there are belonging to the estate in this City, stocks and money amounting to $669,000, less claims to the amount of $115,000, and that the Tax Commissioners have levied a tax on $500,000 of the amount. It is claimed on their behalf that those shares of stock belonging to the estate, which are of companies located in this State, are not taxable, as those companies were taxed on such stock already, and to sustain the present tax would be to impose a double tax. As to foreign corporations, it is claimed that the stock held in this State merely represents property located in a foreign State, and therefore not taxable here. In opposition, it was claimed that shares of a company are always recognized as distinct from capital stock and may be so taxed; thus bank stock may be taxed while the capital cannot. The court reserved its decision.

THE TEMPLETON BOY.

The adjourned hearing on the application of Mrs. Duncan D. Templeton for the custody of their boy, as against Col. William C. Templeton, the grandfather, in whose custody he now is, was had before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The mother was represented, as on previous occasions, by ex-Judge Busteed and William Sinclair, Jr., and the grandfather by Mr. John D. Townsend. No new testimony was introduced, and, after a very brief argument by counsel, Judge Donohue reserved his formal decision, but intimated that he would vacate the order of reference pending for a year past, and order that the further testimony in the case be taken before the court. At the close of the proceedings before the court, Mrs. Templeton was permitted to have an interview with her child, lasting half an hour, and a formal adjournment of the case, pending a decision, was taken for one week.

TAXING THE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, a motion was made on behalf of the City, before Judge Donohue, for an order directing the framing of issues to be submitted for the decision of a jury as to whether certain property, consisting of a lawn, is necessary for the use of the Female Academy attached to the Convent of the Sacred Heart, and therefore exempt from taxation. The motion was opposed by Mr. John E. Devlin, on the part of the academy, on the ground that there is but one issue in the case to be decided, and that issue is a proper one to be passed on by the court without the aid of a jury. The Judge reserved his decision.

THE HUTCHISON WILL CASE.

The case in which it is alleged that William Hutchison, who left an estate of nearly $1,000,000, was unduly influenced to add a codicil to his will cutting off a son and grandson from being beneficiaries before the expiration of three life estates, came on for continued hearing yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings. Mr. Abraham Underhill appeared for the testator's widow, who is the proponent of the will and codicil, and Mr. John H. White for the persons detrimentally affected by the provisions of the codicil. Miss Bridget O'Shea, a servant of the testator's widow, was cross-examined as to Mr. Hutchison's condition at the time the codicil was executed, and as to why she became one of the attesting witnesses to the codicil. She stated that Mr. Hutchison was quite feeble, but that his mind was clear, and he appeared to thoroughly understand and approve of the codicil, and that she became a witness at the simple request of Mr. Underhill, Mr. Hutchison's legal adviser. The case will be resumed next Monday.

PERSONATING A DEPUTY MARSHAL.

A man named C. J. Evans was brought to the United States Marshal's office yesterday afternoon by Night Inspector Scully, of the Custom-house, on a charge that he had personated a United States Deputy Marshal at a bar-room in Whitehall street. The man was taken before Commissioner Shields, but as there could not be found any provision in the Revised Statutes of the United States covering the offense chaaged, Evans was released from custody. It seems that such an official as a Deputy Marshal is not known under the United States laws, except those governing elections, the officers ordinarily acting as deputies under a Marshal being merely recognized as "court officers."

A SUIT FOR COMMISSIONS.

Some years ago Mr. George B. Field came into possession of James Island, in the James River, opposite Jamestown, Va. Mr. Field, after reclaiming the island and establishing on it a good plantation, exchanged it with a Mr. Rollins, of Brooklyn, for 159 city lots subject to a mortgage of $17,000. The transaction was effected through a real estate agent named Manly A. Ruland. Ruland collected a commission from Rollins, but Field refused to pay $2,500 as commission. The real estate agent sued him for that amount, and in the City Court of Brooklyn yesterday, before Judge Reynolds and a jury, a verdict for $620 was returned for the plaintiff.

A GANG OF BURGLARS DISPOSED OF.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday District Attorney Nolan called up William Wren, who broke into Alfred A. Demarest's tailor store and stole clothing valued at $200; William Keely alias Keenan, a lad of seventeen, who committed burglary at No. 118 Bleecker street, and stole clothing valued at $47, the property of Julia Funck; Nicholas Furlong, who broke into the liquor store of John Lysaght, No. 2,131 Third avenue, and stole liquors and segars valued at $33, and Charles Smith, who burglariously effected an entrance into the wholesale segar store, No. 216 Front street, on the 9th inst. The prisoners all pleaded guilty to attempts at burglary in the third degree. Keely and Smith were sent to State Prison for two years each, and Furlong and Wren for two years and six months.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

On the 9th of March, John Gilbert was walking along West street, carrying in his hand a cash-box containing $362, the property of James Walsh, ticket broker, No. 319 West street. As Gilbert came near Spring street he was attacked by Thomas Martin, who attempted to seize the box. Gilbert resisted, whereupon Martin threw him down, assaulted him violently, and, while he lay prostrate, wrenched the cash-box from his grasp, and disappeared. Martin was subsequently arrested, and in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, offered to plead to an attempt at highway robbery. District Attorney Nolan accepted the plea, and Judge Sutherland sentenced the daring thief to seven years in State Prison.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Shipman, of the District of Connecticut, will open and hold the United States Circuit Court next Tuesday should Judge Woodruff's illness continue.

Thomas Smith, charged with burglary on the premises of Albert S. Beakes, No. 134 Pearl street, on the night of the 4th instant, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for two years.

Christian Gravy was held by Commissioner Shields yesterday to answer a charge of having been concerned with William Sturran in the manufacture and sale of cigars without payment of the Government tax.

John N. Machado, the broker, who was indicted for perjury in the MacIntyre divorce suit, furnished $3,000 bail yesterday in the District Attorney's office, and was released. Machado has been several months confined in the Tombs.

Gibo Brown, alias Guibeau Paul, a French waiter, who stole clothing valued at $100 from his employer, Andrew Heutges, No. 245½ Wooster street, on the 17th of February, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for two years.

The old suit, already reported in THE TIMES, in which John Courtney sued Baker & Co. to recover damages for having his ankle broken by the falling of a bale of cotton while he was engaged in their service, was concluded yesterday before Chief Justice Monell in Superior Court, Circuit, by a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $1,000.

Justice Kilbreth says that he is not responsible for Moses Ehrich's bail having been fixed at the sum of $5,000. He fixed it at $10,000, and refused to take a surety offered at that amount, and the reduction to $5,000 was made after the case had passed out of his jurisdiction and the papers had been sent to the District Attorney's office.

The United States District Attorney some time ago sued to recover $500 from N. S. Warsaner for an alleged violation of a section of the Internal Revenue laws, providing that dealers in tobacco shall keep a correct record of sales and purchases of leaf tobacco. Assistant District Attorney Sherman obtained an order of arrest from Judge Blatchford against Warsaner, and he was arrested yesterday and gave $500 bail to await the issue of the suit.

To-morrow morning the persons convicted at the last term of the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court will be arraigned for sentence. Among them are four mail robbers, two "straw-bondsmen," Christian Lorenzo, an illicit distiller, and Joseph A. B. Cleaveland, a notorious dealer in unstamped cigars. The mail robbers are William Walker, (colored,) Abraham Gardiner, Henry W. Somers, and George N. Allaire.

MOSES EHRICH'S BAIL.

On motion of Assistant District Attorney Russell, Judge Barrett, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, made a formal order forfeiting the bonds of Moses Ehrich in the sum of $5,000. Ehrich was indicted for receiving a portion of the proceeds of the Adams Express robbery, and failed to present himself when called for trial.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

The Trustees of the New-York Protestant Episcopal Public School vs. Young.—Motion granted without costs.

By Judge Donohue.

Motions Granted.—McCay vs. The Bay Ridge Ferry Company; McLean et al. vs. White; Bates vs. Fisher; Atterley vs. Stevens; Kinney vs. Wood; Crane vs. McCool; Acheson vs. Acheson; Lippman vs. Smith; Russell vs. McLain.

In the matter of Stilwell.—Granted.

In the matter of Slosson.—Denied.

Pierson vs. Day.—Motion denied without cost.

Motions Denied.—Friedberg vs. Friedberg; Arthur vs. Higgins; New-York Life Insurance Trust Company vs. McCann.

Levy vs. Weil.—Memorandum.

Jones vs. Wallace.—Memorandum.

Grundy vs. Baldwin.—Motion granted without costs.

Kuskowsky vs. Smith.—If the defendant deposits $100 with the Sheriff as bail, he may be discharged.

Vanderhoof vs. Kohmer.—Order modified so as to allow plaintiff to notice for next term.

Blake vs. International Life Insurance and Trust Company, &c.—Motion granted unless plaintiff stipulates to put cause on calendar and try when reached unless Judge at Circuit will put cause off on cause shown, &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

House of Mercy vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment settled.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Baldwin vs. Smith.—Case and amendments settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Ellinger vs. Stegmiller.—The condition of the stipulation as to payment of costs, interest, and installments of principal &c., not having been complied with, the motion to stay sale under the judgment of foreclosure is denied.

Friedman et al. vs. Walter.—Motion to vacate attachment denied, costs of opposing to plaintiff to abide event of suit.

Schuchman vs. Merkel.—Motion granted.

Hegeman vs. Walcott, (No. 1.)—Judgment of foreclosure and sale.

Hegeman vs. Walcott, (No. 2.)—Judgment of foreclosure and sale. See last clause of Rule 73.

Bensel et al. vs. Gray.—Form of undertaking on appeal submitted by appellant's attorney approved.

Laun vs. Volz.—Motion to vacate judgment for irregularity denied, with costs to plaintiff of opposing.

Laun vs. Volz.—Motion for a rehearing of motion to vacate attachment denied; costs to plaintiff to abide event.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

In the Matter of the Unsafe Building, Nos. 28, 33, 37, 38, 39, 40 Abattoir place, Augustus W. Nicoll, Trustee, Reynolds, Estate Owner.—Precept issued in six cases.

The Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of New-York, vs. Vanderpont.—Precept issued.

Motions Granted.—Burke vs. Harris; Skiff et al. vs. Skiff et al.; In the matter of Tibbals.

In the Matter of Ihl.—Bond must conform to statute of 1864, chap. 417.

Lowden vs. Morgan.—Allowance of five per cent. on amount of costs.

Hartung vs. Bruns.—Motion granted on payment of costs.

In the Matter of Ernstein.—Application granted.

Gallet vs. Nichols.—Case settled.

Hartman vs. the Mayor, &c.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer with leave to defendants to serve amended answer on payment of costs.

Lewis vs. Squires.—Order granted.

Howell vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment on demurrer with leave to answer on terms.

In the matter of the Accounting of Edson.—Report confirmed and decree ordered.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Howens vs. Klein.—Motion denied. Opinion.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
65—Jacobson vs. Beardsley, &c.	144—Heffernan vs. Reed, Jr.
80—Clifford vs. St. James R. C. T. A. B. Soc'y.	159—Madden vs. Huber.
124—Livermore vs. Wright, &c.	180—De Forest vs. Farley, &c.
125—George vs. George.	227—Mackellar vs. Quee.
129—Kellogg vs. Gerring, &c	247—Meldrum vs. Dusenbury.
130—Same vs. Same.	248—Warwick vs. Cochran, &c.
131—Same vs. Same.	261—Schmidt, Executor, &c., vs. Levy.
139—Lindon vs. Beach, impleaded.	
141—Huebner vs. Roosevelt.	

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
10—Messmore vs. Black.	43—Baxter vs. Missouri, K., & T. R. R. Co.
11—Rush vs. Marston, impl'd, &c.	44—Christop'r and Tenth Street R.R. Co. vs. C. Cross-town R.R. Co.
15—Loughran, Jr., vs. Matthews et al.	46——— vs. ——.
20—Dinsmore et al. vs. Adams et al.	47——— vs. ——.
23—Matter of Levy vs. The Mayor, &c.	60—Weyman vs. The People, &c.
24—Wait vs. Weller.	141½—Douglas vs. Douglas.
28—Crofutt vs. Henry, Sheriff.	95—Rockwell et al., Ex'rs, vs. Geery et al.
34—Kelly vs. Mariposa Land & M. Co.	141—Sistare, Jr., vs. Cushing.
35—Phelan vs. Collender.	142—Am. Nat. Bank vs. Westervelt, Jr., et al.
38—Dinsmore et al., &c., vs. Adams et al.	143—Miller vs. Nat. S.S. Co.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Issues of law and fact.	Nos.
61—Wilkin, Executor, vs. Crane.	215—Pitt vs. Vance.
	147—Kelly vs. Brumagin.
156—Muller vs. Burchell et al.	57—Spears et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
219—Ryckman vs. Ryckman.	208—Wheeler vs. Doody et al.
242—Lawrence vs. Pratt.	126—Decker vs. Ingersoll et al.
244—Ross et al. vs. Carr et al.	21—Mitchell vs. Read.
245—Angell vs. Erie R. R. Co.	207—Filly vs. Continental Life Ins. Co.
110—Pratt et al. vs. Fox et al.	231—Brady vs. Van Lorn et al.
54—Beach vs. Collis, Jr., et al.	170—Viele vs. Mead.
	102—Miller et al. vs. Sledge et al.
99—Harte vs. De Witte.	
330—Palmer et al. vs. Dixon et al.	154—Halstead vs. Seaman.
	205—Bruner vs. Meigs, Jr., et al.
159—Odell vs. Odell,	
173—Lea et al. vs. Oakes et al.	250—Willard vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
1384—Mangam vs. Cudney et al.	2502—Merwin et al. vs. McKoon.
1528—Import. and Traders' Bank vs. Adler et al.	1776—Sullivan vs. Watson et al.
2156—Klous vs. Wetmore.	2306—Havens vs. Hoyt.
1840—Rockwell vs. Grant et al.	2448—Stamper et al. vs. Brown et al.
2326—Jaffray et al. vs. Brown, impleaded.	2242—Philadelphia Coal Co. vs. Bass.
1768—Atwill vs. Pell.	1854—Orcutt vs. Lewis.
1634—Kobbe et al. vs. Schwab, impl'd, &c.	2434—Merrill et al. vs. Davis.
1790—Jaretzski vs. Massler.	2446—Whitaker vs. Gregory.
2552—Lesken et al. vs. Stripple, impl'd, &c.	2432—Colt vs. North Carolina Ore Dress'g Co.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
1561—Wood, Jr., vs. Gibson.	2501—Nat. Park Bank vs. Ross.
1575—Cloud vs. Remond.	2546—Same vs. Same.
2566—Dolan vs. The Mayor, &c.	2343—Ninth Nat. Bank vs. Richards.
2309—Stone et al. vs. Bell et al.	1529—Birmingham Nat. Bank, of B., vs. Schwab et al.
1639—Gunzenhauser, ad'r, &c., vs. Lyons.	1999—Lip et al. vs. Whiting et al.
1995—Kearney vs Commissioners of Emigration of New-York.	1607—Bruce vs. Montgomery.
2451—Stewart et al. vs. Winchester.	2513—Lazell et al. vs. Deyo et al.
2055—Eliott vs. Smith et al., ex'rs, &c.	2505—Ammidown et al. vs. Williamson et al.
2123—Nat. B'k of the Republic, of N. Y., vs. Palmer, Jr., et al.	2473—Mollison et al. vs. Haile.
	2569—Wilson vs. Vandevoort, ex'r, &c.
2335—Phenix Nat. B'k vs. Ross.	2253—Manuf. & Builders' B'k vs. Pepper et al.
2544—Same vs. Same.	
1525—Farley et al. vs. Produce Bank.	1361½—Greene vs. Republic Fire Ins. Co.
2311—Young vs. Gardner.	1365½—Greene vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
2363—Bunker vs. Guar. M. Life Ins. Co.	1367½—Greene vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
2273—Davis, assignee, vs. Rice.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
943—Stewart et al. vs. Gunari.	581—Cohen vs. Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
1789—Whitman vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.	991—Stripp vs. Cavanagh.
	933—Landon vs. Bamberger.
821—Fiske vs. Allen.	
699½—Hamilton vs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.	949—Bowen vs. Westcott, President, &c.
1245—Nat. Trust Co. vs. Gleason, impleaded.	1719—O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Quina et al.
739—Carrington et al. vs. Ward.	1045—Frankenberg et al. vs. Adriatic Fire Insurance Co.
899—Nettleton vs. Matthews.	871—Warren vs. Blunt.
	817—Reinwine vs. Levy.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1046—De Peyster vs. Murphy.	868—Talcott vs. Belding.
992—Franklin vs. Saunders et al.	792—City Ins. Co. of P. vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
754—Odell et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	1166—Astor vs. Husted.
	1012—Bowdine vs. Collins.
778—Fellows vs. Dickinson et al.	1184—Ludlow vs. Boylan.
	1198—Stanton vs. Strohecker.
1008—Lorillard Ins. Co. vs. Conn. Fire Ins. Co.	1116—Allaire vs. Oddie et al.
1070—Gilbert vs. Sherman et al.	1182—Sexton vs. Dily.
1022—Duffy vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

One Hour Causes, Off Term Causes—February Term. Nos.	Nos. March Orders.
2227—Berdell vs. Berdell.	2373—Chesterman vs. Fleige.
1999—Home Ins. Co. vs. Dreydel.	2467—Corbin vs. Smith.
2226—Atkins vs. Seaver.	2450—Williams vs. Roberts.
2009—Curtis vs. N. Y. Silk Mfg. Co.	1995—Chesterman vs. Geimunder.
1891—Kaufman vs. Spyer.	2440—Hilburn vs. Brandt.
2298—Strouse vs. Leacock.	2419—Herrman vs. Levy.
2254—Baldwin vs. Burr.	2469—Weeks vs. Lloyd.
2008—Fraser vs. Samuels.	2279—Siebrecht vs. Stevenson, Jr.
2422—Wait vs. Stewart.	
2304—Holden vs. Leland.	2472——— vs. ——.
2265—Davis et al. vs. Van Buren.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1199—Smith et al. vs. Hamburger et al.	1876—Farley vs. Elkan.
1835—Reed vs. Toplanyi.	1879—Ottenheimer vs. Stoessel.
2787—Merchant vs. De Wolff et al.	1880—Nazro et al. vs. Douglas et al.
1864—Reynolds et al. vs. Ackerman.	1881—Eaton vs. Newtrille.
	1882—Havens vs. Eschbach.
1774—Clarké et al. vs. Chamberlain.	1883—Woods et al. vs. Ball.
1817—Alquier vs. Bieam.	
1868—Drey vs. Steinan.	1885—Mellen et al. vs. Avery et al.
1874—Grass vs. Levy et al.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1192—Heinbeger vs. Joseph	1640—Crow vs. Scott.
3208—Manufs' & Builders' Bank vs. Gayton, impleaded.	1182—Gouge et al. vs. Banks.
	2283—Witt vs. Shipman.
1591—Cramer vs. Wilch et al.	1610—Weinz et al. vs. Raberstein.
657—Goepp et al. vs. Hetzel.	1592—Salomon vs. Lewenthal et al.
1595—Jonas vs. Goldstein.	3009—King et al. vs. Williamson.
3272—Magner vs. Cornish.	
2720—Rubin vs. Brewers' & Malsters Ins. Co.	3015—Aronson vs. Adema.
	1265—Kurtz vs. Hufnagel.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.	Nos.
67—Gaismer vs. Hammitter.	2697—Firnski vs. Cohn et al.
3114—Fosdick vs. Wines.	3175—Alexander vs. Cooperman.
3116—Fosdick vs. Dolan.	
3117—Fosdick vs. Boyland et al.	3286—Young vs. Koch.
	1753—Astor vs. Sexton.
3103—Conover et al. vs. Ward et al.	3301—Wadsworth et al. vs. Jessup.
2016—Boissard vs. Ryan, impleaded.	3342—Chamberlin vs Pratt et al.
2017—Same vs. Same.	3318—Pearsall vs. Kessler.
2311—Robinson vs. Bieer.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

James Gilmartin, felonious assault and battery.	Jacob Stone, grand larceny.
John Leonard et al., felonious assault and battery.	Timothy Shine, grand larceny.
	Louisa Gline, grand larceny
Lewis Weundorf, Joseph Ripley, rape.	Charles Northwick, grand larceny.
Charles Strausberg, rape.	Daniel Sullivan, receiving stolen goods.
Mary Henry, grand larceny	Henry Reidmuller, petit larceny.
Charles Miller, grand larceny.	

POLICE COURT NOTES.

The pickpockets arrested on St. Patrick's night were held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, on charges of picking or attempting to pick pockets.

John Weld, of No. 39 First avenue, and Patrick Lanigan, of No. 287½ Bowery, were yesterday held in $100 bail by Justice Bixby, at Essex Market Police Court, charged with selling liquor without license.

Thomas Coleman and Eugene Johnson, two juveniles, were caught on Wednesday, during the passing of the procession, on the corner of Canal street and Bowery, attempting to pick the pockets of the bystanders. They were held in $500 bail by Justice Bixby, at Essex Market Police Court yesterday.

John Holmes, a colored coachman in the employ of Mr. John Young, of East Thirty-fifth street, was yesterday committed for trial by Justice Flammer, at the Yorkville Police Court, on a charge of stealing robes, &c., of the value of $160 from the stable of Charles Lennier, No. 161 East Thirty-first street. Frank Holmes, the son of a colored clergyman, was held as a witness of the alleged robbery.

Wm. Manning, Wm. D. Hennessey, and other members of the military organization known as the Irish Brigade, on Wednesday night visited the oyster saloon of Patrick McEnroy, No. 260 First avenue, and after regaling themselves liberally, ordered McEnroy to charge the whole to the account of St. Patrick. The Saint not being recognized as a regular or solvent customer, McEnroy demanded the cash. A row followed, during which the landlord's wife was slightly injured. The accused were put under bonds to keep the peace.

Mr. Edward G. Arthur, a member of the firm of George D. Arthur & Co., brokers at No. 34 Wall street, made a complaint at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, that a man named John Edwards had forged the firm's name to a check for $4,103 on the Union National Bank, and attempted to get it cashed at the bank, where the firm kept an account. Edwards was arrested and brought before Justice Kilbreth, when it appeared that he presented the check yesterday to the Paying Teller of the bank, who discovered the forgery. He was held for examination.

COMPANIES OF BURGLARS.

At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning the liquor store kept by Stephen O'Connor, corner of Seventy-fifth street and Third avenue, was burglariously entered, and goods of the value of $300 stolen therefrom. Officer Garmon, of the Nineteenth Precinct, shortly afterward saw two young men acting in a suspicious manner in the vicinity of the premises robbed, and searched them, but finding nothing upon their persons he released them. When the burglary was reported at the station-house the information given by Officer Garmon proved valuable, and led to a descent upon what has long been suspected as a thieves' den. Officers McMahon, Garmon, and Tooker visited the shanty No. 416 East Seventy-sixth street, where they found nearly all the stolen property, and took into custody four young men and five young women. The prisoners were Thomas Burke, alias Sheehan, George Williams, James Glancy, James Kieley, Minnie Sheehan, Anna Hughes, Catherine Flood, Anna Haggerty, and Celia Logan. James Kieley, who gave the name of John Quinn, was recognized as the murderer of David Dorrian. The murder was committed at a pic-nic at Jones' Wood, three years ago, and Kieley escaped punishment because one or two jurors thought the evidence implicating him not strong enough to warrant a verdict of guilty. Two of the female prisoners bore young babes in their arms. All were committed for examination.

On Wednesday night Detectives Rogers and Dunlap, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, saw four men acting very suspiciously along Sixth avenue, and kept a sharp eye on them. They finally arrested the men in the hallway of No. 408 Sixth avenue, a cigar store kept by William Roth. In their possession were found two sacks, intended to be used in carrying off the plunder. The men gave their names as James Connors, Patrick Kearney, John Malone, and James Maguire. They were yesterday held in $1,500 bail each by Justice Otterbourg, at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

THE STOCKVIS INQUIRY.

The inquest in the case of J. B. Stockvis, the blacking peddler, was continued before Coroner Kessler yesterday. Several of the witnesses examined on previous days refused to sign their depositions as written out, saying that they were inaccurate. Coroner Kessler stated that his stenographer was not present. The stenographer, in reality disgusted with the previous proceedings, had thrown up the case. Inspector McDermott testified that when Mrs. Stockvis came to Police Head-quarters to inquire after her husband, she said he had left home suffering from delirium tremens. The inspector was positive she used that expression. Mrs. Stockvis, who was recalled, denied having used such an expression. Several acquaintainances of Mr. Stockvis were then called and testified that he was a sober man. Drs. Hirsch and Hall testified as to the death of the deceased and his ante-mortem appearances. Messrs. George W. Sommers and Albert Hartman, testified that they heard Sergt. Phillips, of the Yorkville Police Court say that Stockvis was an old bummer, and had been there before. The inquest will be continued on Tuesday next.

SALARIES REDUCED ON THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD.

Yesterday morning the conductors and drivers on the Third Avenue Railroad were unpleasantly surprised by seeing the following letter posted up in the Starter's office at Sixty-fifth street:

OFFICE OF THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 18, 1875.

Owing to the financial condition of this company, the salaries of officers and wages of employes, of every department except conductors and drivers, have been reduced.

The continued embarrassments of the company render it absolutely necessary to re-establish for the present the wages of conductors and drivers at the rates paid prior to Sept. 15, 1874.

Until further orders, the company will pay for Thirty-fourth Street and Grand Central Line, 30 cents per trip; Sixty-fifth street, short cars, 37½ cents per trip; Harlem cars, 57½ cents per trip; "run off," 20 cents.

By order of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The men grumbled a little, but were compelled by the hard times to accept the situation. The sum to be saved by the proposed reduction will reach, it is estimated, $40,000 a year.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE FRENCH COMMUNE.

The fourth anniversary of the uprising of the Commune in Paris was celebrated at the Beethoven Mœnnerchor Hall last night. The proceeds of the entertainment are to be used in aid of the widows and orphans of the executed members of the Commune Government and the families of those exiled to New-Caledonia. The proceedings consisted of musical and vocal exercises and addresses were delivered by Messrs. Fort, Dumanche, Marotte, F. Bolte, and Blisserts. A grand ball terminated the festivities. A similar celebration came off in the upper hall of the Germania Assembly Rooms.

THE UNITED STATES COURTS

LATEST DEFINITION OF THEIR JURISDICTION.

TEXT OF THE BILL PASSED BY THE FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION, AND SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT ON THE THIRD OF MARCH.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The following is an act passed by the late Congress, and now a law, concerning the jurisdiction of the United States Courts:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Circuit Courts of the United States shall have original cognizance, concurrent with the courts of the several States, of all suits of a civil nature at common law or in equity where the matter in dispute exceeds, exclusive of costs, the sum or value of $500, and arising under the Constitution or laws of the United States, or treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority, or in which the United States are plaintiffs or petitioners, or in which there shall be a controversy between citizens of different States, or a controversy between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, a controversy between citizens of a State and foreign States, citizens, or subjects; and shall have exclusive cognizance of all crimes and offenses cognizable under the authority of the United States, except as otherwise provided by law, and concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts of the crimes and offenses cognizable therein. But no person shall be arrested in one district for trial in another in any civil action before a Circuit or District Court. And no civil suit shall be brought before either of said courts against any person by any original process or proceeding in any other district than that whereof he is an inhabitant, or in which he shall be found at the time of serving such process or commencing such proceeding, except as hereinafter provided; nor shall any Circuit or District Court have cognizance of any suit founded on contract in favor of an assignee, unless a suit might have been prosecuted in such court to recover thereon if no assignment had been made, except in cases of promissory notes, negotiable by the law, merchant, and bills of exchange; and the Circuit Courts shall also have appellate jurisdiction from the District Courts, under the regulations and prescriptions prescribed by law.

SEC. 2. That any suit of a civil nature, at law or equity, now pending or hereafter brought in any State court where the motion in dispute exceeds, exclusive of costs, the sum or value of $500, and arising under the Constitution or laws of the United States, or treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority, or in which the United States shall be plaintiff or petitioner, or in which there shall be a controversy between citizens of different States or a controversy between citizens of the same State claiming land under grants of different States, or a controversy between citizens of a State and a foreign State, citizens, or subjects, either party may remove said suit into the Circuit Court of the United States for the proper district. And when, in any suit mentioned in this section, there shall be a controversy which is wholly between citizens of different States, and which can be fully determined as between them, then either one or more of the plaintiffs or defendants actually interested in such controversy may remove said suit into the Circuit Court of the United States for the proper district.

SEC. 3. That whenever either party, or any one or more of the plaintiffs or defendants entitled to remove any suit mentioned in the next preceding section, shall desire to remove such suit from a State court to the Circuit Court of the United States, he or they may make and file a petition in such suit in such State court before or at the term at which said cause could first be tried, and before the trial thereof for the removal of such suit into the Circuit Court to be held in the district where such suit is pending, and shall make and file therewith a bond, with good and sufficient surety, for his or their entering in such Circuit Court, on the first day of its then next session, a copy of the record in such suit, and for paying all costs that may be awarded by the said court, if said court shall hold that such suit was wrongfully or improperly removed thereto, and also for their appearing and entering special bail in such suit, if special bail was originally requisite therein; it shall then be the duty of the State court to accept said petition and bond, and proceed no further in such suit, and any bail that may have been originally taken shall be discharged; and the said copy being entered as aforesaid in said Circuit Court of the United States, the cause shall then proceed in the same manner as it it had been originally commenced in the said Circuit Court; and if in any action commenced in a State Court the title of land be concerned, and the parties are citizens of the same State, and the matter in dispute exceeds the sum or value of $500 exclusive of costs, the sum or value being made to appear, one or more plaintiffs or defendants, before the trial, may state to the court and make affidavit, if the court require it, that he or they claim and shall rely upon a right or title to the land under grant from a State, and produce the original grant, or an exemplification of it, except where the loss of public records shall put it out of his or their power, and shall move that any one or more of the adverse party inform the court whether he or they claim a right or title to the land under a grant from some other State, the party or parties so required shall give such information, or otherwise not be allowed to plead such grant, or give it in evidence upon the trial; and if he or they inform that he or they do claim under such grant, any one or more of the party moving for such information may then, on petition and bond as hereinbefore mentioned in this act, remove the cause for trial to the Circuit Court of the United States next to be holden in such district; and any one of either party removing the cause shall not be allowed to plead or give evidence of any other title than that by him or them stated as aforesaid as the ground of his or their claim; and trial of issues of fact in the Circuit Courts shall in all suits, except those of equity and of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, be by jury.

SEC. 4. That when any suit shall be removed from a State court to a Circuit Court of the United States, any attachment or sequestration of the goods or estate of the defendant had in such suit in the State court shall hold the goods or estate so attached or sequestered to answer the final judgment or decree, in the same manner as by law they would have been held to answer final judgment or decree had it been rendered by the court in which such suit was commenced; and all bonds, undertakings, or security given by either party in such suit prior to its removal, shall remain valid and effectual, notwithstanding said removal; and all injunctions, orders, and other proceedings had in such suit prior to its removal shall remain in full force and effect until dissolved or modified by the court to which such suit shall be removed.

SEC. 5. That if, in any suit commenced in a Circuit Court or removed from a State court to a Circuit Court of the United States, it shall appear to the satisfaction of said Circuit Court, at any time after such suit has been brought or removed thereto, that such suit does not really and substantially involve a dispute or controversy properly within the jurisdiction of said Circuit Court, or that the parties to said suit have been improperly or collusively made or joined, either as plaintiffs or defendants, for the purpose of creating a case cognizable under this act, the said Circuit Court shall proceed no further therein, but shall dismiss the suit or remand it to the court from which it was removed, as justice may require, and shall make such order as to costs as shall be just; but the order of said Circuit Court dismissing or remanding said cause to the State court shall be reviewable by the Supreme Court on writ of error or appeal, as the case may be.

SEC. 6. That the Circuit Court of the United States shall, in all suits removed under the provisions of this act, proceed therein as if the suit had been originally commenced in said Circuit Court, and the same proceedings had been taken in such suit in said Circuit Court as shall have been had therein in said State court prior to its removal.

SEC. 7. That in all causes removable under this act, if the term of the Circuit Court to which the same is removable then next to be holden shall commence within twenty days after filing the petition and bond in the State court for its removal, then he or they who apply to remove the same shall have twenty days from such application to file said copy of record in said Circuit Court and enter appearance therein; and if done within said twenty days, such filing and appearance shall be taken to satisfy the said bond in that behalf; that if the Clerk of the State court in which any such cause shall be pending shall refuse to any one or more of the parties or persons applying to remove the same a copy of the record therein, after tender of legal fees for such copy, said clerk so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof in the Circuit Court of the United States, to which said action or proceeding was removed, shall be punished by imprisonment not more than one year, or by fine not exceeding $1,000, or both in the discretion of the Court. And the Circuit Court to which any cause shall be removable under this act shall have power to issue a writ of *certiorari* to said State court commanding said State court to make return of the record in any such causes removed as aforesaid, or in which any one or more of the plaintiffs or defendants have complied with the provisions of this act for the removal of the same, and enforce said writ according to law; and if it shall be impossible for the parties or persons removing any cause under this act, or complying with the provisions for the removal thereof, to obtain such copy, for the reason that the Clerk of said State court refuses to furnish a copy, on payment of legal fees, or for any other reason, the Circuit Court shall make an order requiring the prosecutor in any such action or proceeding to enforce forfeiture or recover penalty as aforesaid, to file a copy of the paper or proceeding by which the same was commenced, within such time as the court may determine, and in default thereof the court shall dismiss the said action or proceeding; but if the order shall be complied with, then said Circuit Court shall require the other party to plead, and said action or proceeding shall proceed to final judgment; and the said Circuit Court may make an order requiring the parties thereto to plead *de novo*; and the bond given, conditioned as aforesaid, shall be discharged, so far as it requires a copy of the record to be filed as aforesaid.

SEC. 8. That when in any suit, commenced in any Circuit Court of the United States, to enforce any legal or equitable lien upon or claim to, or to remove any incumbrance or lien or cloud upon the title to real or personal property within the district where such suit is brought, one or more of the defendants therein shall not be an inhabitant of or found within the said district, or shall not voluntarily appear thereto, it shall be lawful for the court to make an order directing such absent defendant or defendants to appear, plead, answer, or demur, by a day certain to be designated, which order shall be served on such absent defendant or defendants, if practicable, wherever found, and also upon the person or persons in possession or charge of said property, if any there be; or where such personal service upon such absent defendant or defendants is not practicable, such order shall be published in such manner as the court may direct, not less than once a week for six consecutive weeks; and in case such absent defendant shall not appear, plead, answer, or demur within the time so limited, or within some further time, to be allowed by the court, in its discretion, and upon proof of the service or publication of said order, and of the performance of the directions contained in the same, it shall be lawful for the court to entertain jurisdiction, and proceed to the hearing and adjudication of such suit in the same manner as if such absent defendant had been served with process within the said district; but said adjudication shall, as regards said absent defendant or defendants without appearance, affect only the property which shall have been the subject of the suit and under the jurisdiction of the court therein, within such district. And when a part of the said real or personal property against which such proceeding shall be taken shall be within another district, but within the same State, said suit may be brought in either district in said State; Provided, however, that any defendant or defendants not actually personally notified as above provided may, at any time within one year after final judgment in any suit mentioned in this section, enter his appearance in said suit in said Circuit Court, and thereupon the said court shall make an order setting aside the judgment therein, and permitting said defendant or defendants to plead therein, on payment by him or them of such costs as the court shall deem just; and thereupon said suit shall be proceeded with to final judgment according to law.

SEC. 9. That whenever either party to a final judgment or decree, which has been or shall be rendered in any Circuit Court, has died or shall die before the time allowed for taking an appeal or bringing a writ of error has expired, it shall not be necessary to revive the suit by any formal proceedings aforesaid. The representative of such deceased party may file in the office of the Clerk of such Circuit Court a duly certified copy of his appointment, and thereupon may enter an appeal or bring writ of error, as the party he represents might have done. If the party in whose favor such judgment or decree is rendered has died before appeal taken or writ of error brought, notice to his representatives shall be given from the Supreme Court, as provided in case of the death of a party after appeal taken or writ of error brought.

SEC. 10. That all acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved March 3, 1875.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

LATEST PHASE OF THE STRUGGLE—THE REDUCED TARIFF AND THOSE BENEFITED BY IT—RESULTS OF THE COMPETITION—A NEW IRON BRIDGE TO BE BUILT AT PORT JERVIS.

The railroad war presented no new features yesterday, as far as the relative positions of the contesting lines was concerned. The agents of the Saratoga combination lines showed peremptory orders from their principals to adhere to the new schedule, under penalty of discharge, and each agent vehemently protested his own honesty, while accusing all the others of cutting under the rates. The agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Road said that his line had made no change since the original decrease. He said that seventy-five cents was thought to be a fair figure for first-class freight to Chicago, but the limit had been placed at sixty cents, so that there would be no necessity during the contest for adopting another tariff. His road is making a good profit at the present figures, (a statement which the agents of the other roads doubt,) and there is no limit to their capacity for holding out. By their contract with the Old Dominion Line of steamers the Baltimore and Ohio Road pay the steam-ship company so much per hundred pounds for carrying, and the company is compelled to furnish enough vessels to carry all the freight offering; three each week in any event. Mr. Rose says that his goods reach Baltimore in thirty-six hours, which is much better time than the Pennsylvania Road made under their old agreement with the Baltimore and Ohio. He says that freight was then two and three days on the way, and toward the end so pressed was the Pennsylvania Line that they could not carry half the goods of the Baltimore and Ohio. In January last the latter line succeeded in getting only 5,000 tons through. The carts of the Baltimore and Ohio road were frequently turned back unloaded. This, as much as anything else, precipitated the independent course of President Garrett. Under the present arrangement, everything is taken along at once, and in satisfactory time.

All agree that this is one of the dullest forwarding seasons in years. Western merchants are not buying one-third the amount of goods they purchased this time last year. Consequently, the only persons who derive much benefit from the low rates are sugar-refiners, and those who are compelled to keep up manufacturing. This class of merchants are enabled to ship large quantities of their overstock to other cities on the chance of finding a market, and to these special rates are given, running as low as forty cents to Chicago. Even at these figures they only hope to save the cost of manufacturing. As for staples, it is said that the competition among jobbers in Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis is so sharp that the country dealers can purchase as cheaply as in New-York, and save freight. The jobbers, who get special rates, are glad to sell for the face of their own bills, and are satisfied with a bare commission. This contradicts the story that country dealers can buy cheaper at first hands in this City than from local jobbers.

One thing that is to be observed is that no printed schedule of the reduced rates of the Saratoga lines is visible anywhere. The Erie, New-York Central, and Pennsylvania agents appear to be guided by a written schedule. It is predicted that the compact which holds these three roads together cannot endure more than a few days. All the business they are getting now is the forwarding of such freight as must be sent on in a hurry. The great bulk of consignments, about whose arrival the question of a few days, more or less, makes little difference, is shipped by the cheap route. It is therefore believed that in order to get a paying amount of business a general cutting under of rates will have to be resorted to, and that the Erie, Central, and Pennsylvania Lines will consequently soon be fighting each other as bitterly as they are now fighting the Baltimore and Ohio Line. Well-informed railroad men see no prospect of an immediate compromise, and look for a forty cent schedule before the Summer is over.

At the office of the Erie Line a huge placard announced the fact that the road was running regular trains to points west of Binghamton. This has been made possible by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Line having three rails as far as Binghamton, enabling the broad-gauge cars of Erie to reach that city via that road. A contract has been made with the Messrs. Watson, of Paterson, to replace the iron bridge carried away by the ice gorge, with another of the Post pattern, to cost $70,000. The bridge is to be completed in three weeks.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE SHIPPERS' COMMITTEE.

Mr. Holman, Chairman of the Committee on Trade of the Produce Exchange, in response to a petition signed by forty shipping firms who are members of the Exchange, has called a meeting to decide upon the advisability of appointing a standing committee to whom may be referred disputed points relating to this branch of trade, and who will be empowered to draft rules for the government of shippers who are members of the Exchange. While the provision and other trades doing business on the Exchange have each their standing committee of experts for the settlement of all matters in dispute, the shipping men have hitherto been compelled to carry their quarrels before the General Trade Committee, the majority of whose members are ignorant of the peculiarities of this branch of trade. They think themselves entitled to a committee of their own, and last year an effort was made toward that end. A committee was appointed to draft a set of rules. The committee finished their labors about a month ago. They presented a new form of "charter party" and fourteen rules relating to grain shipments, recommending that a standing committee should be appointed to perfect these rules until they should cover all branches of the shipping business. A meeting was held subsequently, at which only twenty-five persons were present, and the charter party and rules were voted down *seriatim*. This has awakened the shipping men, and the present meeting is an attempt to retrieve the wasted opportunity.

MRS. TYLER CURTIS' FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Tyler Curtis, the victim of medical malpractice, took place yesterday from her late residence, No. 12 Union square. The remains were in a rosewood coffin, covered with flowers, the gifts of numerous friends, of whom there were present Max Strakosch, Lafayette Harrison, Signor Ernani, Signor Albites, John McKenzie, Ercole Macoggi, Giovanni Raneu, Edourdo Ragazzi, A. Ardavani, and many others well known in musical circles. Rev. Dr. Tiffany, Pastor of the Church of the Atonement, of the choir of which Mrs. Curtis was a member, officiated, and read the funeral service of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The members of the choir who were present sang the "Rock of Ages," and then the services were brought to a conclusion. Deceased was taken to the Marble Cemetery for burial.

THE MERCHANTS' AND MARITIME EXCHANGES.

When the old Merchants' Exchange and News Room and the newer Maritime Exchange took joint possession of their present building, their managers mutually agreed that if, in course of time, it should be deemed advisable for one or the other corporation to absorb the other, the one in position to offer the best terms should have that privilege. That time has now come. On Monday next a meeting is to be held to consider a proposition to consolidate the two corporations under the name of the Maritime Exchange.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Reynold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Bertha Girardin.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. J. R. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MARIE ANTOINETTE—Mme. Adelaide Ristori.

PARK THEATRE.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Minetti, Mlle. Dorel, M. Duplan.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

LOWERY THEATRE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.—GREAT TROTTING AND RUNNING RACES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—OPERETTAS—SKETCHES. Matinee.

ROBINSON HALL.—MINSTRELSY AND NEGRO COMICALITIES.

MASONIC TEMPLE.—LADIES' FAIR—For the benefit of the Children's Aid Society.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &C. Day only.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No.* 1,257 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily. Sundays included, from* 4 *A. M. to* 9 *P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at* 4 *A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The sharp turn in the weather which took place on Wednesday, and the frost which continues still, will prove another slight check to the approach of the revival of trade. There had been strong hopes that after our prolonged and severe Winter, the Spring had finally set in in fact as well as in name, and that the roads would soon have gone through with the tedious process of "breaking up," and begin to be fit for hauling heavy loads. It is not, however, to be supposed that the present "cold snap" can last long, and reports from the West are quite as cheerful as could have been anticipated. We have already expressed the opinion, which is all the while being strengthened, that the country is in a reasonably sound condition; that the credit of the mercantile community is substantially established; that the renewed demand for goods is a healthy and probably permanent one, and that the prospect for legitimate trade is good and likely to become better and better. The restoration of confidence so long and so unavoidably delayed has in fact begun, and will, we have no doubt, steadily advance.

The ratification yesterday given to the treaty with the Hawaiian Islands may fairly be gratifying to the State Department. Only twelve votes were cast against the treaty. The representatives of the Pacific Coast were divided, but most of them were in favor. The ratification of the agreement is likely to have an important bearing on the future of the islands, unless, which is not impossible, the House should refuse to take the necessary steps to carry it out. The treaty has been in no sense a party question, and we hope, despite the blundering of the *World*, that it will not become one.

It is not yet decided when the United States Senate will adjourn *sine die*, though it will probably do so to-morrow. Meantime, Mr. BOUTWELL is anxious to have a thorough examination of the several branches of the Civil Service, and to clothe the special committee on that subject with power to send for persons and papers. We certainly hope that the motion will be carried. Our Civil Service ought to be kept under very close scrutiny by Congress. It is in many respects radically defective, and at best will remain so, however carefully guarded. But every fresh examination of the subject must enforce the conclusion that the service can only be made really efficient and saved from being, as it now is, a source of great mischief, by uprooting from it the notion that office is a proper reward for political services. Not that we expect adhesion to this wholesome doctrine from Mr. BOUTWELL. That gentleman long ago adopted an opposite one. But it is a case where the more light we can get the better.

We have received a letter from a well-informed source assuring us that the only Express Company which actively worked for the recent scandalous alterations in the Postal law is "Adams Express." We trust that our correspondent will remember that we originally made this very statement, and that it was contradicted on the authority of the Adams Express Company, through its two hired organs, the *World*, and its infamous evening echo. The truth will come out about all that in due time. This is evidently going to be a long fight, and there is no need for special hurry about it. All that is necessary to notice just now is the fact that the only paper in the whole country which has defended the trick by which this new tax upon the people was smuggled into the Appropriation bill is the New-York *World*. There is no rascality, no swindle, no robbery of the public, which the same paper has not justified and defended for years past—and therefore it was quite natural that the managers of the Adams Express Company should have gone to it for aid in their present emergency. But why did they order Mr. "Jeremy Diddler," the famous vender of women's love-letters and pillager of his friends' houses, to introduce President GRANT's name into this dispute? If they were compelled to resort to this notorious social free-booter for protection, could they not have induced him to leave the President alone for once?

TIBURCIO VASQUEZ, who is to be hung in San José, Cal., to-day, is a noted bandit, who long defied the law while he roamed at will over the southern part of the State. He plundered, burned, and murdered whenever and wherever his fancy led him. His band was as formidable as that of "MURRELL, the Land Pirate," of early times in the West, and he was as wily and formidable a brigand as the notorious JOAQUIN MURRIETA, whose romantic rascalities have furnished materials for several cheap novels. VASQUEZ fell into the hands of justice at last through "treachery," as his friends say. But he was fairly tried, and he merits the hanging to which he has been sentenced. His lieutenant, CHAVEZ, threatens bloody vengeance on the people of Los Angeles County, where VASQUEZ formerly hunted his game, if the chief is executed. This impudent threat comes from a felon who has managed to hold communication with the public all through the trial of the bandit. It is to be hoped that the same "treachery" which gave up VASQUEZ will bring the other precious villain to the gallows.

We hardly need call attention to the language of Father WALKER, reported in our columns this morning and spoken last Sunday to his congregation, on the subject of the public schools. The views of many, probably of most, of the Catholic clergy on this question are no secret. They are opposed to the support of the schools by general taxation, and they demand that Catholics shall be exempted from this tax, or else be allowed the expenditure of the portion they contribute. In theory they are not hostile to education; but only to "Godless" education. In fact, our readers know very well what sort of education the priests would or could give. It might not be "Godless," but in the present attitude of the Church toward the Pope, it would certainly have reference only to the God represented by the Bishop of Rome, and *his* claims it would make superior to those of all other authority, divine or human. Father WALKER thinks that if all the Roman Catholics should band themselves together, they could successfully oppose the present school system. We assure him that they could not; but if they could, they would not, for far too many of them owe all they are or can be to the beneficent institutions which he would destroy. Father WALKER'S views may very fairly be considered in connection with the negotiation now going on to secure a portion of the public school moneys for the parochial schools. We give elsewhere a statement of the position in which this negotiation stands.

Mr. AMORY, of Providence, R. I., recently read a very interesting paper before the Historical Society of that city on Gen. SULLIVAN, the revolutionary leader. The author's object was to vindicate Gen. SULLIVAN'S memory from certain aspersions made by Mr. BANCROFT, and to explain the failure of a plan laid by SULLIVAN for the capture of the British force at Newport in 1778. Mr. AMORY is understood to have made a large collection of Gen. SULLIVAN'S letters and of letters addressed to him. We hope that he will publish them. SULLIVAN was one of the most interesting characters of the revolutionary period. "Spirited and active," as WASHINGTON described him, he had the ill luck to be connected with numerous failures for which he was not responsible. He sent mistaken information to WASHINGTON, which principally caused the defeat of the Brandywine; he commanded the right wing at Germantown, when his men "fled from victory;" and he planned the attack on Newport, from which much was expected, and which fell through for want of co-operation from the French. Like many others, he came out of the war nearly impoverished and in debt, and, what was bitterest to bear, with a reputation not so satisfactory as that of many who had risked less for the country.

MINOR JOBS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

The peculiar vice of the present Democratic Assembly is its tendency to originate small jobs of the most thoroughly indefensible character. Bills are now pending in the House for the purpose of legalizing fraudulent claims for armory rents, exorbitant bills for work on a district court-house, and rejected demands of Ring contractors in this City. These measures have not quite matured as yet, but Assembly bill No. 164 has passed the lower house and is now before the Senate. It provides for the payment of certain claims of FEODOR MIERSON, proprietor of the *New-Yorker Journal*. MIERSON, who is a distinguished ornament of "Reformed" Tammany, as he was of that organization when it owned the sway of TWEED, received a bountiful share of Ring pap in the shape of corporation advertising. On the accession to office of the present Controller, MIERSON'S unpaid bills amounted to $125,000. After being subjected to a strict audit, this claim was cut down to the rather more modest amount of $32,000. MIERSON accepted the reduced amount, and signed a release for the whole of the claim.

At the next session of the Legislature, however, MIERSON made an attempt to get a bill passed to reimburse him for the ninety thousand dollars to which he had waived all future claim. This neat device was frustrated by a timely exposure of the character of the bill, and MIERSON filed away his ninety thousand dollar claim awaiting the advent to power of a Tammany Controller, or the election of a thoroughly corrupt Legislature. His present appeal to the Assembly is for the purpose of validating a claim for advertising, alleged to have been done in 1872. At that time, there were certain daily and weekly papers designated by the proper authorities for City advertising. Among these was the weekly issue *(Wochenblatt)* of the *New-Yorker Journal*. The advertising covered by this bill was done in the daily issue instead of the weekly, and not being inserted in the designated paper, could not be paid for. The work, moreover, was largely overmeasured, and MIERSON was willing to settle the matter at twenty-five per cent. deduction, if in that way he could secure payment of the bill. That device failing, he applied to the courts, where his suit was sent before a Referee and disallowed. That certainly ought to have been the end of it. But MIERSON calculated that no question, either of law or public interest, would stand in the way of getting his claim recognized by a Democratic Assembly. The event has justified his confidence. Here is, obviously, another chance for the Senate to save the New-York City Treasury from being robbed under cover of law.

Assembly bill No. 201 is the title of an enactment which proposes to "regulate Coroners' inquests in the various counties of the State of New-York, and to provide for the payment of services rendered by scientific persons as experts." The bill affects the interests of the City in this way: Under existing provisions of law the Coroners are allowed twenty dollars for each inquest, and an extra allowance of ten dollars when a physician's services are required in making the autopsy. These fees were fixed, under the extravagant administration of the Ring, in lieu of all other fees and expenses then existing. They were deemed sufficiently liberal to enable the Coroners to secure the necessary assistance in those exceptional cases where special skill is required. The present bill allows the Coroners, subject only to the consent of the District Attorney or a Judge of a court of record, to employ toxicologists and other experts to investigate causes of decease. It further provides that the Controller shall pay for these services such sums as the Coroner may certify to be just and reasonable. The facilities thus afforded for collusion between the Coroners and any one who may be ranked as an "expert" are evidently of the most dangerous kind.

While providing for incurring extravagant bills in the future, this bill proposes to legalize claims which have been incurred, without proper authority, in the past. If a Coroner finds it necessary to call in the assistance of an expert to enable him to decide in some doubtful cause of decease, his fees are certainly amply sufficient to provide the payment of such skilled co-operation. It is bad enough to have low ward politicians like CROKER in positions which ought to command, and could command, some of the highest medical ability in the community. But to make the incapacity of such men an excuse for swelling their already exorbitant fees, at the expense of the public, is, to say the least, a very cool proposal.

ADVERTISING MURDERERS.

All sorts of trades are now carried on through the convenient medium of the advertising columns of newspapers. But it is something peculiar to our later civilization to find women openly advertising their readiness to commit murder. This kind of traffic is only permitted to be carried on through the columns of one or two newspapers in this City, and we are not without hopes that they will abandon it after they have thoroughly considered the case of Mrs. CURTIS, the unhappy woman who perished so miserably in Union square on Wednesday last. That the trade of the advertisers in question is that of simple murder, either of mother or child, no human being can doubt. The practice which they carry on would not be attempted by the most skillful surgeon, apart altogether from the legal perils which he would incur. He would know very well that the chances were as a hundred to one against its success. All the skilled surgeons in the world could not undertake to carry through successfully a single case of the kind referred to. And yet there are women, driven half wild by shame and fear, who bring themselves to believe that persons of their own sex, without regular training or experience, can succeed in doing that which would baffle all the most accomplished medical men on the face of the earth.

The *Herald* has too often been the means of bringing these wretched women into communication with their destroyers. We hope it is the last time it will consent to serve in that capacity. But the case of Mrs. CURTIS shows how necessary it is that the law should be brought to bear, with extremest rigor, upon the assassins, male and female, who advertise their proficiency in the infamous calling to which we need not in these columns give a name. We are well aware that women like Mrs. CURTIS receive, as a rule, little sympathy from their own sex. Nevertheless, it is a shocking thing to see a fellow-creature dying the death of a dog—nay, a death ten thousand times worse than that of a dog—in the heart of this great Christian City. We none of us know the steps which gradually led her to her horrible fate. Once, doubtless, she was as far from anticipating such an end as the purest woman now alive. No one ever jumps suddenly into utter destruction and shame. She may have been pushed on to this awful end by a thousand misfortunes, not one of which may excuse her crimes in the eyes of man, but which may perhaps lead us to be silent about these crimes, except in so far as others may be tempted to commit them. And there the law and society come in for their share of responsibility. When a woman like Mrs. CURTIS prepares to take the final step in her downward course, is it right that the newspapers should show her how and where to take it? Ought not the police to hunt down without mercy the "Madame Ihls" and others who carry on the trade which must be accursed by GOD as it is execrated by man?

Prevention is what is wanted here. There is no difficulty in dealing with these "medical" assassins when they are dragged before a just and severe judge. Recorder HACKETT has dealt with several of them, and in such a way as to sweep them out of the community. But he cannot move until the crime is committed. The Police ought to step in to *prevent* the crime. Does anybody suppose that sharp detectives could not long ago have brought all the quacks who advertise in the *Herald* and other papers to the bar of justice? No one has any doubt as to the nature of their trade. We all know what their advertisements mean. Is it necessary to wait until some poor woman is hurried into eternity, with all her sins upon her soul, before arresting the vile wretches who prey upon human frailty and misery? "Mme. IHL" may possibly receive her deserts now that she has killed a woman. But why not put an end to her horrible traffic? It is a disgrace to our laws and to our civilization that it should go unmolested, and that one of its "professors" should still be allowed to occupy a "conspicuous residence" in the most "fashionable" part of this City.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY IN THE WITNESS-BOX.

When the Brooklyn trial began, the men drawn on the jury thought they had a very hard time. Not only were they compelled to give a brief summary of their opinions on matters and things in general, but a sketch of their past and present manner of life, occupation, residence, and personal surroundings was extracted from them. What one side omitted to ask the other inquired about. Between the twain, the hapless and usually unwilling candidate for jury-duty was made to appear ridiculous. But those early victims of our curious jury system got off lightly compared with most of the witnesses who have since made their first public appearance. The fate of some of the witnesses in the trial is a warning to people who contemplate writing their own life-history. Of course, no man ever writes his autobiography honestly. To say nothing of mental and moral experiences, the chief events in one's life, the changes of place, business, religious beliefs, and new or broken friendships, if suddenly condensed in a single statement, and destitute of one's own annotations, would appear very odd. The witness who is compelled to divulge in a few sentences all that he knows about himself and his own career, must be amazed at the crookedness of his life. He never before perceived what a weather-cock of fortune he has been. He thought he might cut some figure in the case on trial. When the lawyers have got through with him, he wishes he had never been born. He went to the witness-stand alert and self-sufficient; he left it convicted of his own inefficiency and flabbiness. A country paper, with some local pride, referred to the fact that its "beautiful town was to take part in the famous trial." And Podunk, (but that was not the name,) was to do credit to the witness-stand. But when the witness returned to his own place, his envious fellow-citizens thought less of him than they formerly did.

Nevertheless, it would be very unfair to say that these unwilling historians of themselves have passed lives much different from the mass of mankind. To say in a breath that one has been preacher, editor, artist, tax collector, and clock-maker may have a ridiculous effect. But to explain that these varied and not altogether cognate professions have been divided up in a life of fifty or sixty years might lessen the grotesqueness of the story, and to add this is precisely what the witness is not permitted to do. The examiner's purpose, is to destroy, if possible, the value of the testimony of the witness. If he has any clue at all, he will ask only the questions which will effect that object; the witness cannot add explanatory footnotes to this involuntary autobiography. Then the ingenious implications which an unscrupulous lawyer will make by means of questions are most ruinous to a timid witness. "Tell me on your oath, now," said a brutal lawyer, "were you ever convicted and sent to the County Jail for sheep-stealing?" The indignant but frightened witness could only say "No," but it was impossible that some scrap of the shameful imputation should not cling to him. As one should ask, "Did you, when thirteen years of age, steal the coppers from the eyes of your deceased grandmother and play at pitch-and-toss?" No denial will ever eradicate from the minds of some of the listeners the impression that it was possible for the witness to have been at least accused of such an unnatural offense against decency at some time in his life. A well known lawyer of Massachusetts once brought out in the cross-examination of an eminent chemist the fact that he belonged to an institution of learning, one of the Professors of which had been hanged for murder. The relevancy of the fact seemed slight enough, but it was probably effective in disturbing the equilibrium of the witness, and that was all the lawyer wanted.

As we have once before had occasion to say, the remedy in these extreme cases of insolence or impertinence is an appeal to the court. The trouble is, of course, that the badgered witness does not always have his wits about him sufficiently for that. Sometimes, too, it happens that an over-confident witness begins by being so excessively "smart" as to draw upon himself the punishment which he eventually receives. We regret to add that women, more frequently than men, make themselves liable to such reprisals. But these do not offer so much autobiographical material, under cross-examination, as men, whose more diversified lives and broader fields of activity are sure to furnish events in plenty for distortion by the enemy. No more striking commentary on the self-deception which most men practice could be imagined than a comparison of what one would willingly write of himself for publication with what he has been compelled to give up from his inner consciousness and experience. After all, it is the wide publication which makes the autobiographical sketch of the Brooklyn trial so much more intolerable than that of any similar proceedings in law. Witnesses have been badgered and worried before now, and the world has scarcely heard of it outside of the court-room. But daily, scattered on the far-flying leaves of the press, the stumblings, the failings, and the reluctant self-revelations of the Brooklyn witness are published to the mass of men. The exhaustive report of the trial demanded by the public has been as hard upon some of the witnesses as on any of the other persons concerned. A few have come off with flying colors, but many more have only served as awful examples to those who may come after them. "Look into your own heart and write," was the advice of a philosopher. "I dare not," would be the reply of a majority of mankind. Witnesses nowadays have to look into their own lives and tell what they see, whether they are asked to give their views on the marriage sacrament, or describe "an amorous glance."

A THORNY THRONE.

Gen. CABRERA'S defection from the cause of Don CARLOS will undoubtedly give new hope to the somewhat gloomy Alfonsists. CABRERA is a brave old soldier, whose valor has been tried and proved so often that his name was a tower of strength to the Carlists. His generalship, though often thwarted, it is said, by the "bumptiousness" of Don CARLOS, has so far served the cause of the Pretender instead of men in many perilous straits. He not only takes to the young King his martial knowledge and following, but a considerable element of popularity among the people heretofore affecting Carlism. At his suggestion, probably, cities, towns, and districts heretofore acknowledging Don CARLOS as sovereign of Spain, are restored to all the rights and privileges which they ever enjoyed in *ante-bellum* times. CABRERA'S indorsement, too, will be sufficient certificate of the loyalty of ex-Carlists who may desire to secure the royal favor as officially dispensed. All this is generous treatment of a General who was lately in arms against the King, and it shows how high a value the Alfonsists set upon the accession of CABRERA to their ranks. The intrigue has been well managed, and it is also well timed. It is the result of the strategy of politicians, not of the camps. The cause of Don CARLOS has not suffered such a blow since the declaration of ALFONSO as King of Spain. No wonder the Pretender, skirmishing around in the Pyrenees, fulminates against his late lieutenant with a proclamation of treason. The loss of CABRERA is a great and mortifying disaster, for its moral effect is even more ruinous than its physical force.

ALFONSO evidently needed encouragement from some quarter. Early in the month, it was reported that he was so depressed by the condition of the country that he actually thought of abdication. No theatrical show of enthusiasm in Madrid can assure the young King that he is firmly seated on the throne so lately disgraced by his mother and occupied by a foreigner. His accession was accomplished by an intrigue; and other intrigues may be—and doubtless are—set on foot in the shadow of his new power. Insecurity characterizes the political institutions of the country. Kings, Presidents, and Provisional Governments come and go, like figures in a phantasmagoria. Vivas, processions, fireworks, and other popular demonstrations of joy and satisfaction, are too cheap to be genuine. The fatted calf killed for the return of a King to-day has a mate that may be offered up to-morrow for the re-establishment of the Republic. As in the Spanish American States, the same procession that escorts a fugitive Governor outside the walls, welcomes with equally noisy plaudits the victor who comes in by another gate. The display of warlike supernumeraries is brave; but it does duty for either side with absolute impartiality; only a change in the stage setting is necessary. But Spanish finances are in a far worse state than public feeling. More money must soon be forthcoming, and at lower rates, or the young gentleman who has undertaken to govern Spain will be forced to go to the wall. Heretofore, the ex-Queen has managed to supply the needful funds from heavy insurances on her life, and by giving her personal security to the bankers from whom this precious family have liberally borrowed. It cost a great deal of money to carry out the plot which resulted in the overthrow of CASTELAR and finally the *pronunciamiento* of CAMPOS MARTINEZ. It is certain that ALFONSO XII., or those who stood behind him, paid a round sum for "the acclamation and assent of the people," by which, "and the grace of God," he now reigns. Reactionary revolutions, nowadays, cost money.

It is reported that the Countess of GIRGENTI, elder sister of ALFONSO, who lately joined him in Madrid, was sent to help him keep up his spirits. A Paris correspondent suggests that another reason for her movement was that it is necessary for her to be near her weak brother, in case he should suddenly follow the example of a late King of Spain, and abdicate in great haste. The Countess, who was Princess of Asturias until her brother was born, when she was about seven years old, is heiress presumptive to the throne. If she were not at hand, in case of ALFONSO'S abrupt departure, the Montpensiers or Carlists might pick up his cast-off crown before the other candidates could appear; or, worse yet, the Republic might be again proclaimed. This is altogether a family affair, and there is an evident determination to keep the Spanish throne in the family just as long as possible. It is worth money, if it can be kept long enough; and considerable sacrifice and expense would be justifiable in trying to save it to those who have it now. But, even to those who regard the whole proceeding from a point of view so distant as to leave many important features in the background, the new reign seems uncertain and very insecure. An effectual extinguishment of Carlism would do much to give the world confidence in the stability of ALFONSO'S throne. But Don CARLOS is of that obstinate stuff which never yields, even under crushing defeat. So long as he lives he fights. And the spectacle of one royal pretender fighting against another is more distracting than royalty contending with republicanism.

FRENCH CANADIANS.

Mr. MASSON, a member of the Dominion House of Commons, who does not confine his attention to the interests of any particular section of the country, has lately been doing his utmost to secure legislation of such a character as might be effective in causing the return to their native land of all the French Canadians residing in the United States. He thinks the time is favorable for a movement of this nature. But there is an evident disinclination on the part of the English-speaking members of Parliament to enter into a full discussion of the subject, for the reason that it would be very difficult to do anything like justice to it without wounding the sensibilities of the French-speaking members. Mr. MACKENZIE endeavored to get rid of it, for the present session at least, by suggesting the possibility that the Government, in carrying out the wishes of Mr. MASSON, might be made the victim of emigrant swindlers. Mr. MACKENZIE, very likely, had in view the result obtained from an act of the Quebec Legislature, which appropriated a sufficient sum of money to defray the expenses of a commission to the United States in 1872. The object of this commission, which was headed by Abbé CHARTIER, was to effect the return of French Canadians. It is due to the Abbé to say that he worked with great energy for several months. When the bills for stationery, hotels, and railroad travel had amounted to $7,799 in gold, he thought it was time to report at Quebec and await further orders. He had then only succeeded in inducing one family to join his train, and, according to rumor, he would have had to go back empty-handed but for the fact that the members of it were in such poor health that they could not work. The cause of this failure, curiously enough, could not be seen by the French-speaking majority of the Quebec Legislature. But it has since been fully explained by the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works. Having visited parishes which were once the most fertile in Lower Canada, he found that farms which had produced wheat in extreme abundance, for many years had been so neglected that nothing would grow upon them but "thin oats." Here is an extract from his report:

"The ditches are not kept up, water lies on the meadows in the Fall, and consequently a considerable portion is destroyed by the Winter frosts. The stock is very badly wintered, and it has generally no better food in Summer than the miserable weeds which grow on hard-baked, ruined soil. It may be affirmed with safety that most of these farmers sow no grass-seed in their pastures; for one who sows a sufficient quantity, ninety-nine sow none at all; the rest hardly put in one-quarter of the quantity required. The dung is as poor as the stock which produced it, and before any benefit is derived from it, three-fourths of its value has been washed out or dried away, and consequently lost. Farmers who have the means to do so send their children to colleges or to convents, with the understanding that they will earn a livelihood otherwise than by farming; the schools are generally frequented by such children only as are too weak to work on the farm, so that the French agricultural population possesses, as a rule, but very little instruction, and has no means of learning what pertains to its art."

The Quebec *Mercury*, a daily newspaper printed in the English language, has at last summoned up courage to print extracts from this report, and furthermore to declare that priestly influence is working the ruin of Lower Canada. The *Mercury* charges that French and Belgian immigrants are driven out of Quebec because of a system of surveillance and espionage upon the native young men of the province "compared to which the French Police system under FOUCHE was liberal, considerate, and unobtrusive." In short, it states that the priests are a stumbling block to progress, and that so long as they are permitted to continue their influence, the land will become more and more impoverished, and the province less and less desirable as a place of residence. Recently the Quebec Legislature passed a law providing public lands in townships for all French Canadians who may return from the United States. This act the *Mercury* regards with favor, although it apparently has but little hope of good results from it while the priests continue in their present course.

So far as the English-speaking Canadians are concerned, it may be said that they have never considered the emigration of their French-speaking countrymen as a misfortune. At home they prevented the development of enterprises through their slothfulness and lack of energy, while in the United States they were taught the true value of labor. At present they occupy lands which, under the management of industrious farmers, would produce a hundredfold more than they do. Mr. MASSON is right in his opinion that the time is favorable for inducing French Canadians in the United States to return home. A great many of them have been out of employment during the Winter in the New-England States, owing to strikes among laborers and to a temporary stagnation in manufacturing industries. To these an offer of free lands will be acceptable. It would not surprise us if they were to return by the hundred, in the altered circumstances; but we should be surprised indeed if, after trade has been thoroughly revived in the United States, they were to fail to come back and resume their old occupations.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 18.—The Legislature adjourned at noon to-day, to meet in adjourned session on the first Tuesday of January, 1876. The House was in session all night, and at 5 o'clock this morning adjourned to meet at 10. Previous to final adjournment the House defeated a Senate resolution declaring that no bill, resolution, or other business pending at the close of the regular session, shall be considered at any adjourned annual session, unless again introduced in regular order. The effect of this resolution would be to violate all parliamentary precedents, and by the operation of existing rules, no bill can be considered at the adjourned session which has been defeated at this session, unless this rule is changed at the session of 1876. The bill providing for the erection of new counties, which has been the pet scheme of certain speculators for years, will remain in its grave for at least two years to come. Among the last important acts of the House was the passage of an act making legal and valid all bonds or certificates of indebtedness heretofore issued by cities of the third class for building water-works. Had this bill not been passed all the bonds issued by this city in construction of the new water-works would have been illegal. The Senate adjourned also at noon, after the election of Senator DAVIS, of Philadelphia, as Speaker *pro tem.*, and the delivery of several short farewell speeches by out-going Senators.

CONNECTICUT.

OPENING OF THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN AT NEW-HAVEN.

SPEECH OF HON. E. ROCKWOOD HOAR, OF MASSACHUSETTS—THE PAST AND PRESENT OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—THE HOPE OF DEMOCRATIC ASCENDENCY IN THE NORTH THE SOURCE OF DEMOCRATIC OUTRAGES IN THE SOUTH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 18.—The political campaign for this year was opened on the Republican side in this portion of Connecticut by a mass-meeting this evening in Music Hall. There was no band, nor were any other adventitious means used to draw a crowd; but at an early hour over 2,000 people were gathered in the body of the hall, while many of the most prominent Republicans of the city were seated upon the platform. This large attendance was ample proof that the people of the State are more interested than they have been at any time since 1872 in political matters. But if more evidence had been required it would have been found in the strict attention which was paid throughout the evening to the speakers and the enthusiasm with which they were frequently interrupted. The meeting was called to order by Mr. A. J. BEERS, who named Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin for President, and that gentleman in a few happily chosen words introduced as the first speaker Hon. E. Rockwood Hoar, of Massachusetts.

SPEECH OF MR. HOAR.

On advancing to the stand Mr. Hoar at once put himself on the best terms with his audience by saying that he did not feel that he was addressing strangers, for he was sure he had cousins enough in New-Haven to make up an audience even as large as that he saw before him. He then went on to say that he was glad his public life was over, but he did not for that reason cease to take an interest in public affairs, and he had come to consult with them in order to see whether there was any good reason why Connecticut should not this year return to that allegiance to the Republican Party by which, in former years, she had so honored herself and served the nation. It was time for the State to pause. The great war Governor, who has just gone down to his honored grave, had been succeeded in the Senate by William M. Eaton, and this first fruit of Democratic ascendency should surely be a sufficient warning to the patriots of Connecticut. The election of this year is to determine whether the State shall follow up this bad beginning and go bodily over to the enemy, or whether it shall swing back to its moorings in the Union; whether it shall assert its old character for virtue and independence, or shall henceforth be known as a suburb of New-York and a vassal of Tammany Hall. This was hardly a time, the speaker added, for hesitation. In his little village of Concord they were preparing to celebrate the centennial of the conflict which ushered in the Revolution, but the patriots who guided the nation through that struggle had left one blot upon our name. It was reserved for the Republican Party, during fifteen years' possession of the Government, to erase that blot, and to make the Declaration of Independence a practical fact by the abolition of slavery, and by honest efforts to raise all men to perfect civil and political equality. It is the great glory of the Republican Party that we are all able to say that throughout our land the sun never rises upon a master, nor sets upon a slave. When such memories are crowding upon us it behooves all patriotic citizens to carefully consider their political action. Good candidates should be presented, and in connection with this subject the speaker had heard that the Democrats had stripped the Supreme Bench of the State to find candidates for Congress. He held that gentlemen holding judicial places should never be candidates for political office, and, in this respect at least the Democrats did not enter the contest with clean hands. But above candidates were principles, and the speaker here entered upon an able and eloquent review of the earlier history of the Republican Party. At the end of the war the party was not only willing but anxious to return to perfect peace and harmony, and in the words of Lincoln, "with malice toward none and with charity for all," it sought to bind up the nation's wounds. Its efforts were directed to building up the States which had been in rebellion, but, owing to Democratic opposition, these efforts have not yet been wholly successful. Until that task is fully performed the mission of the Republican Party is not ended. We have the constitutional amendments, it is true, but we got them in spite of the Democrats, who, true to their instincts, fought them to the end. All that the Republican Party asks of the South to-day, all that it ever has asked, is that all men shall be equally protected by the law. Surely, that is not unreasonable. But can the Democrats be expected to do anything of the kind in good faith? When a plank of the Democratic platform of 1872 was used as a preamble to the Civil Rights bill last session, Mr. Niblack protested that the Democrats had been coerced into taking that plank, and it was, therefore, plain that the sentiments it expressed were not sincerely professed by the party. If any more evidence was wanted of the real animus of the Democrats, let it be remembered that Fernando Wood was the candidate of his party for Speaker of the last House, and that he had tried to make the City of New York neutral in the struggle for national life.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTIONS.

Judge Hoar then went on to deal with more recent matters, affirming that the fact of a large number of outrages having been committed in the South by Democrats had been fully proved. The voices of these people ever since the war had indeed been the voice of Jacob, but their hand had been the hand of Esau. He then considered at length the cases of Louisiana and Arkansas, advancing his well-known views concerning both. There may have been mistakes made by both Congress and the President; probably there had been. The negroes had, no doubt, in many cases, fallen under the influence of unprincipled adventurers, and were not wholly blameless. The whole thing was an unhappy muddle from beginning to end, and he would defy any one to get at the right of it. But there was one thing which everybody understood. If the Democrats in these parts had been sincerely anxious to accord all men their constitutional rights, there would never have been any trouble. In all these matters he contended that the Republican Party had committed no fault for which it should be condemned. Therefore, he hoped Connecticut would help it to suppress further disturbance by giving a Republican victory in April; for, he said, it is only the hope of Democratic ascendency in the North which leads to Democratic outrages in the South. National honor, fidelity to great principles, the protection of the public faith, all demand the continued supremacy of the Republican Party in the nation. In conclusion he said let every Democrat who stood by his country during the war stand by it, and there will be honest voters enough in the State to keep Connecticut steadfast in the Republican faith.

After Judge Hoar concluded, addresses were made by Hon. Julius C. Burrows, of Michigan, and Gen. McLane, of Arkansas. The meeting broke up at a late hour, but not until the Republicans of New-Haven had been thoroughly aroused to a sense of the importance of the political duties which are now resting upon them.

TIMELY CAPTURE OF A BOUNTY BILL SWINDLER.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—A man named George Emerson, alias Col. F. W. Fenton, has been arrested for inaugurating a new series of operations in the confidence business. His detection in obtaining from the Post Office and opening the letters of Capt. F. W. Fenton, a United States officer stationed at the Arsenal, led to the arrest. He had been scattering circulars broadcast announcing that the Bounty bill, in which all men who had served in the Army were interested, has become a law during the late Congress, and if the claimant would forward his record of service to the Government and a small retaining fee, they would be secured the amount of bounty to which they were entitled by the pretended new enactment. Some discharged soldiers, knowing the bill did not become a law, brought the transaction to official cognizance. The answers to the circulars, with the required ten cents, were just beginning to be received when the occupation of the swindler was brought to an end.

ALBANY.

GOV. TILDEN'S MESSAGE ON THE CANALS DELAYED.

RUMORS THAT THE CANAL CABAL ARE IMPEDING ACTION—SHARP DEBATES IN THE ASSEMBLY ON THE FIFTH AVENUE PAVEMENT BILL—ITS TEMPORARY SUCCESS—THE PRO RATA FREIGHT QUESTION—LEGISLATION CONCERNING NEW-YORK DOCKS, COURTS, AND SAILORS' INTERESTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 18, 1875.

The Governor did not, as he was generally expected to do, send to the Legislature to-day his special Message on the canal question, and there are rumors rife to the effect that a change in the tone of the document is being made, consequent on the pledges and promises and conciliatory efforts of the canal magnates, all of whom are now in the city. Prominent among them, of course, are the Canal Board and Canal Commissioners, Senator Lord, ex-Gov. Alvord, James Belden, "Doc" Dennison, "Charlie" Daniels, ex-Congressman Wright, and others. That there has been a change of front on the matter, and that the ring is thoroughly alarmed and ready to make almost any concessions, as I indicated yesterday, there is no doubt. It is known, too, that within the past two or three days only, and since this agitation has been on foot, the Canal Department has been stimulated into healthy and doubtless honest activity on the subject of its contracts, existing or proposed, and the bids which have been submitted and were awaiting action. Many of these latter tenders for work or materials which were known to have lacked bona fides, and to have been unsound in their general character and intent, have been already thrown out by way of making a showing of reform—a sweeping out of some of the dirt that might otherwise have laid dormant for a while, only to be taken up at the "convenient season" when public interest concerning them is not so strongly aroused as at the present time. Up to 4 o'clock to-day the Governor had not arrived at the Executive chamber. It is generally understood that he is engaged in some modification of his Message and revision of its figures, and it is now said that it will be sent to the Senate and Assembly to-morrow.

THE PRO RATA FREIGHT PROBLEM.

The pro rata freight question on railroads is at last under serious and active consideration, and it is likely that the old annual struggle will be shortly opened in the House. The Committee on Railroads to-day gave a hearing to Mr. Chauncey M. Depew and Mr. Rucker, of the New-York Central Railroad, in opposition to the pro rata bill introduced by Mr. Struble, of Yates, some weeks since. It is rumored now that the bill may be virtually considered as dead, and that it will not be reported from the committee.

THE FIFTH AVENUE PAVEMENT BILL.

The first hour of business in the Assembly this morning was devoted entirely to a preliminary skirmish on the Fifth Avenue Pavement bill, which was originated by the presentation of the majority and minority reports of the committee charged to inquire into and report upon the facts in relation to the interpolation of certain words in the bill, and the substitution of the altered bills upon the members' printed files. The majority report recognizes the fact that irregular and improper means were resorted to to substitute the bill on the files, but holding also that nothing whatever has been adduced tending to show that such action was the result of either improper motives, or was taken with the knowledge of any of the officers of the House, or of the persons having the interests of the bill in charge. The majority report is signed by Messrs. Alvord, Hammond, Seward, and T. J. Campbell. The minority report, signed by Messrs. Daly and Hess, exonerates the officers of the House from collusion in the matter, but charges irregular and improper conduct on the part of Gen. Averill, who is the chief advocate of the measure, in the employment of a reckless and unscrupulous young man named Walters, who practiced fraud upon the Clerk of the House and deception upon the keeper of the document room, and from whose action, whether connived at by other parties or not, all the irregularity in the matter appears to have resulted.

Mr. T. C. Campbell, of New-York, moved that the minority and majority reports be laid on the table and ordered printed, together with the evidence taken by the committee. This motion was sharply debated by Messrs. Alvord and Seward in opposition, and by Messrs. T. C. Campbell and Daly favorably to its adoption, but was lost.

Mr. Alvord moved the adoption of the majority report, and it was carried by a vote of 79 yeas to 21 nays.

FIRST VICTORY FOR THE BILL.

Later in the day, or rather just before the usual hour of adjournment, the bill came up again in a more important form, and one more nearly affecting the ultimate fate of the measure, on a motion by Mr. Seward, of New-York, to take the majority report of the Committee on Cities recommending the bill to the House from the table and order it printed. The motion was carried.

Mr. Daly then moved to substitute the committee's minority adverse report for the majority report, and made a very earnest and able argument in support of his motion, during which he discussed the merits of the bill at some length. After quoting numerous authorities from constitutional and other sources against this class of legislation, he asked what right had this Legislature to undertake to direct the kind of pavement which the people of New-York should lay on their streets? What especial fitness was there in gentlemen from the rural districts or the Hoosac Mountains to determine such a question for the people of New-York? In its inception the bill was a fraud, and against public policy and public interest. It was in direct conflict with the constitutional provision prohibiting the granting of any exclusive franchise or privilege to any corporation or individual. It even showed itself here surrounded by the most reprehensible influences, for the air had been for weeks filled with rumors of corruption and fraud in connection with the bill, and it was even now supported by one of the most infamous lobbies that ever lingered about this chamber. It had been openly boasted that the friends of this bill commanded eighty votes on the floor of this House.

Mr. Seward, of New-York, said he saw no reason whatever for the onslaught which had just been made by the gentleman from New-York, as all that was now proposed to be done was to let this bill take the ordinary course of bills before this House. It was at least a measure of some importance, and why attempt to choke it off before any discussion of its merits had even been had. Let it be printed and come up in the usual course for consideration. There was no valid reason why the bill should not be allowed to take the course which some three or four hundred bills have already had accorded to them.

Mr. Lincoln, of Ontario, said he took no particular interest in the subject matter of this particular bill, but he thought it was strange that the Chairman of the Committee on Cities should indulge, as he had done, in these wholesale charges against the members of his own committee.

Mr. Daly denied that he had made any charges against the members of the committee.

Mr. Lincoln replied that the gentleman had charged that this bill, which had been favorably reported by seven out of nine members of the committee, was urged here by one of the most infamous lobbies that ever came here in support of any measure.

Mr. Daly—I say so still, but I expressly stated, also, that I impugned no men's motives.

Mr. Lincoln hoped the motion to substitute would not prevail, and on that motion moved the previous question.

The yeas and nays were then ordered, and the motion to substitute the minority for the majority report was lost by a vote of 79 nays to 21 yeas. Mr. Seward's motion to take the report from the table was adopted, and the bill was ordered for consideration in Committee of the Whole. This debate developed a greater amount of ill-feeling on the part of certain members of the House toward others than any that has preceded it, and there will, undoubtedly, be some lively discussion and some strong personal language used when the bill again comes up in Committee of the Whole.

THE WESTCHESTER WATER FRONT.

Mr. Husted, of Westchester, offered a privileged resolution, providing that, whereas the Dock Department of New-York City were instructed, under a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of 1874, to make surveys and soundings and report the same, together with a system for improving the wharf and dock frontage of that portion of Westchester County recently annexed to the City of New-York; and whereas the said department had neglected to make such surveys or prepare such plan, they be now required to carry out those instructions with all possible and reasonable dispatch. The resolution was adopted.

POWER OF CORPORATIONS TO HOLD REAL ESTATE IN OTHER STATES.

Considerable time was devoted to the consideration of bills in general orders to-day, but there were few of public interest brought up. Among them, however, was an act amending the law of 1872 in relation to the powers of corporations to hold real estate and stock in other States or corporations. The bill was amended and ordered to a third reading so as to provide as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be lawful for any corporation organized under the laws of this State, and transacting business in several States or foreign countries, to acquire, hold, and convey in such States or countries, with the consent thereof, such real estate as shall be requisite for such corporation in the convenient transaction of its business, or to purchase, hold, own, and dispose of any stock in other corporations owning such real estate situated in such States or foreign countries in conformity to the laws thereof.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

The proceedings in the Senate to-day were of comparatively little general interest, excepting that some further debate on the Savings Bank bill was indulged in.

Senator Booth, of New-York, introduced a bill empowering the Dock Commissioners of the City of New-York to regulate the fees and charges for wharfage and dockage, and to alter or change the same from time to time; but providing that the charges for wharfage to canal-boats shall not be increased; also empowering the Commissioners to set apart certain piers, wharves, or slips for the exclusive use of special kinds of commerce.

SAILORS' BOARDING-HOUSES.

Senator Fox, of New-York, introduced a bill conferring on the Mayor of New-York power to issue licenses authorizing keepers of sailors' boarding or lodging houses to "board" or visit vessels on arriving in the port of New-York to solicit patronage. They are to be required to give bonds in $500 for the proper and faithful exercise of the privilege conferred upon them, and for the *bona fide* entertainment, at fair cost, of their patrons, the sailors. They can only "board" vessels, however, on obtaining and with the consent of the commanding officers of such vessels.

Senator Moore, of New-York, introduced a bill directing the Judges of the Marine Court of the City of New-York to hold terms in the Twelfth Ward at a place to be selected by the said Judges. The Common Council of New-York is directed to provide the necessary court and court-room accommodations, and the Judge who shall hold such special terms of the court shall be designated or chosen by the bench of Judges of the Marine Court.

ATTEMPT TO EXEMPT RAILROAD PROPERTY FROM TAXATION.

An interesting little fight took place in the same branch of the Legislature this morning over the question of railroad taxation. The particular bill under discussion was one providing that it is the true intent and meaning of a certain act named to exempt from taxation "not only the main stem or road-bed and track, not exceeding 100 feet in width, but also the buildings, depots, tracks, switchings, siding-houses, tanks, stations, and structures thereon situate." The bill was opposed by Messrs. Dod and Youngblood, who contended that the act exempted from taxation almost all the railroad property in the State. Upon being put to vote it was lost.

ALLEGED BRIBERY—AN INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

At the evening session of the House, Mr. Gill, of Union, arose to a question of privilege, and sent to the Clerk's desk a copy of the *Evening Journal*, of Jersey City, in which serious charges were made against himself and Assemblyman Sheeran, of Hudson, members of the Committee on Corporations. The statement as published, alleges that Arthur Cosgrove, a small-fry politician of Jersey City, desired to be retained by one Mr. Lundie to lobby through the Committee on Corporations a bill chartering a gas company for Union Hill. He represented, according to the statement and accompanying affidavits, that Gill and Sheeran demanded a bribe of $500 before they would consent to report the bill favorably. Mr. Lundie refused to give Cosgrove the money. Mr. Gill, on rising, denounced the statement as infamously false, and stated during the course of his remarks that the bill for which the bribe was said to have been wanted, but none secured, had been reported and recommitted to the committee, and that the reporting of the bill had not been unnecessarily delayed. His fellow members of the committee sustained him in his statements. He demanded the fullest possible investigation, and Mr. Sheeran did likewise. Mr. McDonald, of Union, presented a resolution calling for a committee of five to investigate the matter. The resolution was adopted, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Cary, Shaun, Skellinger, Pope, and Scovel. Mr. Scovel declined, and Mr. Kirk, of Essex, was appointed in his place.

THE CANAL MESSAGE—HEAD-MONEY AT NEW-YORK—BUSINESS FROM THE COMMITTEE ON CITIES.

ALBANY, March 18.—The Governor's Message on the canals is completed, and will certainly be sent in to the Legislature to-morrow. It is quite an extended document, is largely composed of figures, and recommends many radical reforms in the whole canal system, as well in the administration of its executive affairs and the conduct of the traffic for which the canals were created as in the pernicious and monstrously unjust methods and means by which its contracts have been made and carried out.

The House Committee on Commerce and Navigation gave a hearing to-night to parties in favor of and opposed to the increase of the per-capita tax on immigration, as suggested and urged by the Commissioners of Immigration. The Transatlantic steam-ship companies and agents of New-York, who oppose the increase head-money from $1 50 to $2, were represented by Messrs. Rudd and Casserly, as counsel. Bernard Casserly, ex-Superintendent of Castle Garden, also appeared in opposition. The commission was represented by Commissioners Lynch, Forest, and Starr, and by H. J. Jackson, Secretary of the board. It is generally believed that the bill for the increase of the tax is dead, or that if it is reported by the committee it will be unanimously adverse thereto.

The Assembly Committee on Cities will to-morrow report favorably the original bill to amend the charter of the American Institute, against and in favor of which strong influences have been exerted. Also, Mr. Reilly's bill to authorize the recovery, by actions at law, of compensation for repairs made heretofore to the pavement of Broadway, New-York; T. C. Campbell's bill to continue the improvement of Riverside avenue; Mr. McGowan's bill to extend the time for the laying the Croton mains on Tenth avenue and to lay Croton mains in the annexed wards; Mr. Fish's bill relative to claims of county officers under the provisions of which the Supervisors of New-York may audit ex-Sheriff O'Brien's claims; Mr. Sheil's bill to amend the Westchester annexation act, and T. C. Campbell's bill to provide funds for the completion of the Central Park Museum of Natural History.

The General Savings Bank bill was taken up as the special order in Committee of the Whole in the House to-night, and after some amendments, as the result of more than twenty-four hours' of debate, was progressed and made a special order for next Thursday evening.

Mr. Husted's bill, amendatory of the Military act, was made a special order of consideration in Committee of the Whole for Monday evening next.

THE UP-TOWN IMPROVEMENTS.

A special meeting of the West-side Association was held last evening, at Harvard Hall, corner of Sixth avenue and Forty-second street, to advocate the continuation of up-town improvements by the City Government. About 150 gentlemen were present. At one end of the hall was a strip of muslin containing the inscription: "No assessment for an improvement without the improvement is made." Mr. William T. Blodgett presided. Mr. Dwight H. Olmstead presented resolutions favoring the immediate continuation of the work on Morningside and Riverside Parks, and made a speech in support of the resolutions, saying that the faith of the City was pledged to the property-owners that the improvements that they had been assessed for should be completed. The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Fernando Wood was then introduced, and spoke at length upon the general improvement of the City. The Riverside and Morningside Parks, if completed in accordance with the plans, would, he thought, prove of advantage to all sections of the City.

Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham said that if the property-owners wanted anything done, they must do it themselves. It was folly under our form of local government for them to content themselves with criticising officials' shortcomings. If the property-owners were in earnest, they would secure all that they were justly entitled to.

After remarks by Mr. Pirsson and the adoption of resolutions favoring the improvement and extension of the Greenwich Elevated Railroad, the meeting adjourned.

BILLIARDS FOR CHARITY.

A billiard exhibition by the leading professional experts was given last night at Irving Hall in aid of St. Mary's Guild. Judge John R. Brady made a short address introducing the players, and extolled St. Mary's Guild for its charitable and praiseworthy doings. He also exhorted the audience not to limit their subscriptions to the Guild to the dollar which they had paid for admission. The first game played was between Maurice Vignaux and Joseph Dion, 150 points, a three-ball French carom game on a table 5 feet by 10, fitted with patent wire cushion. Vignaux won the game, Dion scoring only 68 points. The second game was a four-handed match, A. P. Rudolphe and Cyrille Dion against Albert Garnier and Maurice Daly.

The game was well and closely contested throughout, and ended in a victory for Garnier and Daly by a score of 150 to 143. This ended the playing, and Garnier and Rudolphe gave exhibitions of fancy shots and wizard strokes.

A BAR-ROOM QUARREL IN BROOKLYN.

During a quarrel last evening between Charles A. Quitzow, Louis Valish, and Philip Lowenski in the lager-beer saloon No. 11 Willoughby street, Lowenski was severely bitten in the cheek, and Valish received a severe cut on the head with some sharp instrument. His skull is fractured, and at a late hour last night the doctors were unable to say whether or not he would recover. Detective Curran, of the First Precinct, arrested Quitzow at a late hour last night in his house on Macon street. When brought to the station-house he was, or pretended to be, under the influence of liquor. In answer to questions put to him by Sergt. John Cain, he said that at the time of the fight he was drunk, and that he did not remember striking any one. He said further that he thought four or five men attacked him, and that it was probable he defended himself. Lowenski is not seriously hurt. All the men, it is said, had been drinking freely all day.

WASHINGTON.

RATIFICATION OF THE HAWAIIAN TREATY.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS ON THE FRELINGHUYSEN LOUISIANA RESOLUTION—NO AGREEMENT—THE FIRST CONTROLLER OF THE TREASURY—THE EX-CONGRESSMEN LINGERING ABOUT THE CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Hawaiian Treaty was ratified by the Senate to-day. Four hours were spent in the discussion, in which a large number of Senators took part. Senators Sherman and Booth made strong speeches against ratification. The debate to-day was confined, for the most part, to the power of the Executive and the Senate to make a treaty regulating the revenues. The opponents of ratification argued that the Senate had no authority to act originally upon measures affecting the national revenues, that power being vested in the House of Representatives by the Constitution. The House, it was urged, regards that as a sacred prerogative, and would refuse to concur in the legislation necessary to make the treaty effective. In answer to that it was urged that the power to make and ratify treaties was vested in the President and Senate, and that the provision for exchanging commercial commodities was an incidental power, to deny which would so bind the Senate as to make the ratification of any commercial treaty impossible. Among those who advocated the treaty were Senators Conkling, Frelinghuysen, Morton, Sergeant, Hamlin, Cameron, Thurman, and Boutwell. The vote on ratification resulted in yeas, 51; nays, 12. All the Democrats present voted for the treaty except Messrs. McCreery, of Kentucky, Withers, of Virginia, and Whyte of Maryland. The Republicans who voted against ratification were Messrs. Alcorn, Edmunds, Ferry, of Michigan, Hamilton, Howe, Morrill, of Vermont, Sherman, and Robertson. Booth, of California, also voted nay. Before the final vote on ratification several amendments were agreed upon. In consequence of the amendments the treaty will not be completely ratified till it has been sent back to the Sandwich Islands, and the amendments made by the Senate accepted by the Hawaiian Government. Before the treaty can become effective, legislation originating with the House of Representatives must be enacted. The action of the Senate to-day, therefore, has but a very remote future effect upon commerce between the United States and Hawaii.

CAUCUS OF THE REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

The Republican Senators spent considerable time in caucus to-day in consultation on the resolution introduced on Tuesday night by Mr. Frelinghuysen, indorsing the action of the President in sustaining the Kellogg State Government. No resolution of this character can pass without a nearly unanimous support from the Republican side, and such a support it was found could not be obtained for the resolution as drawn by Mr. Frelinghuysen. The caucus finally appointed a committee of five—Senators Morton, Conkling, Christiancy, Sargent, and Patterson—to consult with Senators and to frame a resolution, if possible, which will be acceptable to all the Republicans. If any resolution can succeed it will be one which shall express the approval of the purpose of the President to preserve order and keep the peace in Louisiana. No resolution recognizing the validity of the Kellogg Government, either by law or by right, can pass. The committee will report to the caucus to-morrow, and, if they present a resolution in such terms that all the Republicans, or all but two or three, will vote for it, so that its final passage would be assured, the Senate will probably be held together two or three days to consider it, and will then attempt to sit it out. If the committee fails to harmonize the differences between Senators so that a resolution can be passed, the caucus will fix a time for final adjournment, which will be Saturday, if the nominations can be acted upon by that time, or early next week.

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court will close its vacation this week and will resume its sessions on Monday. From Friday, April 23, to Monday, May 4, the court will be engaged in preparing opinions which will be delivered on the last-named day. The court will then adjourn sine die, and the Justices will repair to their respective circuits.

FIRST CONTROLLER TAYLOR.

The effort to remove First Controller Taylor has failed, and he will remain in office. Mr. Taylor is a man of undoubted ability, a cool and clear-headed lawyer, fully used to the duties of his position, and his integrity has never been questioned by friend or enemy. No account can pass his office unless clearly provided for by law. He has been as fearless as honest, and while a man possessed of a more amiable temper might be appointed, one capable of discharging the duties of the office would be hard to find, at least among defunct Congressmen.

THE LINGERING EX-CONGRESSMEN.

Gen. Butler's friend, Kinsman, who was nominated for Judge of the Western Arkansas District, was withdrawn to-day. Ex-Congressman Parker, of Missouri, who was nominated for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah, and ex-Congressman Lowe, of Kansas, who was nominated for Commissioner of Pensions, were also withdrawn, and Parker's name was sent in for the Arkansas Judgeship and Lowe's for Chief Justice of Utah. This leaves the Commissioner of Pensions to be nominated to-morrow, and gives the numerous ex-Congressmen still lingering here another chance. All of these Congressmen now want important positions, and most of them will take nothing less than an Auditorship or a departmental bureau. But soon they will be after the Post Offices, Collectorships, and other local offices of small importance. Few more changes in their behalf will, however, be made at present.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LIVERPOOL SPRING MEETING—PATHFINDER WINS THE GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE.

LONDON, March 18.—The Liverpool Spring meeting, commenced on Tuesday, was continued yesterday and to-day, and closes to-morrow, thus giving four days racing, under the Newmarket and Grand National rules. The most notable event of the meeting is the Grand National steeplechase, which took place to-day, and for which nineteen started, out of eighty-six subscribers, twenty-two of whom declared out, and each paid five sovereigns forfeit.

The result of the contest proved most disastrous to the favorites, the winner being found in Pathfinder, against whom sixteen to one was laid at the start. Dainty, who took the second place, received very little support in the betting, being rated at fifty to one. La Veine, a French bred mare, who scored twelve victories last year in France, was backed at seven to one, and came in third. The favorite was Jackal, who started at six to one, but only succeeded in getting home fourth. In taking one of the jumps Laburnum fell and broke his leg. The following is a summary:

THE GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE.—1,000 sovereigns added to a handicap of 25 sovereigns each, 15 sovereigns forfeit, and 5 sovereigns only (to the fund) if declared by noon Tuesday, Feb. 2. The second receives 100 sovereigns from the stakes, the third saves stake. Winners of any steeplechase after Jan. 28, 7 pounds; of 250 sovereigns, 9 pounds; of 500 sovereigns, 11 pounds; of 1,000 sovereigns, 14 pounds extra; closed with 86 subscribers, 22 of whom pay 5 sovereigns each to the fund. The highest weight accepting being 164 pounds, it has been raised to 175 pounds, and the others in proportion. Grand National Course, about four miles and a half.

Mr. H. Bird's ch. h. Pathfinder, (late The Knight,) aged, by Knight of St. Patrick, dam Fisherman's Daughter; 151 pounds 1
Lord Stamford's b. m. Dainty, aged, by Leyda, dam Tit Bit; 154 pounds 2
Baron J. Finat's ch. m. La Veine, 5 years old, by Ventre St. Gris, dam Valeriana; 166 pounds.. 3
Mr. Baltazzi's ch. c. Jackal, aged, by Caterer, dam Maggiore; 165 pounds 0
Capt. Machell's b. h. Laburnum, 6 years old, by King Tom, dam Blooming Heather; 166 pounds 0

GERMANY.

ECCLESIASTIC DEPRIVED OF ANY SHARE IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF LOCAL CHURCH PROPERTY.

BERLIN, March 18.—In consequence of the petition of the Archbishop of Cologne, to the Landtag against that part of the ecclesiastical bill which gives the people participation in the control of local church property, the Government has had the bill altered so as to deprive priests of any share in the administration of such property.

THE BILL WITHDRAWING STATE GRANTS FROM CATHOLIC BISHOPS PASSED IN THE PRUSSIAN LANDTAG—A WARM DISCUSSION.

BERLIN, March 18.—In the Landtag to-day the main clauses of the bill withdrawing the State grants from Roman Catholic Bishops, were passed by overwhelming majorities.

An Ultramontane member, amid loud protests, read the Papal Encyclical.

Prince Bismarck took part in the discussion. He insisted that it was the imperative duty of the State not to pay fomenters of insurrection.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE AMERICAN REVIVALISTS—IMMENSE AUDIENCES GATHERED NIGHTLY—HOSTILE TONE OF THE PRESS.

LONDON, March 18.—The attendance at the revival meetings of Messrs. Moody and Sankey continues immense, and there is no abatement in the enthusiasm of their hearers. The hall in which their meeting was held last night was densely crowded, and thousands of persons were turned away from the doors. Newspaper and other criticisms of the mission of the revivalists continue generally hostile.

THE REVIVAL IN LONDON—CONFUSION AND FIGHTING IN THE CROWD.

LONDON, March 19—5:30 A. M.—There was much confusion at the revival meeting in Agricultural Hall last night. The crowd was so great that order could not be preserved. The pressure was tremendous, people were badly crushed, and there was some fighting.

The *Times* this morning favorably reviews the mission of Messrs. Moody and Sankey.

FAILURE OF A LONDON BANKING-HOUSE.

LONDON, March 18.—The failure of the General South American Banking Company is announced. The liabilities of the company are estimated at $1,500,000.

FRANCE.

A PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF THE ASSEMBLY—VERSAILLES TO CONTINUE THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—THE QUESTION OF DISSOLUTION.

PARIS, March 18.—In the Assembly to-day a motion to adjourn on March 20 until May 5 was adopted, and provision was made for the appointment of a Permanent Committee of twenty-five Deputies, to sit during the recess.

A motion that the Senate hold its sessions in Versailles was debated. M. Brisson, Radical member of the Department of the Seine, made a strong appeal for the restoration of Paris to its position as the Capital of France, but the motion was adopted by a vote of 371 yeas to 312 nays.

The proposition to suspend the supplementary elections to fill vacancies in the Assembly was introduced and referred to a committee. The Ministers declined to express their views on the question of dissolution.

SPAIN.

GEN. CABRERA LEAVES PARIS FOR BAYONNE.

PARIS, March 18.—Gen. Cabrera, after holding a long conference with the Spanish Ambassador, has gone to Bayonne.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE CARLIST DON ALFONSO ON WHICH SPAIN ASKS HIS EXPULSION FROM AUSTRIA.

LONDON, March 19—6 A. M.—The Spanish Government has requested Austria not to permit Don Alfonso to reside in Austrian territory.

Among the crimes of which he is accused, and on which Spain bases her demand on Bavaria for his extradition, are murder, arson, and rape.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that Gen. Cabrera holds letters from some of the highest officers in the Carlist Army approving of the course he has taken.

A Legitimist journal of Paris asserts that a Frenchman named Bermon, editor of the Carlist official journal, has been captured by the Alfonsists and shot.

RUSSIA.

RATIFICATION OF THE BERNE POSTAL CONVENTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 18.—The Czar has ratified the Berne Postal Convention.

COLD WEATHER AND STORMS IN THE NORTH-WEST.

CHICAGO, March 18.—The weather throughout the North-west is exceedingly cold. At midnight the temperature at the under-mentioned points was as follows: Bismarck, Dakota, 9° below zero; Duluth, Minn., 1° below zero; Fort Garry, Manitoba, 5° below zero; Fort Sully, Dakota, 2° below zero; Pembina, Dakota, 6° below zero; Yankton, Dakota, 2° below zero; Escanaba, Mich., zero; St. Paul, Minn., zero.

OMAHA, Neb., March 18.—The worst storm of this Winter set in here during last night. Snow fell to the depth of seven or eight inches, and drifted badly on account of high winds prevailing.

THE LOUISIANA DEBT—A RAILROAD RECEIVERSHIP.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 18.—Judge Wood has rendered a decision sustaining the injunction against the Funding Board prohibiting the issue of consolidated bonds in liquidation of the State's indebtedness to the levee company. The original injunction was granted upon petition of Col. H. S. McComb.

Edwin D. Morgan and James A. Raynor have been appointed, by Judge Wood, Receivers of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad.

END OF THE FALL RIVER STRIKE.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 18.—The strike among the mill operatives came to an end this morning, the strikers all returning to work. The Merchants', Tecumseh, and Stafford Mills were expected to be in full operation by noon, and at the Granite, where only the spinning and weaving departments are running to-day, full operation will begin to-morrow. More applications are being made for work than can be satisfied.

ESCAPE OF CONVICTS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 18.—About 10 o'clock this morning ten convicts, employed in making bricks above the city, revolted, overpowered their guard, and escaped. One of the convicts was killed by a guard. All except two were recaptured during the day.

THE POSTAL REGULATIONS.

THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE NEW LAW POSTPONED.

MEMORIAL OF PHILADELPHIA PUBLISHERS—WHAT MAY BE DONE IN THIS CITY—WHO THE CHIEF SUFFERERS MUST BE—A GREAT CONVENIENCE TO HOME MISSIONARIES DISTURBED.

As stated in a previous article in THE TIMES, one of the most objectionable features in the new Postal law is the restriction which it places upon the diffusion of knowledge of every kind among the great bulk of the population in every part of the country. Had Mr. Hamlin's bill been directed exclusively to relieving the mails from the large quantities of freight in the shape of merchandise which was forwarded through them, it might have escaped the severe public censure with which it has been visited. Hundreds of instances might be given to show the damaging effect of the present postal rates upon the spread of religious and secular knowledge, especially among the inhabitants of new settlements in the Western States, who are most in need of instruction. The following is an extract from a letter received yesterday morning by one of the benevolent societies in this City from a poor missionary in Arkansas:

"Please send if you can $10 worth of tracts. I inclose you $5. I find it difficult to get money for this purpose, and have begged it in subscriptions of twenty-five and fifty cents at a time, and at last had to advance $2 or $3 of it myself."

Under the previous postal regulations the society would at once have forwarded the amount of tracts asked for by mail; but according to the new regulations, which have doubled these rates, they will be obliged to curtail the amount of free grants to such districts. The applicant in this instance has to support himself upon little over $300 a year, and can only procure religious publications for the people among whom he ministers whenever he can collect a few dollars from them for that purpose.

Dr. Stevenson, Secretary of the American Tract Society, showed a TIMES reporter yesterday a bundle of letters from poor missionaries in rural parishes of the Western States, applying for tracts and other publications. A number of such applications are to be placed before the Board of Managers at the next meeting, and while under the previous postal regulations the required books and pamphlets would be forwarded at once through the mails, Dr. Stevenson believes that in many instances these applications must now be refused, as the Society cannot undertake to pay the heavy rates of postage now imposed in addition to contributing the works free of expense, or at half price. The new Postal law, he said, would in no way interfere with the financial interests of the concern, nor with the manufacture and sale of books, but it would operate most injuriously against that large class of poor missionaries who depended largely upon the benevolence of the society for such religious and literary works as they distributed among the people in these obscure Western districts and parishes. In many instances, if the society sent the packages by express, the transportation would cost as much as the actual value of the books forwarded, and the missionary would find himself unable with his slender resources to pay for the carriage.

In other large cities of the Union the publishing community have already expressed themselves in stronger terms of opposition to the bill than has been manifested in New-York. The following memorial has been addressed by the leading booksellers and publishers of Philadelphia to Postmaster General Jewell upon the subject:

Hon. Marshall Jewell, Postmaster General:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned representatives of the publishing and book-selling interests of Philadelphia would respectfully call your attention to the injustice of the new postal rates respecting "Third-class matter" that has just been authorized by Congress, having been furnished but a few hours before their adjournment, and before any protest could be entered against it. Among the many business interests that of publishing and book-selling is most injuriously affected by the sudden alteration of the Postal laws regulating the rate of postage on articles enumerated under the head of "third-class matter." When the rates were reduced in July last a due notice of several months was given to the community, and ample time allowed business men to regulate their prices and to enter into new arrangements for a more vigorous prosecution of trade by advertising, which this most welcome reduction in postage rendered possible.

This sudden and unexpected burden comes, too, in the face of a depressed condition of trade such as has not been felt since the years 1862 and 1863, when the breaking out of the war cast a gloom over the business interests of the country, and is forced on us by an act rushed through at the last hour of the session without a chance for remonstrance from those most interested in its enforcement. The publishing and book-selling trade in this City, and without doubt elsewhere, while wishing, of course, to have their postage as low as possible, are, nevertheless, willing to pay what is right and proper, but unanimously protest against the injustice of suddenly increasing the rates without any notification whatever, and trust that, if anything can be done in the matter, they may have the benefit of your influence.

The publishing firms in this City, it is understood, will take steps to represent their views to the Postmaster General also upon Mr. Hamlin's bill. Several prominent publishers spoken to yesterday expressed their desire to join in a memorial to the Postmaster General.

After the publication of the new postal enactment the Postmaster in Brooklyn detained several hundred weight of mail matter for want of sufficient postage, and having received no official notification of the change, he consulted Postmaster James, who directed him to forward it to its destination. This plan has been adopted generally by the Post Offices all over the country, so that the inconvenience to the public will not be so great as was first anticipated. Yesterday afternoon Postmaster James received the following dispatch from Washington:

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1875.

Hon. T. L. James, Postmaster, New-York:

Forward all third-class matter fully prepaid at old rates, until the public is fully advised as to the new law.

JAMES H. MARR,
Acting First Assistant Postmaster General.

VERY MUCH LIKE A SWINDLE.

From the Ithaca Journal.

It is claimed that the change recently made in our Postal law respecting mail matter of the third class was made in the interests and through the influence of the express companies—THE TIMES says the Adams Express Company. The effect of the change is to just double the postage on such matter, the words "two ounces" being stricken out, thus making the rate one cent per ounce, and an additional cent for every fraction of an ounce in excess, instead of one cent for every two ounces, and an additional cent for a fraction of an ounce over that. The matter covered by this increased rate comprehends books, pamphlets, maps, prints, engravings, transient magazines, periodicals, and newspapers, circulars, handbills, posters, occasional publications, prospectuses, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, corrected proof-sheets, blanks, flexible patterns, samples of merchandise, sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes and wrappers, cards, plain and ornamental paper, photographs, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and all other articles usually sent by mail, except letters and newspapers and periodicals mailed by the publishers. At this price, one cent per ounce, it is supposed that express companies can carry this kind of matter more cheaply than Uncle Samuel; hence the increase of their business will be immense.

But there is one effect which this change will have more objectionable than the enriching of grasping express companies at the expense of the public. A newspaper, unless mailed to an actual subscriber, can no longer go for one cent, if it weighs over one ounce. It will work great inconvenience, and discourage the dissemination of knowledge among the people, without adding to the revenues of the department.

We cannot see how this change in our Postal laws is to be defended, nor can we understand why it was made, except on the theory that it was a job "put up" by agents of the express companies and carried through in the last hours of the session—hours which are prolific of bad legislation. It is diametrically opposed to the principle which has hitherto governed legislation in this regard, the reduction of postage rates being the settled policy. But on the "job" theory it becomes explicable.

And the manner in which the change was brought about points as strongly in this direction as its injudiciousness. It was tacked on to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill as an amendment just at the close of the session, and probably very few, except those pecuniarily interested, knew anything about it. The repeal of this obnoxious and onerous provision should be insisted upon by the people; and they cannot be safe, and ought not to be contented, until an amendment has been added to the Constitution making it impossible to pass measures at lightning-like speed in the expiring moments of a session of Congress.

WORKING AT HIGH PRESSURE.

From the New-York Sun, March 18.

There is a great deal of talk nowadays about the strain upon body and mind from the high pressure of modern living. Mr. W. R. Greg read a paper on the subject at London not long ago, in which he said the usual things in quite a clever way. But we must bear in mind the fact that if modern life exacts more of a man than the old, it also presents so great a variety of methods of overcoming friction that existence is really easier and happier than it was in the last century. So whatever theorists may say, the race is in better physical condition now than it was 100 years ago.

The frequent talk about physical degeneracy in this country is all nonsense. President Eliot, of Harvard University, in his last annual report, gave the facts to show that the youths in that college have steadily advanced in bodily development during the last quarter of a century, and that those from New-England lead those from other parts of the country in this respect. Yet the *Tribune* was lately lamenting the decay of New-England vigor since Endicott's time. It spoke of the Massachusetts farmer as standing, in Endicott's days, over six feet in his stockings, eating four meals a day, and worshiping God in simple, old-fashioned ways. Now, it declared, he has cut down his apple-trees, makes no more cider—its article was on cider, one of its laboriously humorous articles—half starves himself to send his boys to Harvard, and reads Emerson instead of going to meeting on Sundays. The facts are, the food of the farming population in New-England, as elsewhere at the North, is better now than formerly, and really more abundant as well as varied. The men of New-England origin are taller; they go to church just as regularly as ever in the farming districts; few of them send their boys to Harvard, for it costs now from $500 to $1,500 a year to keep a boy at that college, and farmers cannot afford the expense; and they don't read Emerson, for transcendentalism never has any chance among a farming population in any part of the civilized world.

It is hardly worth while to correct such statements, and we do it simply to call attention to a sort of generalization that builds up just such papers as the one in which Mr. Greg has given us some very entertaining reading. Mr. Greg tells us that the eminent lawyer, the physician in full practice, the minister, and the politician who aspires to be a Minister, even the literary workman and the man of science, are now condemned to an amount and severity of exertion which forces one after another to break off or break down in mid-career, shattered, paralyzed, reduced to premature inaction or senility.

Now, what are the facts? Men who are careless of their health, and especially those who make the vital forces overdo themselves by constant stimulation, working at too high pressure in fact, wear out comparatively early in life, as they always have done; but men of average constitution, who recognize the truth of the old saying that you must not burn the candle at both ends if you expect it to last, live longer now than ever, no matter how much work they may have to do. The advances in medicine, which now is growing more toward an exact science, though it is still far from that, enable it to assist in prolonging life, rather than in physicking health away, as in the old times. The subdivision of employments, carrying out the scientific law of advance from the simple to the complex, which growing civilization brings about, so apportions the labor of each man that no one has much right to complain of being overworked, however he may cry out against being underpaid.

If there is a living man who has worked under what is called high pressure, surely that man is Benjamin Disraeli, and yet he is full seventy, with no idea of giving up yet. Gladstone retires from the leadership of the Liberals at sixty-six, but he keeps up writing Vatican pamphlets, and what he is doing in the way of classical translation and other literary labor we do not know, but it is probably a good deal. Age did not induce him to give up his Liberal captaincy, but desire for other and perhaps more toilsome duty.

Reverdy Johnson, with us, does not refuse a case because he is seventy-nine. Andrew Johnson at sixty-seven will make things lively for Grant in the Senate. Thurlow Weed, at seventy-eight, has not made up his mind yet that there is any shrewder party manager than he. Emerson has no idea of giving up study or writing at seventy-two, and Bryant at eighty is always at hand to preside at a public meeting or make a speech to a Legislature. Longfellow's sixty-eight years do not seem to have broken him down; in fact, his work is at least as good now as it ever was; and the same may be said of Whittier at the same age, and Oliver Wendell Holmes at but two years younger. Dr. J. W. Draper does not consider his life's work half done at sixty-four; and Prof. Joseph Henry, President of the Smithsonian Institution, has not given up investigation at seventy-eight. Thomas Carlyle has fretted through eighty years, and the world seems to him no more out of joint now than it did a quarter of a century ago. Dr. Delafield died the other day here in New-York at eighty, and it is the doctors of gray heads and full years who are the busiest with us. In truth, the idea of men's wearing out faster than they used to do is a delusion founded on small observation of facts, and an unscientific method of reasoning.

The young men nowadays therefore need not bemoan their lot. They have as good a chance of living as their fathers or grandfathers had, and if they take care of themselves they ought to live longer. But they will not do it by taking one or two cocktails before breakfast, and a regular supply of the same during the day; nor shall we conclude that the race is necessarily working at too high pressure if they do, and suffer the consequences.

From the Evening Mail.

This list might be very largely extended, with instances to be found among our own citizens. There is probably no merchant who is more active and regular in his business habits than Mr. Stewart, to whom the superintendence of the vast business he has built up has become not only a pleasure, but an essential to his happiness. Dr. John A. Gray must be nearly or quite as old as the late Dr. Delafield was when he died, yet attends to a large practice. There are few young bankers who work as hard as Moses Taylor, who has all the energy and endurance of middle life. We should as soon expect to see Marshall O. Roberts undertaking some new and vast enterprise, with all the hopefulness and vigor of young manhood, as any of his contemporaries under forty.

The ages attained by the brothers Delafield were spoken of as very remarkable, but there are living in this City three sons of Alexander Hamilton who are older than the former were when they died, and are enjoying a greater degree of strength and activity than did the brothers Delafield in their last year of life. Our universally venerated Peter Cooper is not only in excellent health, but is present at all sorts of public and social occasions, and seems to take as lively an interest and pleasure in them as the youngest of us. Mr. Vanderbilt's wonderful activity is too often spoken of to need more than an allusion to it here. It will be found, on examination, that in every kind of business, and in all walks of professional life, in this City, men who have passed their sixty-fifth year are not only largely influential by reason of their accumulated experience and weight of character, but by reason of the fact that they are masters of their "calling," active, vigorous, full of resources and hopefulness, and in all ways "superior to circumstances."

It is well for those young men who are tempted to take "short cuts to fortune" and who think that they must "make haste to be rich" or famous, before they are forty, to remember that the solid successes of life are not won by a feverish activity, but by a steady devotion to duty, by adherence to system, method, and principle, and by developing a substantial, trustworthy, and firm basis of character.

PROF. R. OGDEN DOREMUS.

In his lecture last Tuesday evening, when speaking of the efficacy and safety of laughing gas as an anæsthetic, Prof. Doremus stated that Dr. Colton had administered it to more than 80,000 patients without an accident.—*Tribune.*

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, F. S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT. CASH ASSETS, $72,446,970 06, DEC. 31, 1874.—THIS COMPANY, THE OLDEST PURELY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION IN THE UNITED STATES, AND THE LARGEST INSTITUTION OF ITS CLASS IN THE WORLD, CONTINUES TO ACCEPT APPLICATIONS FOR INSURANCE UPON SELECTED LIVES AND TO INVEST ITS FUNDS AS OCCASION OFFERS IN BONDS SECURED BY MORTGAGES ON REAL PROPERTY IN THIS CITY AND STATE. APPLICATIONS FOR INSURANCE MAY BE MADE TO THE COMPANY DIRECT, OR TO ANY OF ITS AGENTS. APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS MAY BE MADE AT ITS OFFICE, WHERE BLANKS WILL BE FURNISHED AND ALL NECESSARY INFORMATION GIVEN TO APPLICANTS.

BROADWAY AND LIBERTY STREET.

FEB. 20, 1875.—*Advertisement.*

Barometers in the Boots

Is a name often applied to Corns and Bunions. Your best way to cure them is with DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR. One application will give immediate relief.—*Advertisement.*

HEALTH LIFT, No. 180 5th av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets; elegant rooms; best of care. Refer to Cyrus W. Field.—*Advertisement.*

BAYARD TAYLOR will deliver his lecture on Ancient Egypt at Rye Seminary, on Friday Evening, March 19.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

Wilbor's Cod Liver-Oil and Lime.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, scrofulous Humors, and all Consumptive symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the Chest, Lungs, or Throat. Manufactured by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—Take your Dyeing and Cleaning to the NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island. Offices: 98 Duane st., 752 Broadway, 610 6th av., New-York; 165 and 168 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, and 40 North 8th st., Philadelphia. Established fifty-five years.

Lundborg's California Water

For the Toilet and Bath. Tourists will appreciate its refreshing qualities and fragrance.

All kinds of Boots and Shoes at reduced prices. Neat, serviceable shoes for gents, $4. CANTRELL, No. 241 4th av.

Get a bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. You may need it for a sudden cough or cold.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. PRINTERS. No branch offices.

DIED.

BENJAMIN.—On Thursday, March 18, LOUISA HARRIS, youngest daughter of William H. and Maggie M. Benjamin, in her 5th year.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 350 East 55th st., on Sunday, March 21, at 1:30 P. M.

BECHSTEIN.—At Clifton Springs, on Tuesday, March 16, after a short illness, AUGUSTUS C., son of Frederick and Mary Bechstein, aged 12 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, the 19th inst., at 1 P. M., from the residence of his uncle, Mr. A. C. Bechstein, No. 350 West 57th st., to Green-Wood Cemetery.

BREZ.—At 9:45 A. M., March 18, of bronchial pneumonia, AMANDA MARIE LOUISE BREZ, daughter of Paul A. and Jenny Brez.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DICKSON.—Suddenly, in Philadelphia, March 13, J. NEWTON DICKSON, son-in-law of J. W. Allen, of New-York.

DICKINSON.—At Chicago, on Tuesday, March 16, of apoplexy, JOHN B. DICKINSON, of this City, in the 61st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of 4th av. and 22d st., Sunday afternoon, March 21, at 2 o'clock.

DUNCAN.—In Newburg, N. Y., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock A. M., EDITH, youngest daughter of Rev. Henry E. and Catharine B. Duncan.

Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Newburg, on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M. Interment to take place at Matteawan.

GILBERT.—Suddenly, at the residence of W. W. Gilbert, West Farms, GEORGE LANE GILBERT, in his 17th year.

Funeral will take place on Friday, the 19th inst., from his late residence, at 1 P. M.

INGHAM.—On Tuesday, the 16th of March, 1875, at her residence in Englewood, N. J., JANE ROWENA INGHAM.

Funeral services at the house on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, after which the remains will be removed to the family vault, Trinity Cemetery.

LEVY.—On the 17th inst., ANNA, the beloved wife of Louis Levy, aged 71.

Funeral will take place on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 167 West 47th st.

LEACH.—Thursday, March 18, at 7:30 P. M., at the residence of her daughter, Lavina Grosser, No. 433 Gold st., Brooklyn, ELIZA, the wife of James Leach, in her 26th year.

Will be buried from the Congregational Chapel, Park Ridge, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, March 21.

MERRELL.—Suddenly, on Thursday, March 8, 1875, SARAH ANN, widow of the late John G. Merrell.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

NIMMO.—At Huntington, Long Island, on the 17th inst., HANNAH, relict of the late Rev. Joseph Nimmo, aged 72 years.

Funeral services at the Second Presbyterian Church on Friday, 19th, at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

QUINLAN.—On Wednesday, March 17, ANNIE F., beloved wife of Daniel Quinlan, aged 23 years, 7 months, and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 206 High st., Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Saturday, 20th inst., to St. James' Cathedral, Jay st., and thence to Calvary Cemetery.

SATTERLEE.—On Wednesday, March 17, of diphtheria, CARROLL LIVINGSTON, eldest son of Frederic W. and Matilda Livingston Satterlee, aged 8 years.

Funeral on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 56 West 17th st.

STUYVESANT.—On the 17th, PROSPER STUYVESANT, in the 39th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 220 East 6th st., on Friday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock.

THOMPSON.—On Thursday, March 18, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. A. F. Kindberg, No. 292 Henry st., Brooklyn, Mrs. MARY THOMPSON, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, March 20, at 3 o'clock.

TYLER.—In Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, March 17, CHARLES LEE, eldest son of Corydon E. and Lucy Tyler, aged 10 years and 9 months.

Funeral on Friday at 10 A. M., from residence of parents, corner of 4th st. and Central av., Plainfield.

WANSER.—On Tuesday, March 16, SAMUEL WANSER, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Greenvale, Long Island, Friday, 19th inst., 1:30 P. M. Carriages will meet the 10 A. M. train from Hunter's Point, (Long Island Railroad,) at Weeks Station.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for COUGHS and COLDS. | A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Affection, or an incurable Lung Disease is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,

Having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

Will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. Sold everywhere.

THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES

THE MODEL SUNDAY PAPER.—*Boston Globe.*

IT HAS NO EQUAL.—*Newburg Journal.*

We take great pleasure in announcing that we have made arrangements for a new story from the pen of MR. WILLIAM BLACK, *author of "A Princess of Thule," "A Daughter of Heth," "Kilmeny," "In Silk Attire," "Love or Marriage," "The Monarch of Mincing Lane," "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," and other popular novels. It will be written exclusively for* THE NEW-YORK TIMES, *and we shall begin its publication early in April. It will be completed in three numbers.*

We are also completing arrangements with MR. THOMAS HARDY, *author of "Far From the Madding Crowd," "A Pair of Blue Eyes," &c., for a new story, to be written exclusively for this paper. It will probably be commenced in* THE TIMES *in the beginning of May.* MR. R. D. BLACKMORE, *author of "Cradock Nowell," "The Maid of Sker," "Alice Lorraine," and "Lorna Doone," will also contribute to the columns of* THE TIMES *during the coming Summer.*

THE TIMES of to-morrow will contain even more than its usual variety of entertaining matter. It will be brimful of original sketches and tales, selections from the latest magazines, letters from THE TIMES staff of home and foreign correspondents, and the fullest local reports of City and suburban events. It is unquestionably the best Family Paper ever printed.

ITS CIRCULATION IS CONSTANTLY INCREASING.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS-DEALERS.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER,
NO. 37 NASSAU ST.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FROM ASTORIA AND BERGEN POINT.

On Saturday, at 10:30 o'clock, at No. 37 Nassau st. Consisting in part of moquet, velvet, Brussels carpet, lace and brocatel curtains, rugs, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood piano, Cable & Sons; rosewood and Chromo a glaze, book-case and secretary, centre tables, etageres, music racks, elegant upright piano, fine parlor suits, silk brocatel easy chairs, fine bed-room suits, walnut and rosewood wardrobes, Turkish suits, reclining chairs, fine feather beds, mattresses, bolster and pillows, sheets and blankets, library and basement furniture. Sale to commence with the kitchen furniture.

Also, Puffer's patent marble soda fountain; eight syrups and three drafts in good order.

HENRY VARLEY, OF LONDON,
PREACHES THIS AFTERNOON AT 4,
IN THE
WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D ST.,
AND THIS EVENING IN THE
M. E. TABERNACLE, 34TH ST., EAST OF 8TH AV.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-page 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and DR. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author, and proprietor, free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured sent. Depot and Reception Rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday at 10 A. M., on Wednesday at 10:30 A. M., on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

THE HEAD IS APT TO ACHE WHEN THE stomach is sour or acid. MILK OF MAGNESIA, by removing the cause, necessarily overcomes the effect. A course of this agreeable preparation, which is a pure hydrate and not carbonate or calcined Magnesia, permanently cures Indigestion. Sold by all Druggists.

DICK'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF 6,422 RECEIPTS and PROCESSES. PRICE, $5. Sent free of postage. Specimen Index sent free.
DICK & FITZGERALD, Publishers, No. 18 Ann st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"GIROFLE-GIROFLA," BY WELS.—Great success of this charming arrangement of Lecocq's popular opera bouffe. 75c.; "Girofle" Waltz, Strauss, 75c.; Galop, 35c.; Lancers, 40c.; "Mme. Angot," Wels, 75c.; Lancers, 40c.; "Du und du" Waltzes, Strauss, 75c.; "Awfully Jolly" Galop, Aronson, 40c.; "Les Rameaux," (Palm Branches,) Faure, 40c.; "Jack's Farewell," 35c. C. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway.

MUNICIPAL MOVEMENTS.

AGGRESSIVE MEASURES OF THE ALDERMEN.

THE RINGING OF CHURCH BELLS OPPOSED—AN ORDINANCE PROPOSED FOR ABOLISHING TELEGRAPH POLES AND COMPELLING UNDER-GROUND WIRES—OBJECTION TO THE "PERAMBULATING BEARS"—THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE READ—REMARKS OF CONTROLLER GREEN.

The Board of Aldermen held rather an amusing meeting yesterday. A portion of the session was devoted to the consideration of an ordinance prohibiting the performance of "perambulating bears" in the streets of this City; and when the vexed question was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences, another, less difficult of solution, and quite extraordinary in its way, was introduced. It related to the tolling of church bells, and it was sought to stamp these metallic calls to prayer as "positive nuisances," embodying great annoyances to the sick and to the citizens generally. Mirth and laughter prevailed while these measures were being presented. The board met at 2 o'clock, Controller Green and the Corporation Counsel were present. It was previously understood that the Mayor would send in a long Message respecting the issue of City bonds for each department. After disposing of several ordinary papers, the following petition was received from the gentlemen who had conferred with Mayor Wickham relative to paving the King's Bridge road:

NEW-YORK, January, 1875.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York:

The undersigned property-owners and tax-payers in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, respectfully petition your honorable board to take such action in reference to the King's Bridge road that it may be speedily widened and worked from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street to the northerly end of the island; and we further petition that this work be done by contract, and not by day's work.

Signed, A. B. Mills, E. B. Treat, J. M. Holland, William Frothingham, R. Gardiner, George Sykes, Griffith Rowe, Joseph H. Godwin, H. W. Coales, G. H. Brewster, Edward Schell, Isaac M. Dyckman, W. A. Lipmann, B. Ackerman, S. Schiffer, Schiffer, Philips & Cohen, William Lalor, William B. Isham, W. H. Hays, and others.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Several communications were then presented. A petition of property-owners against the proposed removal of the Twenty-eighth Precinct Station-house was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies. A resolution was adopted assigning rooms in the new Court-house to the Attorney General and his assistants while engaged in the prosecution of the Ring suits. The Commissioner of Public Works was requested to report what action he had taken to compel the Avenue D and East Broadway Railroad Company to remove their tracks from the junction of Ann street and Broadway.

Alderman Billings then submitted the following:

Whereas, The practice has prevailed from time immemorial of ringing and tolling the bells of the several churches of this City for the space of half an hour or more before each service; and

Whereas, Such a custom is not only unnecessary, because but few of the attendants upon the services live within the sound of the bells of their respective churches, but is also positively a nuisance in a large and closely built-up city, injurious to the sick, and an annoyance to the citizens generally. And some uniform system should be adopted by which the tolling of such bells if permitted at all, should be only for a stated period, and restricted to ten minutes previous to the hour set apart for the commencement of services in each church respectively; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Arts and Sciences be, and is hereby directed to investigate the subject and, if deemed advisable, to report an ordinance containing the provisions necessary to carry into effect the measures mentioned in the preamble to this resolution.

The resolution was received with general laughter. Several members rose and moved to refer it to various Committees, but it was finally sent to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Alderman Billings offered another resolution, prohibiting the performances of bears in the streets of this City. This was also greeted with laughter. In support of the resolution, Mr. Billings said that citizens and children were in danger of being attacked by these beasts. He himself had to get out of their way while they were performing, and he thought that such exhibitions should not be allowed.

Alderman Morris said that the bears were muzzled, and that was a very great cruelty that ought to be stopped. [Laughter.]

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Alderman Simonson submitted the following:

AN ORDINANCE to provide for the removal of telegraph-poles from the streets, avenues, and public places within the corporate limits of the City of New-York, and to authorize telegraph companies to lay their wires underground.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. From and after the passage of this ordinance it shall not be lawful to erect or place any telegraph-pole in or upon any of the streets, avenues, or public places in the City of New-York, or to keep any such telegraph-pole except those now in use as hereafter provided, under a penalty of $25 for every such telegraph-pole so erected, placed, or kept, to be recovered by the Corporation Attorney, as in the case of other penalties, for the benefit of the City Treasury.

SEC. 2. The Commissioner of Public Works is hereby directed to notify the several telegraph companies, individuals, or corporations now owning and using telegraph-poles in the streets of the City to remove the same forthwith, and restore the streets to as good condition as existed previous to the erection of such poles, and place the wires now suspended upon such poles underground and beneath the surface of the carriage-way in every such street, avenue, and public place, in such manner as may be deemed most convenient or advisable by the owner thereof, and to that end permission is hereby granted to open every such street, avenue, or public place, provided always that the greatest care be taken to avoid interference with or injury to any sewer, water-pipe, or gas-pipe, now laid or hereafter to be laid in any such street, avenue, or public place, and that in all cases where such wires shall be laid the greatest care be taken to restore the pavements to as good condition as existed previous to such opening—every company, corporation, or individuals shall be responsible for any loss or damage occasioned by or arising from imperfect restoration of the street pavements or injury done to any sewer, water, or gas pipe.

SEC. 3. Within a period of one year from the passage of this ordinance, the several companies, individuals, or corporations owning or using the telegraph poles now standing in this City, are hereby required to have the wires of their respective lines of telegraphs placed underground in the manner provided in section 2 of this ordinance, and such poles removed also in the manner therein set forth, under the penalty mentioned in section 1, which shall be collected and applied in the manner mentioned in said section.

SEC. 4. The telegraph poles now owned by the City and used by the Police and Fire Department shall also be removed, and the wires placed under ground, as provided in section 2 of this ordinance, when an appropriation sufficient to pay the cost thereof shall have been made and set aside for that purpose, the work to be completed within one year from the date of such appropriation.

SEC. 5. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent or conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

The ordinance was ordered to be printed.

The Corporation Counsel offered a resolution directing the Controller to lease the rooms now occupied by the Law Department in the *Staats Zeitung* building for five years, at a rental of $12,000 per annum. He referred to the fact that Mr. Ottendorfer had allowed the department to occupy the rooms for a considerable time without paying rent. The matter was referred to a committee.

The message of Mayor Wickham, which will be found in full in another column, was then read.

Controller Green said he was glad to find such sentiments coming from so conservative a gentleman as the Mayor. He would like, however, to know whether the files of the board would show that the Mayor had asked the Legislature to authorize the issue of nearly three-quarters of a million of bonds.

President Lewis—You are not speaking to the question; you are out of order.

Alderman Simonson—The Controller asks for information.

Alderman Purroy—Do you refer to the Riverside Park matter?

Controller Green—No; to another matter.

President Lewis—The gentleman is not speaking to the question. He is out of order.

The message was then referred to the Committee on Law.

The ordinance for the licensing of City railroad cars was then called up and adopted. It provides that for every passenger railroad car there shall be paid a license fee of $50 annually; except the one-horse cars and the cars of the Ninth Avenue Railroad Company, which shall each pay $25 annually. For every day a car runs without a license the penalty imposed is $50.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the rebuilding of the sewer in Centre street, between Pearl and Canal streets.

A large amount of routine business—including the adoption of rules of order—was then transacted, after which the board adjourned.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

THE CONTINUED ISSUE OF BONDS OPPOSED—THE ASSESSMENTS FOR PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—HEAVY CHARGES FOR STREET OPENINGS—ATTEMPTS LEADING TO AN INCREASE OF THE DEBT SHOULD BE FROWNED DOWN, UNLESS PROMOTED BY THE ALDERMEN.

Mayor Wickham sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen yesterday in relation to the issue of City bonds and other matters connected with the government of this City. After referring to the Municipal debt at the close of the past year, the communication recites that the Common Council has no control over the issue of the bonds by which the debt is increased; that some officer or department is authorized to proceed with work which requires the issue of bonds; and that if this system is continued the debt of this City must go on increasing indefinitely. The communication then refers to assessments for public improvements, which the Mayor thinks should be a perfect security to the City; to street openings, and the exorbitant charges and fees for the same; and to the duty of inserting in the tax levy the amount necessary to repair sewers, instead of raising the money by bonds as at present. Reference is next made to the work of the various departments, as carried on by the issue of bonds. The Mayor, in adverting to these issues, says it is the duty of the Board of Aldermen to see that all attempts to obtain authority from the Legislature to increase the pecuniary obligations of the City should be stopped, unless promoted by them.

The following is a copy of the communication, which was referred to the Committee on Law:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 18, 1875.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: In my message of Jan. 4, I remarked that, as to what the liabilities of the City really are, I was not then in a position to state. I cannot do so yet. But, as stated in that Message, I have been informed by the Controller that that portion of the indebtedness known as the bonded and funded debt amounted, on the 31st of December, 1874, to $141,803,758, which includes the amount of the sinking fund.

Since entering upon the duties of the Mayoralty, I have, as a member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and as one of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, been required to pass upon a number of applications for authority to issue additional bonds, which increase the debt of the City. Before any such bonds were voted, the laws authorizing them were examined. Those laws are mandatory.

THE COMMON COUNCIL AND THE ISSUE OF BONDS.

The Common Council has no control over the proceedings required to be taken under several of them. But some officer or department of the City Government is by each of them authorized to prosecute a public work of some sort, and to incur obligations for it in the name of the City. For the payment of such obligations, City bonds must be issued, and the provisions of the laws on the subject are in such terms that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, or, as the case may be, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, can be compelled to authorize the issue of bonds to an amount necessary to meet the obligations—and that, whatever may be the opinion of the members of the board or commission as to the necessity for, or propriety of, the work for which the obligations were incurred.

If this system is to be continued in operation the debt of the City must go on increasing indefinitely; and it will probably, at the close of the present year, largely exceed the amount now reached.

The burdens which the bonded and funded debt have already imposed upon the tax-payers have, in my judgment, now attained a magnitude which cannot safely be increased.

There should be better regulations as to incurring obligations requiring any further issue of bonds. Neither the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, nor any other branch of the City Government, should be called on to act upon the subject when it is helpless to apply a check or remedy for the evils fostered by the present system. The action of the board should not be for the first time invoked when an obligation has already been incurred, and when the funds to meet it must be raised without discretion as to methods or amounts. And it should be provided by statute that no obligation, payable from proceeds of bonds, may be incurred by any officer or department, beyond the limit of the appropriation made by the board for the particular work out of which it arises.

This is now the law in regard to all obligations payable from the proceeds of taxation; and as to that class of obligations the restraint has been found to have a salutary effect.

A CALL FOR LEGISLATION.

I urge the matter upon your attention, and solicit your co-operation in my efforts to have all statutes which apply to this City so far amended that, except to meet obligations already incurred, our bonded and funded debt shall not be increased beyond its present limit. Our progress in the future should be determined by our ability to meet our obligations in the past; and only in the ratio in which we actually pay for public improvements already executed or undertaken, should we proceed with new enterprises which require further expenditures.

Under a well regulated system, I can see no reason why, with a wise and efficient administration of our finances by competent officers, we cannot attain this object, and at the same time progress with public improvements as rapidly as the public interests demand.

With a view of initiating some such system, it seems desirable that a limit should be fixed beyond which the City authorities cannot proceed with works of regulating, grading, sewering, or paving streets, roads, or avenues, the expense of which is payable from assessments upon the property benefited.

I suggest that this limit may be safely fixed at, say, $15,000,000 as the maximum aggregate sum which the City authorities can lawfully advance for local improvements on the security of assessments payable by the property benefited.

These advances made by the City on the security of assessments are, as it were, continually revolving. Moneys are raised on the bonds of the City and advanced to pay for public works as they progress; and for these works, when completed, assessments are imposed which, when collected, are applied toward payment of the bonds. When, however, as has frequently happened, the assessments are vacated, the funds, on the security of which bonds were issued, are not forthcoming to pay them at maturity, and the City is obliged to redeem those bonds with the proceeds of general taxation.

ASSESSMENTS AND STREET OPENINGS.

There is no reason why an assessment for advances for such works should not be a perfect security to the City. If a limit is fixed, beyond which no advances can be made for local improvements, payable from assessments, the terms of the law should be so simple and plain as to relieve us from apprehension that, in the future, any assessment imposed for the advances made by the City will be vacated or set aside; and the assessment fund should be secured by law, to be faithfully applied toward the obligations of the City, undertaken on the security of it.

Proper regulations should also be enacted in reference to proceedings for street openings. The present system of special proceedings and separate commissions for each opening should be abolished. All streets laid down in plans which have been approved by the Legislature may be declared opened by law, and in all proceedings to determine the compensation to be paid by the City for property taken and for rights acquired for such streets, &c., the fees of Commissioners and the expenses which can be lawfully incurred by them should be restricted.

In the past, the fees of Commissioners and their charges for the clerks and surveyors and others employed by them have been exorbitant. The law should be so amended that excessive fees or expenses of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment shall not be recoverable against the City.

REPAIRING SEWERS.

Since 1871 the practice has existed of borrowing money on the bonds of the City for meeting the expenses incurred in repairing or rebuilding sewers. The authority for it is found in a statute passed March 29, 1871—the amount to be expended in any one year for the purpose stated not to exceed $100,000. So long as this law remains upon the statute-book it is mandatory upon the City to provide the amounts required, within the limit stated, for repairs of sewers. But this is an expenditure which ought to be provided for in the annual tax levy. The habit of raising money upon bonds for any portion of the ordinary expenses of the Government is so objectionable in theory and in operation that every effort should be made to put an end to every phase of the system which allows it; and, with this view, the law referred to should be immediately repealed—the repealing act to take effect from and after the end of the present year.

Another statute was passed in 1871 which authorizes the Commissioner of Public Works, acting on his own motion, to take such lands and proceed with such works as he may consider necessary for securing "a further and inexhaustible" supply of water for the City. In this statute, as originally passed, the Commissioner was authorized to expend for this purpose an unlimited amount, and the City was required on his requisition to raise on City bonds such amounts as he should ask for. A subsequent statute, passed the same year, limited the amount to be expended in any one year for the purposes stated to $1,000,000.

THE SUPPLY OF WATER.

The question of securing a proper supply of water for the City is of undoubted importance, but it should be considered in all its aspects. While every care should be taken to have such works completed as will collect and store up the water required, equal care should be taken to regulate the distribution and use of the water and to prevent waste. The power should not continue in the Commissioner of Public Works to proceed with new enterprises of this sort on his own motion merely. It should be exercised subject to the approval of the Common Council, upon the recommendation of the Mayor, and to this extent the law of 1871 should be at once amended.

A third statute was passed in 1871, designed to regulate the use of Croton water by the introduction of water metres. The object of the law is manifestly good, and proper steps should be taken to secure the advantages contemplated, and to prevent the waste of water, which, during the past season, has been enormous. By so doing, we may be able to obviate the necessity of proceeding with extensive works of construction to husband still further supplies. An effort was made to carry the law into effect which provides for metres for this purpose, but it resulted in a litigation, which is still pending. That litigation should be prosecuted to a decision without unnecessary delay.

THE DOCK DEPARTMENT.

Another important matter which requires regulation is the administration of the Department of Docks. This department at present occupies an anomalous position. All the expenses connected with the administration, and arising out of the performance or execution of the duties intrusted to it, are provided for out of bonds of the City. Salaries of the commissioners at the head of the department, and of the clerks they employ, the expenses of the offices they refit, of the supplies they require, of the engineers, and other employers, and of the laborers they employ, are all paid for out of the proceeds of bonds.

DEPARTMENTAL WORKS.

The department may proceed with its works, incurring obligations for the City as they go, subject to the only limitation which the law imposes—and that is that the gross amount of its obligations shall not exceed $3,000,000 in any one year—and that the amount for salaries, rent, &c., the amount shall not exceed $100,000 annually. All the valuable wharfage property belonging to the City is under the care of this Department, subject in effect to the will of the three Commissioners at the head of it. I know of no good reason why the ordinary expenses for salaries, rent or supplies should not be provided in the tax levy for the Dock Department, as it is for all the other departments of the City Government. The expenditure of the department, for original construction and repair, should not in any one year be allowed to exceed a fixed sum, less perhaps than that now provided, and some system should be devised to bring the entire operations of this department under the supervision and control of the City Government.

I suggest that every department of the local Government, before proceeding with any works authorized to be performed by it, should be required to file with the Clerk of the Common Council, for publication in the *City Record,* a statement, in detail, of the expenditure estimated to be required for such work; and a strict official accountability should be demanded where in any instance the actual expenses, to any material extent, exceed the original estimate.

If in this City progress is to be made with public improvements, there must be a power of control, vested in some central authority, by which the rate of progress of each may be regulated with reference to the amount which the City may be authorized to spend, and that amount should in no year increase the debt beyond the sum by which the City shall have, by payment of past obligations, reduced its debt below the present maximum. There will thus be created a restriction upon the amount to be expended in new undertakings.

The present disjointed and disorganized arrangements, by which several of the departments of the City Government are permitted, without reference to the action of any other, annually to incur large obligations which the City must provide for by the issue of bonds, cannot be allowed to continue if the City is to maintain its credit.

THE DUTY OF THE BOARD.

It is your duty to see at once that all attempts, of whatever character, and by whomsoever made, to obtain authority from the Legislature to increase the pecuniary obligations of the City should be stopped, unless promoted by you, acting in conformity with some system or plan regulating such authority in the manner I have suggested.

There are several respects also in which legislation is proper concerning the administration of the Law Department; for instance, the authority to consent to references of causes to which the City is a party, to be tried by referees instead of by a jury, (which latter is, except in very rare cases, the appropriate and only safe tribunal,) should not be exercised by the Corporation Counsel alone. His consent to a reference should not be operative unless upon the approval of the Mayor, to be expressed in writing; and the power of the courts to order a reference of a cause to which the City is a party should be subjected to restrictions not now imposed. By judicious legislation in these respects the City will be protected against wrongs and the Treasury against losses to which they have during recent years been frequently subjected.

I again urge these matters upon your immediate attention, and recommend that the various matters above discussed be referred by you to some appropriate committee, with authority to act in concert with me in securing the measures which may be considered necessary and advisable to accomplish the purposes mentioned.

I shall myself communicate with the respective heads of the several departments, requesting them to transmit to me (as several of them already have done) the particulars of measures which they have under consideration, and upon which legislation is desired in the interests of the City.

By such means I hope that we may be able to secure a more efficient and responsible administration of the government, and to obtain relief from present oppression.

As heretofore remarked, I think it eminently proper that there should be no legislation requiring the expenditure of public moneys, the proceeds of taxation or of bonds of this community, which has not first received the approval of the elected representatives of the people in the City Government.

WILLIAM H. WICKHAM, Mayor.

THE KING'S BRIDGE ROAD.

A large delegation of the property-owners along the line of the King's Bridge road called upon Mayor Wickham, yesterday, for the purpose of urging the prosecution of the work of widening and paving that thoroughfare. It was estimated that about two-thirds of the property which would be assessed for the improvements was represented by those present. The deputation included Messrs. Griffith Rowe, George H. Peck, J. H. Godwin, L. Barry, L. J. Phillips, Samuel Schiffer, R. Gardiner, L. N. Fuller, Cyrus Clarke, J. R. Brown, E. B. Treat, William Richardson, P. G. Weaver, L. Freedman, Charles A. Stoddard, and others. The Commissioner of Public Works was present at the request of the Mayor.

Mr. Barry, in explaining the objects of the deputation, said they were in favor of having the work given out by contract, and not done by what is known as "days' work." He thought the former wouldbe more expeditious and cheaper.

Mr. Godwin said that if the work could be given out in sections, it would be so much the better.

Mayor Wickham remarked that he could not express his views on the matter, until the Common Council took action upon it. He felt assured that such a large representation as that before him, would be heard by the Board of Aldermen before they passed resolutions directing the work to proceed.

Commissioner Fitz John Porter said he had made all the preparations necessary for a survey of the road. He would go over it himself for the purpose of forming an estimate of the cost of the work. Whatever he could do would be done promptly.

Mr. Griffith Rowe thought that the work could be done better by contract than by day's work. He said he once saw ten men who were employed by the City to repair a street, and of the ten only two really did a day's work.

Commissioner Porter replied that he was determined that the tax-payers should get full value for every dollar they paid for improvements.

The deputation then agreed to present a petition to the Board of Aldermen through its President, Mr. Lewis, after which they retired.

AUCTION SALE OF SMUGGLED GOODS.

The famous eight cases of silks and hosiery which Lawrence, Ball, Graff, Levy, and others whose names have not appeared, attempted to smuggle into this port through the alleged connivance of ex-Deputy Collector Des Anges, and other Custom-house officials, were sold to the highest bidders by the Marshal's auctioneers, in Burling slip, yesterday. One case had been entirely filled with hosiery. This was the one that had been marked for appraisal. The hosiery was of the cheapest kind. At eighteen cents a pair it brought all it was worth. In the other cases, probably as a precautionary measure, the silks had been neatly covered at top and bottom with packages of suspenders, cotton gloves, and hosiery, similar to that in the case intended for appraisal. The silk was of the quality known as umbrella silk, and was fit for no other purpose, except, perhaps, to line articles of wearing apparel with. There was a very large attendance, and bidding was spirited. The hosiery, gloves, and suspenders were sold each in a single lot by request of those present. The silks, which were of all colors, were sold by the piece. There were over 30,000 yards of silk, 1-0 dozen of hose, forty-two dozen suspenders, and six dozen gloves. The silk brought from seventy cents to $1 09 per yard. The suspenders, which were appraised at $4 40 per dozen, sold for $1 50. The total amount realized was about $25,000. A few days ago the same auctioneers disposed of several cases of palm-leaf fans. The cases originally contained alpacas, which were removed and the fans substituted on the way from the pier to the public stores. The carman, Ranns Van Valkenburgh, was arrested at the time and placed under bonds for trial. The fans, despite the unfavorable weather, brought $3 62 per gross, which was $1 62 more than they were appraised at.

THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS.

At the meeting of the Dock Commissioners yesterday, the following resolution offered by Commissioner Budd was referred to the Executive Committee, at the suggestion of Commissioner Wales, who stated that he was not ready to vote on such an important matter:

Resolved, That the Engineer in Chief be and is hereby directed to prepare and submit to this board, with the least possible delay, plans for such a system of wharf structures as are best adapted for the proper development of Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek for commercial uses, together with such suggestions in reference to the improvement of the water-way as may, in his judgment, seem applicable to that end.

The committee was instructed to report on the resolution next week. A communication from the Engineer in Chief informed the board of a request made by a deputation of Mexican engineers, now in this City, for copies of the water-front map. Other communications from the Engineer in Chief reported as to the progress of the department operations during the week, and suggested a reduction of the forces.

AMENDMENTS TO THE COTTON EXCHANGE BY-LAWS.

The Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange have devised another series of amendments to rules 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of the by-laws, their former attempts in that direction having been voted down. In the amendment to rule 2 it is provided that business in the Exchange shall hereafter be done in fractions of a cent, and no offers shall be made at a less fraction than one sixty-fourth of a cent per pound, and without any condition as to price. Heretofore the limit has been one thirty-second, and the majority of members are in favor of having it remain so. The following is inserted in rule 6: "When margins are called certified checks must be given on the bank or trust company (provided the makers must be in good standing at the time) in which they are to be deposited. Checks, when so drawn, must be sent to the Superintendent of the Exchange, who shall deposit them and get certificates of deposit in duplicate, (one being paid and the other to be not,) made payable on the order of the Superintendent of the New-York Cotton Exchange and to the order of the buyer and seller. As soon as the Superintendent has received the certificates he shall send one to each party. In settlement the Superintendent shall ascertain the amount due each of the parties in interest, and shall indorse the amount due each on the certificates over his own signature, to be indorsed by both parties," &c.

These amendments are to go into force on the 29th inst.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

No business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, March 18, the sale by E. A. Lawrence, of property on West Thirty-fourth street, east of Tenth avenue, being adjourned to the 23d inst., and the sale by A. J. Beecker, Son & White, of a house and lot, on East Thirty-ninth street, east of Second avenue, to April 8.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, as noticed, are as follows:

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of the four-story, Mansard-roof, iron-front building, with plot 51 by 98.9, on East Thirty-fourth street, south side, 180 feet east of Third avenue, known as "Glass Hall." Also, similar sale, Alfred T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 14.6 by 98.9, on East Fortieth street, north side, 151 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement stone-front house, with lot 20 by about 63, No. 105 East Sixty-second street, north side, 40 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James C. Spencer, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on East Thirty-sixth street, south side, 300 feet east of Second avenue. Also, similar sale, A. H. Wallace, Esq., Referee, of four lots, together in size 100 by 98.9, with improvements, on West Forty-first street, north side, 100 feet west of Ninth avenue.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, March 17.

Bleecker st., s. s., No. 98, 28.2x149; Mercer st., w. s., No. 169 20x72; P. Richards, Executor of G. Richards, to J. T. Swift	$42,200
Cliff st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Forest av., 50x95.2; T. Kerr to R. P. Gray	1,100
55th st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 9th av., 21.10x100.5; W. D. Murphy to Margaret Mehl	5,000
55th st., s. s., 318.9 ft. w. of 9th av., 21.10x100.5; W. D. Murphy to J. Vogel	5,000
55th st., s. s., 340.7 ft. w. of 9th av., 21.10x100.5; W. D. Murphy to H. Loehr	5,000
124th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x100.11; H. S. Cole, Referee, to J. H. Bird	9,850

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE. FURNISHED.—THREE-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house No. 317 West 51st st., built five years ago, and two years ago put in thorough order, frescoed, &c.; furnished complete; carpets by Hyatt, mirrors by Whittemore, furniture by Phelps, Doremus & Co.; gas fixtures by Nicol, Davison & Co., curtains and lambrequins by Kelty; price $28,500: $20,000 may remain possession April 1, if wanted. Can be seen any time. RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 556 8th av.

LOTS FOR SALE OR TO RENT—IN WEST 21st st., between 8th and 9th avs., two lots, 50 feet by half the block, with three-story buildings thereon; boilers, engine, and wood-working machinery; will be sold with the buildings or separately. An adjoining lot, 25x130 feet, with buildings, may be had if desired. Apply to the OWNER, No. 325 West 20th st., who will show the premises.

TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE DWELLINGS, 62d st., 174 feet west of Broadway; hard wood finish, hall and stairs being wainscoted; elevated cars to 59th st. in about four months; corner $23,000, easterly house $19,000; originally $27,000 and $23,000; also No. 308 West 58th st., $36,000, or to let. WM. BEDELL, No 985 8th av.

AN EXCEEDINGLY VALUABLE PROPERTY for sale reasonably, to close copartnership, with buildings complete for any manufacturing purpose; twenty-four full lots; Avenue C and 14th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone house on 47th st., between 5th and Madison avs.: size, 20x60x100; house now being put in thorough order; Goelet lease; price, $27,500. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCES for sale, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, at prices from $15,000 to $125,000. KINGMAN F. PAGE, Manager, 33 Park row.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, on West 49th st., near 6th av., with immediate possession. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.

FOR SALE—ON 60TH ST., NEAR LEXINGTON av., a first-class four-story high-stoop house, 21x56x100.5; price low. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HANDSOME THREE story brown-stone house, in fee, in 47th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to P. H. GRADY, No. 827 6th av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—RESIDENCE FOR sale.—A four-story stone-front house, three minutes' walk from Wall st. ferry, on Montague place. The house was built for the owner's occupancy, every way complete. Lot 25x100; house 25x5[illegible]. Apply to J. N. KALLEY, No. 211 Montague place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY SEAT, WITHIN 45 MINUTES OF WALL ST.

To rent low to a first-class tenant, a very desirable country residence at West Farms, three and a half miles from Harlem by Southern Boulevard. House large and in perfect order, with hot and cold water, gas, &c. Eight and a half acres of land, fine garden and lawn, with abundance of choice fruit, shade, and evergreen trees. Horse-cars run regularly past the gate to and from Harlem, and to the Harlem and Port Chester Railroad Depot is but a few minutes' drive. This property is very desirable for a gentleman's residence, and will be rented for one or more years, as preferred.

Apply to owner, THOMAS MINFORD, No. 101 Wall st.

FOR SALE—ON CARROLL PLACE, NEAR CARroll Park, five first-class three-story basement and subcellar brown-stone-front houses, 20x40; lot 130 feet deep, including 30 feet court yard; within ten minutes' walk from Hamilton ferry; accessible by car routes to Fulton and Catharine ferries, and within walking distances of Prospect Park; terms very easy. For further particulars apply to C. & W. J. BEDELL, builders and owners, No. 327 Smith st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn.

VILLA SITES.

The loveliest scenery within thirty miles of New-York; splendidly situated on Hudson River and on Rockland Lake; pure air, pure water, pure ice, and high ground, with twenty miles of river, lake and mountain in full view, mingled in pictures of marvelous beauty, unequaled anywhere. Apply to P. C. ANTHONY, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 91.

FOR SALE AT HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS County.—Dwelling house and barn with about one acre of ground in the village of Hyde Park; the house contains thirteen rooms, and the grounds are laid out with garden and choice fruit trees; fine well of water on the premises; price $6,000. Apply to H. R. DREW & CO., No. 3 West 23d st.

HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—THE Hoboken Land and Improvement Company have several houses on Hudson and River sts. to let; the locality is a desirable one, and the buildings are in good order. For particulars apply to T. C. DUNN, Agent, No. 3 Newark st., office of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company.

COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO rent at Ridgewood, N. J., by Erie Railroad.—New and elegant dwelling-house, thirteen rooms, all modern improvements; four acres of land; good fruit and short distance from depot. Apply to GEORGE DOUGLAS, No. 79 Cedar st., New-York, Room No. 13.

TO LET, IN NEWARK, N. J.—A PLEASANT, genteel furnished house in good location, with immediate possession if desired; near depot; rent partially by board if desired. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 292 Broadway.

TO LET AT FLUSHING.—FURNISHED HOUSE, with every convenience, on Sandford av.; fine location; convenient to the three railway stations; garden, stable, &c.; rent, $900. Apply to TUCKER, CARTER & CO., No. 70 South st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year; by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE, TO LET, or lease—a very nice country house, nearly new, near my residence, where we have neither chills and fever nor mosquitos. J. SMITH DODGE No. 15 West 20th st., New-York.

TO LET AT ORANGE—A NEATLY FURNISHED house, one to three years; eleven rooms; owner going abroad: on Main st., five minutes' from Brick Church Station; modern improvements. Also, desirable property for sale. A. BALDWIN, 93 Liberty st.

A COMFORTABLE COTTAGE SITUATED IN Orange, N. J., to rent low, within five minutes' walk of depot. Apply to W. G. WILLISTON, No. 11 Old slip.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—NEW HOUSE TO LET; fourteen rooms, hot and cold water, gas, bath, &c.; near depot. Apply to CAREY & GALE, owners, No. 60 Beaver st.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION. Charles M. Da Costa, Esq., Referee. VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY, NORTH-EAST CORNER CATHARINE AND CHERRY STS., To be sold at auction on TUESDAY, March 23, At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, viz.:

The two-story brick store and lot Nos. 116 and 113 Cherry st., being the north-east corner of Cherry and Catharine sts., now and for many years occupied by BROOKS BROS.' well-known CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, and being one of the most valuable business corners in the City, having a frontage of forty-five feet on Cherry st. and ninety-eight feet on Catharine st. ALSO, lot and building No. 120 Cherry st., adjoining the store of Brooks Bros. on the east. ALSO, the four-story brick house and lot No. 81 Catharine st., adjoining the above on the north.

Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Esq., Attorney.

Maps at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

COLE & MURPHY, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, MARCH 23, AT 12 o'clock, at the City Sales-room, No. 379 Fulton st., Brooklyn—The valuable property No. 40 Clinton st., between Pierrepont and Fulton, lot 46.7x100, with three-story brick mansion 41x53, twenty-three rooms, gas-fixtures, all improvements, Hill & Benton steam-heater; party wall adjoining. One-half of purchase may remain.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, will sell at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, March 24, at 12 o'clock, the valuable three-story and basement high-stoop dwelling, No. 155 Thompson st., 25x46x75. Particulars at No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE TO CLOSE A JOINT INTEREST—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON FIFTH AVENUE AND EAST FORTIETH STREET.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 2, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

FIFTH AVENUE.—Four lots, north-east corner 5th av. and 92d st., each 25.2x100 feet.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Five lots, south-west corner of 5th av. and 126th st., 99.11x120 feet.

EAST FORTIETH STREET.—The first-class extra wide four-story brown-stone dwelling and lot, No. 18 East 40th st., between 5th and Madison avs. This substantial house contains all modern conveniences, and is extraordinarily well built in every respect. Lot 30x98.9. It will be offered at an upset price and sold to the highest bidder, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

Terms will be made known at sale. Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine st.

GEO. H. SCOTT, Auctioneer.

GEORGE H. SCOTT, NO. 5 1-2 PINE ST., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 25, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of owner, the following property:

FIFTH AVENUE—No. 72 north-west corner 13th st., known as the Lenox House, four story, high stoop, brown stone, 51.6x60x100.

TWENTY-FIRST STREET—No. 425, opposite Theological Seminary, four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 22x70x104.

SIXTY-FIRST STREET—No. 75, north-west corner 4th av., four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 20x55x100.

SIXTY-FIRST STREET—Nos. 71 and 73, adjoining, four story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, each 19x55x100.

Maps and circulars, with full particulars, at the office of the auctioneer, and of Sullivan, Kobbe & Fowler, Attorneys, No. 29 Wall st.

TO HOUSE HUNTERS AND BUYERS.

Positive sale to balance partnership accounts.

Messrs. DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, Architects, No. 63 East 41st., corner Park av., have determined to sell their several properties, consisting of THREE ELEGANT NEW HOUSES, known as No. 5 West and Nos. 18 and 20 East 57th st.; also, No. 136 West 27th st., two lots on 10th av., and four lots on East 88th st. This property will be offered at auction, at UPSET PRICES, BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., ON THURSDAY, MARCH 25, unless previously sold at private sale. Pamphlets, containing terms of sale and diagrams of the houses and lots, can be obtained at the houses, their office, or at the auctioneers', No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

THE BRICK HOUSES AND LOTS NOS. 33, 35, AND 37 BLEECKER ST., between Broadway and the Bowery, will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, MARCH 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Lots each 25 by about 73 feet.

Maps at the office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS, NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 18, 1875.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1875, leases for the term of three years from May 1, 1875, of certain piers and bulkheads on the North and East Rivers. For full information see the *City Record;* copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

A. J. BLEECKER, AUCTIONEER. EXECUTOR'S SALE OF SPLENDID PROPERTY AT BERGEN POINT. TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, TUESDAY, MARCH 30, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, situated on the Kills at Bayonne City, between the lands of Gen. Dix and G. T. Winant; is in complete order, and has never been occupied; all modern conveniences and billiard-room; overlooking New-York Bay; said to be one of the handsomest places within one thousand miles of the City. Maps at office of A. J. BLEECKER & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 24 LAIGHT ST., (near Varick st.) running through to and fronting on VESTRY ST., with the three-story and attic brick house and brick stable thereon, will be sold at auction ON TUESDAY, MARCH 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway.

Maps at the office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED RESIDENCES TO LET, in choice locations. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

A FINE RESIDENCE IN 55TH ST., BEtween 5th and Madison avs.—To let, furnished or unfurnished, to a responsible party; four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house; finished in hard wood; large mirrors, &c. For particulars address W. M. DUFF, No. 54 Worth st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HIGH-STOOP THOROughly furnished house of medium size, on Murray Hill, near 5th av.; to a family without small children, a low rental would be named. For particulars, address B., Post Office Box No. 4,983.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIdences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Co., rent per annum from $1,000 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, 33 Park row, Manager.

IRVING PLACE.—THREE DESIRABLE DWELLings to let at reduced rentals, $1,600, $1,700, $2,300. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 35 East 17th st., or WM. B. ROSS, No. 38 Wall st.

TO RENT—NO. 117 EAST 28TH ST., FURNISHED or unfurnished, third floor and front basement, with all conveniences; owner resides in the house; inquire from 1 to 5 P. M.

$1,400.—TO LET.—A THREE-STORY BRICK and brown-stone house; good order and very desirable; 45th st. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

$1,500 RENT FOR A FINE FOUR-STORY high-stoop house, No. 50 East 74th st., or will sell at great sacrifice. FRANKFIELD, owner, No. 323 8th av.

ADJOINING 5TH AV.—41ST ST., HIGH STOOP 23-foot stone dwelling; rent low. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st., (Union square.

THREE-STORY FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 128 West 29th st.; rent low to a responsible tenant; possession before May if desired; hours 11 to 4 o'clock.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 405 6TH AV., BETWEEN 24th and 25th sts., west side. Inquire at No. 173 Waverley place, near Perry st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE AND LARGE GARDEN, CORner 5th av. and 132d st. For terms apply at No. 285 5th av., before 10 A. M.

TO LET—HOUSE 18 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE. Apply to JOHN WARREN & SON, 58 Wall st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE DREXEL BUILDING, BROAD AND WALL STS.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

WALL ST. OFFICES TO LET OR LEASE, SUITABLE FOR BANKERS OR BROKERS.—Three light offices on the second and three on the fourth floors of No. 56 Wall st. Apply at No. 59 Pine st., Room No. 3, third floor.

TO LEASE—THE ELEGANT OFFICES NOS. 100 and 102 Broadway, vacated by the Universal Life Insurance Company on account of their removal to Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; also offices of the *Independent,* No. 3 Park place; also offices in the North America Life Insurance Company Building; also offices of the Guardian Life, No. 251 Broadway. K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row.

TO LET—FIRST AND SECOND LOFTS IN THE DEsirable building No. 116 Fulton st.; good light, well finished, and adapted for store or light manufacturing purposes; will rent singly or together. Apply to JOSEPH SHARDLOW on premises.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY STORE AND building, with basement and sub-basement, No. 78 John st., now occupied for the stationery business. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 34 Burling slip, up-stairs.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

TO LET—SPACIOUS SUITES OF OFFICES IN THE fire-proof building of the Continental National Bank, suitable for railroads, insurance companies, lawyers, &c., at reduced rents. Apply in bank.

TO LET—ENTIRE BUILDING, NO. 366 CANAL ST., between West Broadway and Church st.; also store No. 374 Canal st. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, NOS. 446, 448, 450 Water st.; will be let singly or together, and altered to suit tenant. Apply to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SECOND FLOOR OR FLAT, UNFURnished, consisting of four or five rooms, (with owner preferred,) situated between 15th and 40th sts. and 4th and 9th avs.; small family; rent about $25. Address J. K., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

FISK & HATCH, Bankers,

No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U. S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

[Copy of Circular Letter.]

THE CHATTANOOGA FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS, MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY. (Late Webster & Marks and Thomas Webster, Chattanooga, Tenn.)

Incorporated under a charter granted by the State of Tennessee: capital, $500,000, in 5,000 shares of $100 each, with power to increase to $1,000,000.

Subscribed capital, $150,000, in 1,500 shares of $100 each, fully paid up.

This company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and extending the established business and works of Webster & Marks, well known as Thomas Webster's Foundry and Machine Works, situated at Chattanooga, Tenn., established in 1857, for building every description of foundry, mechanical, and engineering requirements, and for the purpose of purchasing or leasing mineral lands and erecting works thereon.

The works are substantially erected on about five acres of land, all of which is freehold, and are situated in a most eligible position for making all kinds of castings and machinery, in the centre of the coal, iron, and mining districts of Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama, and surrounded by at least twenty pig-iron furnaces in those States. They are located above high water in the centre of the city, and connected by a side-track with all the lines of railroad centring in Chattanooga.

These works have been most successfully carried on by Mr. Thomas Webster, are in full operation, and comprise a large and well-equipped foundry, connected with the machine shops by a narrow-gauge track, and contain one of Scott's English patent gear-wheel molding machines. The machine shop, the largest in the entire South, is fully equipped with the best and most modern improved machinery, consisting of lathes, planers, boring mill, drill presses, &c. The pattern shop is fitted up with all the necessary tools and machinery for making patterns. The large blacksmith and boiler shops are fully equipped.

The stock on hand is of recent purchase, and all in good working condition. There is also a large and valuable amount of patterns for furnace and mining machinery, peculiarly adapted to this country, and for the building of narrow-gauge locomotives. The works are well supplied with orders, and the opening and development of new iron ore deposits and other mineral properties in the neighboring country, with a rapidly increasing population, combine to increase the demand for machinery of all descriptions.

The works will be transferred to the new company in full working condition, with all beneficial contracts, and will include the whole of the land and buildings thereon, together with the modern and valuable plant, machinery, fittings, siding, and good will.

The contract price of the works to the company will be $120,000; $50,000 in cash and $70,000 in 700 ordinary shares of $100 each, fully paid up.

The estimate on which this sum is based is from a carefully made valuation of freehold land, buildings, machinery, plant, patterns, fixtures, siding, and good will.

The Directors and officers of this company will be appointed at the first meeting of the stockholders, of which due notice will be given.

Each application for shares must be accompanied by a payment of $10 per share on application.

Should no allotment be made the deposit will be returned without deduction.

Prospectus, copy of charter, and forms of applications for shares may be procured from the Secretary, (pro tem.) at the offices of the company at the works, or of Griggs & Carleton, Financial and Business Brokers, No. 98 Broadway.

[Here follows the charter, which is very full in its grant of manufacturing and mining franchises.]

OPINION OF COUNSEL UPON VALIDITY OF CHARTER. [COPY.] CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 19, 1875.

Thomas Webster.

SIR: We have examined the accompanying copy of charter of "The Chattanooga Foundry and Machine Works, Mining and Manufacturing Company," with a view to ascertain its validity, &c., and have come to the conclusion that the charter was regularly obtained and is legal. Under it the company or corporation may safely organize and invest their money or other capital. All the powers enumerated in said charter are consistent with the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Tennessee; and they would be enforced in the courts of the country in law and in equity. Respectfully,

(Signed,) TREWHITT, GASKILL & TREWHITT, Attorneys.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers, PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

AGENCY OF

Merchants' Bank of Canada,

NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital..........$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up..........7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

WALTER WATSON, WM. J. INGRAM, Agents.

LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. BANKERS,

NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK. Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO. BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO 18 WALL ST., Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1875.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREFERRED FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot thirty-four bonds numbered as follows: Nos. 489, 182, 407, 399, 117, 518, 553, 523, 175, 438, 426, 103, 157, 510, 74, 554, 137, 449, 120, 106, 409, 478, 58, 476, 521, 95, 582, 40, 535, 354, 9, 541, 200, 326, of $1,000 each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon willcease May 1, 1875. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, upon presentation and surrender. S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall st. L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau st.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK CO., Nos. 74 AND 76 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, March 8, 1875.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at its offices, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall street, at noon of WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1875, to receive the report of the committee appointed at the meeting of Feb. 4, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

WM. H. GUION, Chairman.

A. HEGEWISCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TEN DIRECtors of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 23, 1875, at the General Office of the company, No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M.

No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the day of election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.

JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPEcialty, and bought by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—7, 8, and 10 per cent. choice City bonds and other A 1 investment securities our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent.; interest, promptly paid; for sale below par.

$11,000.—$6,000 CASH AND $5,000 to remain on first mortgage, will buy a handsome home in the country, well furnished; gas, range, &c.; cost owner $13,000 to buy and furnish during past year; picture furnished. Address OWNER, Lock-box No. 28, Sing Sing, N. Y.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat, Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the DINNER TABLE, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New-York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW-YORK.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1875.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of the company will be closed on the 31st instant, and reopened on Monday, April 12 next. A quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 26th of April next, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 31st instant.

All dividends payable at this office, where blank orders for dividends can be obtained.

Stockholders A to L will collect at desk No. 1, and those from M to Z at desk No. 2.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 10, 1875.

DIVIDEND NO. 32.

The Board of Directors have declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two per Cent. on the capital stock of this company, from the net earnings of the three months ending March 31 instant, payable at the office of the Treasurer, on and after the 15th day of April next, to shareholders of record on the 20th day of March. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 20th inst., and opened on the morning of the 16th of April.

R. H. ROCHESTER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, March 15, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a dividend of Two per Cent. from the earnings and profits of the City Line, on the Preferred and Common Stock, payable on the 1st day of April next, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M., March 20, 1875, and reopened at 10 A. M., on the 2d day of April.

C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 18, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, payable at the office of the company on the 27th day of April, to the shareholders, or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of Monday, the 5th day of April next.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—GEORGE ETTLINGER against FREDERICK STEGMILLER, CHARLES G. GOELLER, and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in this action on the 6th day of October, 1874, I, the Referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of March, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, by Vernon K. Stevenson, Jr., auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Delancey street, distant fifty (50) feet and three (3) inches westerly from the north-westerly corner of Norfolk and Delancey streets, running thence northerly and parallel with Norfolk street sixty-nine (69) feet eight (8) inches, thence easterly and parallel with Delancey street twenty-five (25) feet to the centre of a party wall, thence southerly and partly through the centre of a party wall, sixty-nine (69) feet eight (8) inches to the northerly side of Delancey street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Delancey street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, March 4, 1875.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.

D. S. RIDDLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 37 Park row.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM G. VANDER ROEST, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned, through Field, Morris, Fenner & Co., auctioneers, will sell on the 12th day of April, 1875, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., at No. 465 Broome st., New-York City, all the stock, manufactured and unmanufactured, machinery, fixtures, &c., belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of crude and manufactured ostrich feathers, artificial flowers, and materials for making the same, complete set of dies and presses for making leaves, steam boiler, tools, and all the implements to complete a factory.

(Signed,) EMANUEL M. ANGEL, Assignee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & Co. and J. C. WELLS.

HENRY VARLEY Will Preach In BARNUM'S HIPPODROME SUNDAY EVENING, At 7:30 o'clock, "Come and Welcome." Last Meeting in the HIPPODROME.

PURE AIR.

MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR maintains within doors an atmosphere constantly pure, without draft or current, and is SIMPLE, CHEAP, and PRACTICAL. THOUSANDS IN USE.

Send for circular with testimonials.

H. C. TERRY & CO., No. 95 Duane st.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURsions to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Iona Island, and Willow Haven Grove. MARTIN & KASKELL, 111 South st.

DRY GOODS.

E. MATHERS & CO., NO. 891 BROADWAY, near 19th st., will have their opening of a choice selection of French Bonnets and English Round Hats, in Chip and Straw, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 18 and 19.

FINANCIAL.

$25,000 WANTED—TO EXTEND AN IRON interest near New-York; charge of the financial affairs would be given to a good business man; money secured; office in New-York. Address Post Office Box No. 502, New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 18.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$19,000 Union Pc. S.F. 89	1900 Union Pacific.... 49½
100 N. Y. C. & Hud.. 100½	1300 do........ 49⅝
500 Erie Railway..... 26⅞	600 do........ 49½
400 do........ 26¾	500 do........c. 49⅜
200 do........b3. 26¾	500 do........ 49⅜
600 Lake Shore........ 73¾	1000 do........ 49¼
1750 do........ 73⅝	1600 do........ 49⅛
1100 do........ 73½	700 do.......s3. 49
700 West. Union.... 77¾	100 do.......c. 49
700 do........ 77⅝	700 do.......s3. 48⅞
500 do........ 77½	300 do.......c. 49⅛
600 do........ 77⅝	400 do........ 48
800 do........ 77¼	800 do......b3. 49
100 do........c. 77¼	400 do......s3. 49
300 do........ 77¼	200 do......b3. 49⅛
100 do.....b3. 77⅜	100 do.......c. 49⅛
600 do........ 77¼	2200 do........ 49¼
500 do........ 77⅛	800 do........ 49⅛
500 do......s3. 77	200 Rock Island.......105¾
600 do........ 77⅛	400 do........105⅞
200 Pacific Mail..... 38¾	100 do........105¾
800 do........ 38⅞	100 Han. & St. Jo..... 23
400 do.....b3. 39	1100 North-west...... 45¼
800 do.......c. 38⅞	1600 do........ 45⅜
400 do........ 38⅞	300 do........ 45¼
800 do........ 38¾	500 do......s3. 45⅛
1100 do........ 38⅝	300 do........ 45
400 do......s3. 38½	200 do.......c. 44⅞
500 do........ 38½	100 do........ 44⅞
2800 do........ 38⅜	900 do......s3. 44¾
700 do........ 38½	1000 do......s3. 44⅝
100 Ohio & Miss..... 27	800 do........ 44⅝
400 do........ 26⅞	200 do......s3. 44¾
100 do......s10. 26¾	100 do........ 44⅞
1000 do......s3. 26¾	600 do........ 44¾
300 do........ 26¾	300 St. Paul........ 35½
200 do........ 26⅝	1200 do........ 35⅜
500 do........ 26¾	100 St. Paul Pref...s3. 55¾
200 do.......c. 26¾	600 Tol. & Wab...... 12
50 do.......c. 26⅞	100 do......b3. 12
100 do........ 26⅞	100 C., C. & I. C..... 5¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.......b. c. 121	$25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......b3. 120
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65, n........12. 119	30,000 do....b.c.c. 120
11,000 U. S. 6s,' 81, R........12. 119⅞	1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68......b. c. 120
10,000 do.......b3. 119⅞	1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C........ 114¾
20,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '64........b3. 118⅛	5,000 do........12. 114¾
8,000 do........ 118⅛	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R........s3. 114⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Mo. 6s, H.& St. Jo. Is., '87s.. 95⅞	900 Pac. M.......b.c.b3. 38½
6,000 Tenn. 6s, new x coup........ 48	1800 do........ 38½
10,000 Mil.&St. P. 1st. La Crosse Div. 86	800 do........ 38⅜
10,000 Chic. & N.W.C. 90	100 do.......c. 38⅜
1,000 do.......b.c. 90¼	500 do......s3. 38¼
1,000 C. & N.W.C. C. G. bds........ 83½	1200 do........ 38¼
11,000 do........ 83¾	100 do........ 38⅛
5,000 Del., L.&W.C.111	100 do........ 38¼
1,000 Mor.& Es. 1st.112	200 do......s10. 38⅛
1,000 Erie 4th M...... 99¼	1100 do........ 38¼
1,000 do.......b.c. 99½	600 do......s3. 38⅛
1,000 H & St.Jo.8s.C. 82⅝	500 do........ 38
2,000 do........ 82	100 N. J. Cen..b.c.s3.110¾
5,000 L. S. C. R. 1st.100	300 Erie Railway.b.c. 26⅞
2,000 L. S. 2d con. c. 92¾	100 do........ 26¾
10,000 N.Y.C. 1st R...111	900 L. S.&M. S.b.R.b.c. 73½
10,000 do........ 110⅝	200 do......b3. 73½
10,000 do.......b.c. 110⅞	500 do......s3. 73⅜
1,000 N. Y. C. 1st c...113¾	1100 U. P. R...b.c.s3. 49
5,000 M. & St. P. 1st Con.......b.c. 72½	400 do........ 49⅛
5,000 Ohio&M.C.S.F. 98½	600 do........ 49
3,000 West. P. bds.. 89½	100 do......s6. 49
10,000 do........ 89¼	600 do........ 49⅛
1,000 U. P. R. 1st...... 96¾	300 do......b3. 49⅛
10,000 do.......b.c 96⅝	500 do........ 49
7,000 U. P. 7s, L. G...100	400 do........ 49
6,000 U. P. S. F........ 89	100 do......b3. 49
1,000 do........ 88⅞	1400 do......s3. 48⅞
3,000 do........ 88⅞	1600 do........ 49
2,000 do........ 88⅝	200 do......s3. 49
5,000 St. L.&I.M.1st. 85	100 do......s10. 49
10,000 Rome W.& Og. Con 1st........ 97	1400 do........ 49⅛
2,000 St. L.&I.M.2d. 55	1100 do........ 49
4,000 G.W.1st, '88.. 79	500 Chic. & N.W...b.c. 44⅞
20,000 M. C. 7s..b.3.103½	600 do........ 44¾
2,000 P., F. W., & C. 1st.......b.c.109	100 do......b3. 44⅞
10,000 C., B., & Q. 8s, b.c........ 112¾	200 do......b3. 44¾
70 Bank of N. Y......139	100 do......s3. 44⅞
200 Con. Coal........ 45	800 do........ 45
200 do.......b.c. 45	800 do.......c. 45
200 do......b3. 45	1000 do......s3. 45
50 do........ 44¼	1000 do........ 44⅞
135 American Ex..... 63½	200 do........ 44¾
40 N.Y.C. & Hud.b.c.100½	100 do........ 44⅝
200 W. U. Tel......b.c. 77¾	100 do........ 44⅝
100 do........ 77⅝	100 do......b3. 44⅞
400 do........ 77¼	100 do........ 44¾
600 do........ 77¼	100 do......s3. 44¾
700 do.......b3. 77¼	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 57¾
2800 do........ 77¼	200 C.&R.I.R..b.c.s3.105⅝
1100 do......s3. 77¼	100 do......b3.105¾
500 do........ 77⅛	100 C.,M.,&St.P...b.c. 35½
300 do......s3. 77	100 do........ 35⅜
2100 do........ 77	200 do......s3. 35¼
1600 do.......b3. 77⅛	300 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 55½
100 Tol., W.&W..b.c. 12	60 Morris & Es...... 98
100 do........ 11⅞	200 Del., L. & W...b.c.111
100 do........ 11¾	10 Chic. & Alton.b.c.100
100 do........ 11⅝	100 H.&St.Jo..b.c.b3. 22¾
	300 do........ 22½
	400 do........ 22¾
	200 do........ 22⅝
	100 H.& St.Jo.Pf..b.c. 31½
	100 At. & P. Pf......b.c. 14¼
	400 Ohio& Miss..b.c. 26¾
	200 do........ 26⅝
	1700 do........ 26½
	100 C.,C.&I.C..b.c.s3. 5½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000 Un. Pac. S. F... 88¼	400 Pac. Mail......b3. 38¼
29,000 do........ 88	200 do......s3. 38⅛
10,000 do......s3. 87⅞	300 do......s3. 38⅛
25,000 do......s3. 87¾	100 do......b10. 38
10,000 do........ 87¼	400 do........ 38⅛
1,000 do........ 87	500 do........ 38
45,000 do........ 86½	400 do........ 38⅛
25,000 do......s10. 87	100 do........ 38¼
10,000 do........ 87⅛	100 do........ 38⅛
1,000 do........ 87⅞	1700 do........ 38¼
25,000 do........ 87½	500 do........ 38⅛
10,000 do........ 87⅞	55 Amer. Express....... 63⅜
20,000 do........ 88½	100 Erie Railway........ 26⅞
5,000 do........ 88	600 Lake Shore........ 73⅜
10,000 do........ 87⅞	94 do........ 73½
13,000 Un. Pac. L. G.100	300 Union Pacific...... 49
10,000 do........ 99¼	100 do.......c. 49
1,000 do........ 99	100 do......s3. 49⅛
6,000 Mor. & Es.1st.112	900 do......s3. 49⅛
4,000 N. W. Cons.-C. Gold bds........ 83½	600 do......s3. 48⅞
200 West. Union...b3. 77¼	1100 do........ 49
200 do......s4. 77⅛	600 do........ 48⅞
200 do........ 77⅛	500 do......s3. 48⅞
300 do........ 77⅛	100 do........ 48⅞
500 do......b3. 77⅛	300 do.......c. 48⅞
100 Tol. & Wab........ 11¾	100 North-west....... 44⅜
200 Del., Lack. & W...111½	200 do........ 44¾
200 Ohio & Miss........ 26½	100 do........ 44¾
100 Han. & St. Jos...... 23	500 do........ 44⅝
600 do........ 23¼	10 North-west. Pref. 57⅛
100 do........ 23	400 St. Paul......s3. 35⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCK DEPARTMENT—2 P. M.

$70,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81........ 119¾	$9,400 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new......118⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s. 47	500 Erie R'lway..b.c. 26¾
1,000 Tenn.6s.o.,x c. 48	200 do........ 26⅝
1,000 Cen.Pac. G.bs. 97½	200 do......b3. 26¾
2,000 Un. Pac. S. F... 88¼	100 Harlem........ 130½
29,000 do........ 88	100 L. S. & M. S..b.c. 73⅜
5,000 C. & N.W.Con. 90	500 Un. Pacific......b.c. 48⅞
6,000 Har. 1st, 7s.c.111	20 do........ 49¼
8,000 H. & S. J. 8s, C. 82	2100 do........ 49
2,000 Gt. West. 2d.. 55½	2400 do........ 48⅞
2,000 Mor. & Es.1st.112	200 C. & N.W...b.c.b3. 44⅝
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st. 81½	500 do......s3. 44½
200 Canton Co......b.c. 64	800 do........ 44⅝
100 C. Cl. of Md..b.c. 45½	300 do........ 44¾
100 do......b3. 46	100 do........ 44⅝
100 Mari. L. & M..b.c. 5½	100 C. & N.W. Pf..b.c. 57½
1200 W. U. T..b.c.s3. 77	200 do........ 57⅝
100 do......s3. 77⅛	200 do......s3. 57¼
1200 do........ 77⅛	100 C. & R. I...b.c.b3. 105¾
100 do........ 77¼	600 C., M. & S. P...b.c. 35¼
600 do........ 77⅛	100 do........ 35⅛
600 do......s3. 77⅛	100 do......s3. 35⅛
600 Pac. Mail..b.c.s3. 38⅛	100 T., W. & W...b.c. 11⅞
1000 do........ 38⅛	100 do........ 11¾
100 do........ 38	100 P., F. W. & C.Gtd. 98½
100 do......b3. 38⅛	100 Del., L. & W........ 111½
100 do........ 38⅛	20 do........ 111¾
200 do........ 38¼	200 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 26½
400 do........ 38⅛	400 do........ 26⅜
100 Amer. Express....... 63½	300 do......b3. 26½
50 U. S. Exp........b.c. 59½	400 do........ 26½
50 N.Y.C.&Hud..b.c.100¼	100 N. J. So......b.c. 5½
200 do........ 100⅛	10 do........ 5
100 Han. & St. J...b.c. 22¾	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$50,000 10-40 Reg... 114½	100 Consolidated Coal 46
8,000 Ft Wayne 1st.109	200 Quicksilver........ 32½
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 96⅝	100 N.Y.C.&Hud.....b3.100
15,000 Un. Pac. S. F... 88⅜	100 Erie Railway........ 26⅝
1,000 do......s5. 88	1100 Lake Shore........ 73⅜
1,000 do........ 87⅞	200 Panama........ 114¼
10,000 do......b3. 88	200 Tol. & Wab........ 11⅞
800 West. Union..b3. 77¼	300 do......b3. 11⅞
200 do........ 77¼	100 do........ 11⅞
500 do........ 77⅛	3100 Union Pacific........ 49
3000 do......s3. 77	200 do......s3. 48⅞
2800 do........ 77	100 do......b3. 48⅞
800 do........ 76⅞	200 do........ 48⅞
500 do......s3. 76¾	1200 do........ 48¾
400 do........ 76⅞	100 do........ 48⅝
200 Pacific Mail........ 38⅛	200 do......b3. 48⅝
200 do......b3. 38⅛	500 Del., Lack. & W... 111½
100 do........ 38⅛	14 do........ 111¼
600 do......b3. 38⅛	300 North-western........ 44¾
2400 do......s3. 38	400 do........ 44⅝
1200 do........ 38	300 do........ 44½
300 do......s3. 37⅞	100 do......b3. 44⅝
1200 do........ 37⅞	500 do......s3. 44⅛
900 do........ 37¾	200 do........ 44⅛
600 do........ 37⅝	200 do........ 44⅜
200 do......s3. 37⅝	100 North-west'n Pf. 57¼
1200 do........ 37¾	100 do........ 57⅛
800 do........ 37⅞	100 do........ 57
700 do........ 37¾	100 Chicago & Alton.100½
1000 do........ 37⅝	50 do........ 100¼
300 do......b60. 37⅝	200 Morris & Essex... 98⅞
1500 do........ 37⅝	300 Ohio & Miss........ 26⅜
500 do......s3. 37½	900 do........ 26⅜
1300 do........ 37½	

THURSDAY, March 18—P. M.

At the opening of business to-day there was a better feeling in financial circles, but subsequently some of the markets were unsettled by the free circulation of rumors in regard to failures at London and Chicago. The only failure reported from London was that of the General South American Company, limited, with a nominal capital of £600,000 sterling, understood to be only partly paid up. This company was closely involved in the affairs of J. C. Im Thurn & Co., and failed in consequence of large advances to that fund. The sum total of all the London failures seem to be simply Im Thurn & Co., and two concerns—Soidert & Co., and the General South American Company —which accepted largely for them. There is nothing in the London advices, either public or private, to indicate anything in the way of general financial or commercial trouble, but on the contrary, if we judge by the condition of the Bank of England, affairs are improving. During the week the Bank gained £228,000 Sterling in bullion and to-day a further amount of £40,000. The proportion of Bank reserve to liabilities is now 40¼ ⅌ cent., against 39 ⅌ cent. last week. The Bank Directors at their weekly court to-day did not change the rate of discount, which remains at 3½ ⅌ cent. There was very little change to-day in Consols or American securities, and there is nothing in the situation in London as reported by cable to justify any other belief than the one that the recent failures are exceptional and no reflex of the general condition of affairs. From the Continent the cable reports an increase of 10,060,000f. in the Bank of France for the week, and a stronger market for American bonds at Frankfort. In regard to the failures at Chicago, so industriously put afloat to-day, very little need be said. The suspensions there amount to two small firms connected with the Canada trade, one of which had no rating whatever with the mercantile agencies, while the other was put down as worth $46,000, and another firm, nominally bankers, which sold a large amount of wheat short at the recent low prices, and, having very little capital, naturally failed when wheat advanced sharply. From these facts it must be apparent to every one of common intelligence that these Chicago failures have no significance. Merchants just arrived in town from Chicago and St. Louis bring the cheering intelligence of improving business and a general improvement in trade at those points, growing out of the advancing tendency of the wheat market. The reduced rates of freight between these cities and the East are stimulating a revival of trade.

There was no change in the Money market. Borrowers on call supplied their wants at 4@5 ⅌ cent. until near the close of bank hours, when under large offerings the rate declined to 2@2½ ⅌ cent. The demand for mercantile paper continues fairly active, and the supply of best grades in the market is not large. Prime indorsed business notes are still quoted at 5@7 ⅌ cent. The Bank statement on Saturday is expected to show the continued locking up process of the gold clique, but the cause being artificial it is not likely to accomplish the object sought to be attained. Great efforts will be made to get the reserve of the banks below the legal limit by keeping about $10,000,000 gold off the market. The present tactics of the gold clique, if continued much longer, will result in increasing largely the supply of gold at this point. Already gold is pouring in from California, $650,000 gold coin having arrived from San Francisco yesterday consigned to the leading bankers, and more is on the way. Gold is also coming from Canada and Europe. It is estimated that $12,000,000 gold coin has arrived here from San Francisco since Jan. 1. The Treasury has large interest obligations to pay May 1, and it is intimated that these gold disbursements will be anticipated early in April as soon as the registered books, which close March 21, can be made up. From all these sources the banks are likely to gain gold in the future, and the gold clique may learn to their sorrow that the time for a gold famine in this country is not near at hand.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day witnessed one of those reactions always incidental to an upward movement, and a decline in prices took place ranging from ¼ to 1½ ⅌ cent. The leading features were Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Western Union, and Chicago and North-western. Pacific Mail opened at 38¾, advanced to 39, and subsequently sold down to 37½, closing at the latter price. Western Union declined from 77¾ to 76⅞, and Chicago and North-western from 45¼ to 44½, with a partial recovery at the close. Union Pacific touched 48¾ in the final transactions, but the stock was firm throughout the day, the majority of sales having been at 49@49⅛. The fluctuations in the other speculative stocks were not important. Investment shares were firm. The Directors of the Rock Island Railroads have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ⅌ cent., payable 29th of April, and also passed a resolution calling in $150,000 of their mortgage sinking fund bonds, to be paid off 1st of July next.

The sterling exchange market was dull, with sales from second hands at $4 87½@$4 88 for 60 days' sterling, and $4 82@$4 82½ for demand. The nominal asking rates of the bankers were lowered from $4 79½ to $4 79 for long, and from $4 83½ to $4 83 for short. There was no change in the gold speculation if we except a "let up," which may be only temporary, in the gold squeeze. The clique brokers sustained the price of gold by purchasing liberally, and the market closed at 116½, after selling at 116⅜ and 116⅝. Borrowers of cash gold were supplied chiefly at 4 to 7 ⅌ cent. per annum for use, but at the opening 1-32 and 1-64 was paid in exceptional instances. After Clearing-House hours loans were freely made flat, and at the close holders paid 2@3 ⅌ cent. to have gold balances carried.

Government bonds were strong on an increased business. Sixes of 1881 sold at 121 for coupon, and at 119¾ for registered; 1867s and 1868s, coupon, advanced to 120. There was a good demand throughout the day, and some amounts were taken for export. The business in Railroad bonds amounted to $577,000, of which $330,000 was in Union Pacific Sinking Funds, which sold down from 89 to 86½, and recovered to 88½ before 1 o'clock. After that time sales were chiefly at 88@88¼. Union Pacific Firsts were quiet and steady at 96⅝@96¾, but Land Grants declined from 100 to 99. Chicago and North-western Consolidated advanced to 90¼, and do. Gold, coupon, to 83¾. New-York Central, Harlem, Morris and Essex, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western issues were firm, with ready buyers on hand at current prices. State bonds remain dull and steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 18, 1875.

Gold receipts	369,850 80
Gold payments	210,902 14
Gold balance	50,352,876 08
Currency receipts	1,229,169 88
Currency payments	1,437,733 40
Currency balance	46,294,704 53
Customs	264,000

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 18.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
U. S. New 5s, Coupon, 1881	115⅜	115⅜
U. S. 5-20s, Coupon, 1862	117½	117½
U. S. 5-20s, Coupon, 1867	119⅞	119⅞
American Gold	116½	116½
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 78@$4 78½	$4 78@$4 78½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	100¼	100
Chicago and Rock Island	105¾	105¾
Pacific Mail	38½	37½
St. Paul Common	35½	35¼
St. Paul Preferred	56¼	55½
Western Union	77⅝	76⅞
Union Pacific	49⅜	48¾
Lake Shore	73¾	73⅜
Toledo and Wabash	12	11⅞
North-western Common	45⅛	44⅜
North-western Preferred	58½	57⅛
Delaware and Lackawanna	111¼	111¾
New-Jersey Central	110½	110¾
Panama	114	114¼
Erie	26¾	26⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	27	26⅜
C., C. and Indiana Central	5½	5½
Harlem	130⅜	130½

*Ex-dividend.

The extreme range of prices in Stocks, and the number of shares sold, are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No of Shares.
New-York Central	100¼	100	300
Harlem	130½	130½	100
Erie	26⅞	26⅝	2,900
Lake Shore	73⅝	73⅜	7,344
Wabash	12	11⅝	2,900
North-western	45⅜	44⅜	19,500
North-western, Preferred	57⅜	57	800
Rock Island	105⅞	105⅝	1,800
Fort Wayne	98½	98½	....
Milwaukee & St. Paul	35¾	35¼	2,900
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref	56	55½	200
Delaware, Lack. & Western	111¾	111½	1,034
New-Jersey Central	110¾	110¾	100
Michigan Central	73	73	100
Union Pacific	49⅝	48⅝	39,200
C., C. & Indiana Central	5¾	5½	200
Hannibal & St. Joseph	23¼	22⅝	2,300
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pref	31½	31½	100
Ohio & Mississippi	27	26⅜	8,450
Panama	114¼	114¼	200
Western Union	77¾	76¾	29,500
Pacific Mail	39	37½	43,600
Quicksilver	32½	32½	200
Amer. Mer. Union Express	63½	63½	200
Total sales			163,928

The following were the closing quotations of Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	119⅜	119⅝	5-20s, '65, n. c.	118⅞	119
6s, 1881, r	119¾	119⅞	5-20s, 1867, r	119½	119¾
6s, 1881, c	120¾	121	5-20s, 1867, c	119⅞	120
5-20s, 1862, r	117¼	..	5-20s, 1868, r	119½	119¾
5-20s, 1862, c	117¼	..	5-20s, 1868, c	119⅞	120
5-20s, 1864, r	117¾	118	10-40s, r	114⅜	114½
5-20s, 1864, c	118	118¼	10-40s, c	114¾	115
5-20s, 1865, r	118¾	119	5s, 1881, r	115¼	115½
5-20s, 1865, c	119⅞	120⅛	5s, 1881, c	115¼	115½
5-20s, '65, n. r.	118⅞	119			

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$80,201,000
Gold balances	940,031
Currency balances	1,299,418

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $28,000 for interest and $101,400 for called bonds.

CLEARING-HOUSE STATEMENT.

Currency exchanges	$68,682,752
Currency balances	2,454,671
Gold exchanges	4,622,357
Gold balances	689,052

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883.... 37	N.Y.CouponB'tyL'n.107
Alabama 5s, 1886.... 37	N.Y.6s Gold R., 1887.114
Alabama 8s, 1886.... 42	N.Y.6s Gold C., 1887.114
Alabama 8s, 1888.... 42	N.Y. 6s Gold L., 1883.114
Connecticut 6s......104	N.Y.6s Gold L., 1891.114
Georgia 6s.......... 86	N.CarolinaNCRJ&J. 50
Georgia 7s, new bds. 95	N.Carol'aNCRA&O. 50
Georgia 7s, indorsed. 89	N.C.NCRc.off Ja.&J. 35
Georgia 7s, gold bds. 85	N.C.Sp'l Tax class 1. 3
Indiana 5s..........100	N.C.Sp'l Tax class 2. 3
Illinois coup.6s, 1877.100	N.C.Sp'l Tax class 3. 3½
Illinois coup.6s, 1879.100	Rhode Island 6s.....104
Illinois War Loan...101½	South Carolina 6s.... 31¼
Kentucky 6s.........100	South Carolina J&J. 29
Louisiana 6s........ 30	South Carolina A&O. 29
Louisiana 6s, n. bds. 30	S.CarolinaF'g.A 1866. 29
Louisiana 6s, n., F.D. 29	S. C. L. C. 1889, J.&J. 29
Louisiana 7s, Pen'ry. 29	S.Carolina 7s of 1888. 29
Louisiana 6s, Lev.bs. 29	Tennessee 6s old.... 65
Louisiana 8s, Lev.bs. 27	Tenn. 6s old exCoup. 48
La. 8s, Lev. bs. of '75. 29	Tenn. 6s new bonds. 65
Michigan 7s, 1890....106	Tenn.6s n. bds. ex C. 47⅝
Mo. 6s, due in 1875..100½	Tenn. 6s n. bds.n.ser. 46½
Mo. 6s, due in 1876..100½	Virginia 6s old...... 32
Fund. bds., due '94-5. 96½	Virginia 6s n.bs.1866. 32
L.bs., due '81-'91, incl. 97½	Virginia 6s n.bs.1867. 32
Asy, or Uni., due '92. 95⅝	Virginia 6s Con. bs.. 58½
H. & St. Jo., due '75.100	Virginia 6s ex m. C.. 53½
H. & St. Jo., due '86. 95¾	Virginia6sCon.2dser. 35
H. & St. Jo., due '87. 95⅞	Virginia 6s Def'd bs. 9½
N. Y. Reg't B'ty L'n.106½	

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st....108	Buffalo & Erie N. B.104½
Alb. & Susq. 2d.....105½	Buffalo & State L. 7s.102
Alb. & Susq. 3d.....102	Lake Shore div'd bs.101⅜
Bost., H. & Erie 1st. 22½	L. S. Cons. cou. 1st.102
Ches. & Ohio Ex C.. 36	L. S. Cons. R. 1st.... 99¾
Chi. & Alton Inc.....104	L. S. Cons. cou. 2d.. 99½
La. & Mo. 1st, guar. 90	L. S. Cons. R. 2d.... 92
St. L., J. & Chic....100¼	Mar. & Cin. 1st......103
C.,B.& Q.8 ⅌ ct.,1st.112¾	Mich. C. Cons. 7s, '92.103⅜
C. B. & Q. Cons. 7s..104¼	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....102⅞
Chi., R. I. & Pac....107¼	N. Y. C. 6s, '83...... 99⅞
Cen. of N. J. 1st Con.105	N. Y. C. 6s, '87...... 99½
Cen. of N. J., C. C...108⅜	N. Y. C. 6s, real es.. 95
Am. Dock Imp. bds..101½	N. Y. C. 6s, subs'n.. 95
M. & St.P.1st,8s,P.D.106½	N. Y. C. 7s, '76......101¼
M.&S.P.1st 7 3-10PD. 90	N.Y.C.& H. 1st C....113½
M. & St.P. 7s,G.R.D. 80	N.Y.C.& H. 1st R....110¾
M.& St.P.1st,LaC.D. 86	Harlem 1st 7s, C....113¾
M. & St. P.1st,I.& D.. 73½	Ohio & Miss. C.S.F. 98
M.& S.P.1st,C.& M.. 81¼	Ohio & Miss. Cons.. 97
M. & St. P. 1st, Con.. 72½	Cen. Pac. gold bs... 97
M. & St. P. 2d...... 80	Cen. Pac. S. J. B.... 87⅛
Chic. & N. W. S.F..101⅜	Cen. Pac. C. & O. 1st. 85
Chic. & N.W. C.bds. 90¼	Cen. Pac. S. A. bs...105½
Chic. & N. W. 1st.... 96½	Western Pacific bs.. 89
Chic. & N.W.C.G.bs. 83¾	Union Pac. 1st bs... 96⅝
Chic. & N.W.R.G.bs. 82	Union Pac.L'oG's,7s.100
Iowa Mid. 1st 8s.... 90	Union Pacific S. F... 88¼
Gal. & Chic. Ext....105	Pac. R. of Mo 1st... 89¾
Gal. & Chic. 2d.....102½	P.R. of Mo.1st Car.B. 77¾
C.,C.,C.&I.1st7s,S.F.107½	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d.... 79
Del., L. & W. 1st....103⅜	P.R.7s, guar'd byMo.101
Del., L. & W. 2d.....108⅜	C. & P. Cons. S. F...104½
Del., L. & W. 7s, C...111	Clev. & Pitts. 4th.... 96
Mor. & Essex 1st.....112	Col., Chic.& Ind. 1st. 58
Mor. & Essex Con.... 98	R., W.& O. Cons. 1st. 97
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71.105	St. L. & I. M. 1st.... 85
Erie 1st, Ext........106	St. L. & I. M. 2d.... 55
Erie 4th, 7s, '80.... 99¼	Alt. & T. H. 1st.....104
Long Dock bds.......105	Tol., P. & W. E. D.. 64
B., N. Y. & E. 1st,'77. 90	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex. 81
B., N. Y. & E., L. B. 87	T.&Wab.1st St.L. D. 62
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.106	Toledo &Wabash 2d. 55
Han. & St. Jo. 8s, C. 81¾	T. & W. Cons. Con.. 38
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d.102¾	Han. & Naples 1st.. 47
Mich. S.N.I.S.F.7⅌c.106⅞	Great West'n 1st '88. 79
Cleve. & Tol. S. F....105	Great West'n 2d '93. 55
Cleve. & Tol. n. bds.103	Quincy & Tol. 1st '90. 56
Cleve., P.& A.old bs.102	Laf., Bl'n & Miss.1st 57
C., P. & A. new bs..103	Pekin, Lin.& Dec.1st 60

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America........155	Manhattan........147
American Exchange.118	Market........121
Chemical........1600	Mechanics'........140½
City........300	Merchants'........120
Citizens'........125	Merchants' Ex........101
Commerce........118	Metropolitan........131½
Corn Exchange........128	New-York........129
First National........200	New-York County ..220
Fourth National........ 98½	North America........ 99¼
German American.... 86	Oriental........172
Gold Exchange........115	Pacific........165
Greenwich........210	Park........140
Grocers'........101	People's........140
Hanover........ 95	Phenix........ 96
Import. & Traders'..195	State of New-York..112
Irving........127	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 18.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	102	..
City 6s, New	104⅞	105
Camden and Amboy Railroad	133½	134
Pennsylvania Railroad	55¼	55⅜
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	59⅜	..
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63¾	64
Catawissa Railroad Pref	43⅜	43¾
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	29	20⅛
Northern Central Railroad	33	33½
Lehigh Navigation	50⅜	50½
Lehigh Gold Loan		101¼

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 18, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	32	Oil-cake, pks	900
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	110	Pork, pks	402
Candles, pks	400	Beef, pks	59
Cotton, bales	1,670	Cut-meats, pks	1,419
Dried Fruits, pks	31	Grease, pks	31
Eggs, bbls	1,089	Lard, tcs	1,390
Flour, bbls	3,681	Lard, kegs	65
Wheat, bushels	12,600	Stearine, pks	192
Corn, bushels	28,534	Butter, pks	2,385
Oats, bushels	21,748	Cheese, pks	1,546
Malt, bushels	450	Tallow, pks	16
Grass Seed, bags	520	Dressed Hogs, No	8
Beans, bbls	218	Starch, pks	635
Meal, bbls	200	Tea, pks	1,536
Meal, bags	765	Tobacco, hhds	62
Oat-meal, bbls	200	Tobacco, pks	487
Hemp, bales	10	Whisky, bbls	346
Hops, bales	40	Wool, bales	77
Hides, No	71	Sugar, hhds	285
Hides, bdls	341	Sugar, bbls	457
Leather, sides	6,526	Syrup, bbls	144
Lead, pigs	831	Spelter, pks	1,641
Resin, bbls	1,133		

COCOA—No important dealings have been reported in this line. Demand very limited. Values somewhat nominal; Maracaibo quoted at 25c.@26c.; Caracas, 14c.@16c.; Guayaquil, 11½c.@12c.; San Domingo, 7½c., gold.

COFFEE—The market for Rio remains dull, and quotations are reduced ½c. ⅌ ℔., gold. No sales from first hands are reported....The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 95,512 bags, and at the outports 74,091 bags, with 33,500 bags reported as afloat and loading for the United States, of which 10,000 bags were credited to New-York. Other kinds have been in limited request within our range, with the recent movements summed up thus: 2,143 mats Java, ex Stella, sold on private terms; 1,893 bags Maracaibo, 2,830 bags Laguayra, 1,800 bags Porto Rico, 508 bags San Domingo, 287 bags Costa Rica, and 200 bags Jamaica sold in lots for consumption within our range. The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands this morning was 19,802 bags and 909 mats. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 15½c.@15¾c.; fair, 16¼c.@16½c.; good at 17c.@17¼c.; prime, 17½c.@17¾c., gold, ⅌ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16½c.@18¾c., gold; Java, invoices, 26c.@29c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19¾c.; Laguayra, 17¾c.@19c.; Jamaica, 17c.@18½c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@18¾c.; Mexican, 18c.@19½c.; Ceylon, 19½c.@20½c.; Savanilla, 17½c.@19c.; San Domingo, 15¾c.@16¼c. ⅌ ℔., gold.

COTTON—There has been a more active demand for early deliveries on export and spinning account, with prices ⅛c. higher. The sales were 2,073 bales, (of which 700 bales last evening,) including 1,162 bales to spinners and 911 bales to speculators. Future deliveries have been freely dealt in, with prices about 3-32c. higher. The Liverpool advices were encouraging, and there was some desire to cover short sales. The transactions since our last add up 26,500 bales, of which 6,600 bales late yesterday, and 18,800 bales to-day, with 1,100 bales more on the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with the closing prices firmly held, and quoted as follows: 16⅜c.@16 13-32c. for March, 16 9-16c.@16 19-32c. for April, 16 15-16c.@16 31-32c. for May, 17 9-32c. @17 5-16c. for June, 17 9-16c.@17 19-32c. for July, 17 23-32c.@17¾c. for August, 17¼c. for September, 16 23-32c.@16 25-32c. for October, 16½c. for November, 16½c.@16 9-16c. for December. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,670 bales, of which 1,459 bales were by railway and 211 bales from Wilmington. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 7,820 bales, against 12,139 bales same day last week; and thus far this week 42,266 bales, against 54,873 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,086,078 bales, against 3,287,526 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (five days) exports to Great Britain, 29,352 bales; to the Continent, 25,205 bales. Stock in New-York, 193,122 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 712,249 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13¾	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
Good Ordinary	15¼	15¼	15½	15½
Low Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Middling	16⅜	16½	16¾	16¾
Good Middling	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼
Middling Fair	17⅜	17½	17¾	17¾
Fair	18	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜

FISH—Rather more inquiry has been noted for the leading kinds on the basis of our quotations, but trade, as a whole, has been far from satisfactory to holders. We quote: Dry Cod at from $5 75@$6 50 ⅌ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, at $6@$7 50; Pickled Cod, $5 50@$7 ⅌ bbl.; No. 1 Mackerel at $9@$14; No. 2 at $8@$10 50; No. 3 at $7 75@$9 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 75@$7; Smoked Herring at 35c.@38c. for scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1, ⅌ box; Dutch Herring, 95c. ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately inquired for, since our last, for shipment and home use, at generally unchanged quotations. The offerings have been on a restricted scale at the ruling figures, particularly of desirable lots of Minnesota Extras. Superfine has been attracting less attention. The sales since our last have been 12,150 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4@$4 50, the latter an extreme; ordinary to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 60@$4 90, chiefly at $4 75@$4 85; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 90@$5 25, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 25@$5 90, chiefly at $5 65 @$5 85; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 25, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 25; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5 10@$5 85; Western Trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, at $5 10@$6 50; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extra Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, at $5 10@$6 50; Western White do., Extras, $5 40@$7 50; St. Louis Extras, $5 10@$7 50; Extra Genesee, $5 25@$5 50; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $6@$8 25, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 3,650 bbls. shipping stock, within our range....Southern Flour has been inactive, business having been mostly in small job lots of stock at about former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls., in lots, at $4 65@$5 90 for very poor to very good shipping and trade Extras, and $5 90@$7 50 for ordinary to very choice family Extras....Canada Flour neglected....Rye Flour has been moderately dealt in, within the range of from $4@$5 10 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales 325 bbls., chiefly at $4 85@$5 10 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been in demand, and quoted firm within the range of $3 50@$4 45 for very poor to choice Yellow Western; $3 85@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 530 bbls., including 200 bbls. Brandywine at $4 75 ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal, in sacks, has been inactive, at from $1 35@$1 85 ⅌ 100 ℔....Oat-meal has been selling, in lots, within the previous range of $7 25@$8 25 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—There has been very little movement reported in Wheat. Holders of prime to choice stock of both Spring and Winter have been rather firmer in their views, and not offering supplies with much urgency. The demand, however, has been limited, for export as well as for milling, buyers having been reluctant to operate freely at asking rates. The higher range of ocean freights was against export dealings. Sales have been reported since our last of 57,500 bushels at $1 15½@$1 18 for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 15½@$1 16 for stock in store, (including four boat-loads at the latter rate;) $1 14½ @$1 17½ (nominally) for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat; $1 10@$1 23 for ungraded Spring, car lots, mostly at $1 13@$1 17 for stock afloat, with No. 2 Milwaukee and No. 1 Spring held at full previous prices, but without important dealings; $1 27 for Red Western, in store, and within the former range for Amber and White Western....New Corn has been in less request and quoted a shade lower, closing dull, exporters operating reservedly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 57,000 bushels at 83c.@84½c. for new Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 83½c.@84½c. for ordinary to choice, afloat, and closing at about 84c. for prime samples; 84½c.@85½c. for New Yellow Western, and 84½c.@85c. for New White do., odd lots. And for first half of April, 8,000 bushels prime New Mixed Western at 85c. ⅌ bushel....Rye quoted at from 90c. @96c. for Canada, (in bond.) Western, and State, but dull; little prime stock offering, and holders asking 2c.@3c. a bushel more than buyers are willing to pay. ....A much stronger market has been reported for Barley, on a more active inquiry, with sales reported, since our last, of 31,500 bushels, including 10,000 bushels prime Canada West, to arrive from Oswego, at $1 37; 10,000 bushels, very choice do., here, (rumored,) at $1 40; 1,500 bushels two and four-rowed State at $1@$1 10, and 10,000 bushels Danubian reported at $1 05....Barley Malt quiet, prime to choice Canada quoted at $1 55@$1 60....Of Canada Peas, 3,000 bushels sold, to arrive, at $1 10, in bond; market firm. Oats have been in more urgent request on trade account and quoted ½c.@1c. a bushel higher, closing firmly, with sales reported of 41,000 bushels, at 67c.@69c. for ordinary to strictly prime Mixed Western; 68c.@70c. for White do., and 69c.@70c. for White State ⅌ bushel. Feed has been in fairly active request and quoted strong in price at from $25@$32 for poor to very choice ⅌ ton. ....Business in bale Hay has been moderate, checked, in part, by the limited offerings of stock, at firm rates, with shipping grades quoted at 60c.@75c. for fair to choice, and retailing qualities at 75c.@$1; Clover, 60c.@70c. Rye Straw meets with a ready sale, within the range of from 60c.@85c.; Oat at 50c.@70c. ⅌ 100 ℔.

GUNNY-BAGS AND BAGGING—Has been in good demand. Sales, 360 rolls Domestic Cloth at 12c., on dock. Other kinds as last quoted.

HEMP—Has been inactive at former figures. Sales, 700 bales Jute Butts at 2⅝c., currency, time.

HIDES—Have been very dull, with prices quoted nominally unchanged.

MOLASSES—Has been in fair demand, and held with increasing firmness. Stock of foreign here this morning estimated at 2,470 hhds. Cuba, 663 hhds. English Island, and 142 hhds. Porto Rico; and of New-Orleans 5,600 bbls. We quote here: Porto Rico, 40c.@55c.; Barbados, new crop, 42c.@45c.; Demerara, 38c.@50c.; new crop Cuba, grocery qualities, 40c.@45c.; new crop Cuba, refining grades, 41c.@42c. for 50 test; do., Centrifugal, 32c.@35c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 60c.@75c. for fair to very fancy....Syrups continued in good demand here, with Sugar Syrup within the range of 38c. @70c., the latter for very fancy, and Molasses do., at firm rates. About all the low grade Molasses Syrup available here has been reported as having been purchased within a day or two....Sugar-house Molasses has been in more request on the basis of 31c.@32c. for hhds., and 34c.@35c. for bbls., for new product.

NAVAL STORES—Resin active at firmer prices, exporters buying more freely. Sales 4,700 bbls. Strained to good Strained and No. 2, part to arrive, on private terms, quoted at $2 07½@$2 12½ for Strained to good Strained; 400 bbls. No. 2 at $2 20, and 2,400 bbls. No. 1 at $2 45@$3 ⅌ 280 ℔....Tar and Pitch unchanged....Spirits Turpentine sold to the extent of 160 bbls. at 35½c. for merchantable; market steady.

PETROLEUM—Quiet since our last, with Crude quoted, in bulk, at 7¼c.@7⅜c....Refined, here, at 14⅝c.@14¾c., and at Philadelphia at 14⅝c....Refined, in cases, 19½c.@21c....City Naphtha at 9¾c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been less active, but opened at better prices, closing, however, as quoted yesterday. Sales 150 bbls. New Mess, on the spot, at $20 62½, and 3,500 bbls. do., for May, at $20 40 to $20 55, closing at $20 40. Extra Prime, $15 50. Prime Mess, $19.....Bacon has been quiet, but, with small offerings, firmly held; quoted 11⅛c. for Western Long Clear; 11¼c.@11½c. for City do.; 11½c.@11⅝c. for Long and Short Clear, together; 11¾c.@12c. for Short Clear; Dressed Hogs have been scarce and higher; quoted at 9⅞c.@10c. for City. Cut-meats have been held at much better figures; sales, 450 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders at 8¼c.; 260 tcs. Pickled Hams at 10½c.@11½c.; 20,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies at 10¼c.@10½c.; Pickled Shoulders, 8½c.@8¾c.; Pickled Hams, 11½c.; Smoked Shoulders, 9½c., and Smoked Hams, 13½c....Lard—Western Steam has been quiet, and fully 1-16c. lower, closing weak; sales, 378 tcs., off grade, at 13⅞c.@14c.; 600 tcs., contract, (part late yesterday,) at 14⅛c.@14 3-16c., closing offered at 14⅛c.; also 2,000 tcs., March, at 14⅛c., closing at 14 1-16c.@14⅛c.; 3,750 tcs. for April, 14⅛c., closing at 14 1-16c.@14⅛c.; 1,250 tcs., May, at 14¼c.@14 5-16c., closing at 14 3-16c.@14¼c. Of City, sales were 30 tcs. at 14c., closing at 13⅞c.@14c. Refined has been in light demand; sales, 250 tcs., for Continent, on private terms, closing at 14⅜c. for Continent, and 14c. for West Indies.....Beef has been in moderate demand at steady rates; sales 140 bbls. Beef Hams have been in light jobbing demand; sales 80 bbls. on private terms, quoted as $19@$21.....Butter in rather more request, within the previous range..... Cheese steady and in fair demand....Eggs more active, and quoted up to 32c.@35c.

RICE—Apart from the very moderate dealings noted in a jobbing way, business in this line has been quite dull, with values quoted nominally unchanged. Carolina, ordinary to choice, quoted at $6 75@$8; Louisiana, $6@$7 75; Rangoon, free, at $6 37½@$6 50, and in bond at $2 62½@$2 87½; and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 50, and in bond at $3 87½@$4, ⅌ 100 ℔.... Stock of Rangoon, 5,000 bags.

SEEDS—Little demand has been noted for Clover from any source. Shippers practically out of the market. Home buyers operating very sparingly. Prime, State last sold at 11¼c. Sales to-day 50 bags fair at 11c. Prime to choice Western quoted at 11c.@11¼c. ⅌ ℔. ....Rough Flax in meagre stock and quoted firm within the range of $2 20@$2 35....Timothy has been quoted irregular. Jobbing lots only selling—almost wholly store stock—within the range of $2 75@$3, the latter rate for very choice. Car stock offered sparingly, and unsettled in price, some quotations having been as low as $2 65@$2 75, but no business reported....Calcutta Linseed dull of late; quoted at $2 15, gold, ⅌ 56 ℔. No further dealings of moment reported.

SOAP—The jobbing inquiry has been fair, chiefly for domestic makes, at steady rates. Castile is quoted at 8½c.@8¾c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c. currency; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do., 6½c., less usual discount. Invoice business in foreign very dull; quotations nominally unaltered.

SPICES—Very little movement has been noticed in this line. Prices have been generally quoted weak. Mace quoted at $1 05@$1 17½; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1@$1 05; Cassia, 23c.; Cloves, 37c.@40c.; East India Pepper, 17½c.@18¼c.; White Pepper, 25½c.@26c.; Pimento, 10¾c.@11¼c.; Ginger, 11c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔.

SUGAR—Raw has been in very light demand, with prices unsettled and quoted easier. Sales include 2,100 bags Brazil at 7½c.; 250 hhds. Cuba at 7⅞c., and last evening 300 hhds. Trinidad at $7 81; 3,400 bags Bahia at 7½c., and 1,000 bxs. damaged Centrifugal at 8⅜c. The receipts of Raw Sugars here since March 1 have been 29,416 hhds., 19,291 bxs., 40,227 bags, (and 2,571 hhds. Melado.) Sales since March 1, (to this morning,) 17,973 hhds., 23,020 bxs., and 23,814 bags, (and 1,303 hhds. Melado.) Stock in first hands here this morning, 46,749 hhds., 36,159 bxs., 145,486 bags, (with 2,741 hhds. Melado,) against 35,306 hhds., 39,888 bxs., and 129,073 bags, (with 3,707 hhds. Melado,) March 1, 1875, and 17,169 hhds., 34,545 bxs., 167,166 bags, (and 211 hhds. Melado,) March 19, 1874. We quote fair Refining at 7⅜c.@7¾c.; good do., 7⅞c.@8c.; prime do., 8c.@8⅛c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅛c.@8¾c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅜c.@8½c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¼c.@9c.; Manila bags, 7⅛c.@7⅝c.; Molasses sugar, 6⅝c.@7⅝c.; Melado, 4¾c.@6¾c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars have been moderately inquired for, with Crushed quoted at 10⅝c., Powdered at 10⅜c., Granulated at 10¼c.@10⅜c., A's at 9½c.@9⅞c., and Yellows at 8⅜c.@9⅜c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Sold to the extent of equal to 105,000 ℔. good to prime at 8 7-16c.@8 9-16c.; market firm....Of Stearine, 50,000 ℔. City, in hhds., reported sold on private terms, quoted at 14⅝c., and 300 tcs. Western, part to arrive, on private terms; choice quoted at 14⅜c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—Have been very quiet, with prices quoted unsettled. Sales, 2,200 pks. Green on private terms. And by auction 1,105 half-chests Moyune Green at 24c.@92c.; 1,239 c.s. Pingsuey at 32c.@57c.; 213 half-chests Swatow at 27c.@30c.; 436 half-chests Amoy Oolong at 22½c.@30c.; 306 half-chests Formosa Oolong at 40c.@53c.; 303 half-chests Souchong at 22½c.@40c.; 242 half-chests Japan at 49½c.@52½c.

WHISKY—Very quiet; 100 bbls. reported sold at $1 15. And 50 bbls. Alcohol at equal to the same rate, closing weaker. Late in the day 50 bbls. Whisky reported sold at $1 14½ ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The freight market shows more firmness in the berth line, especially for Grain room, which is in good demand; Provision room also wanted. Offerings of general cargo rather more liberal. In the chartering line, less activity has been reported, with rates quoted weak. Tonnage for Petroleum in fair request. Grain and Lumber vessels moderately inquired for. Naval Store tonnage also in demand. Vessels for the West India Sugar trade rather less sought after. For Liverpool, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 7d. @7½d.; 850 tcs. Lard and Bacon at 30s.; 2,000 bxs. Cheese at 35s. Nominal rate for Cotton, ¼d. For London, by sail, 3,000 bbls. Oil-cake at 2s. 3d.; 500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 7½d. For Antwerp, by steam, 350 pks. Provisions at 35s. For Hull, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 7½d.@8d. For Trieste, by sail, 3,300 bbls. Resin at 90c. ⅌ 280 ℔., and 100 tons Merchandise at market rates. The charters were: An Australian bark, hence to Waterford, with 4,300 quarters Grain at 5s.; a German ship, hence to Hamburg, with 4,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s.; an Italian bark, 586 tons, placed on the berth for Trieste, general cargo; a Norwegian brig, 196 tons, hence to Rio, full cargo Flour at a lump sum, reported as £540; a Norwegian bark from Philadelphia to Antwerp or Bremen, with 7,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 1½d., free of consignments; a German bark from Philadelphia to Bremen, with 5,500 bbls. Refined do., on owner's account; a British ship, (now at Tybee,) from Philadelphia to Antwerp or Bremen, with 7,000 bbls. Refined do., at 4s. 3d.; a British bark, 950 tons, from Dover to Liverpool, with Timber at 37s. 6d., and reshipped Lumber at 105s.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 18.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 32c. Resin firm at $1 60 for strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 35 for Hard, and $2 25 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $1 40.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 18.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 46 cars, with 26 cars reported to arrive, making 1,218 head, the total supply for the week thus far being 8,092 head, or 476 cars, against 508 cars for the same time last week, and 288 cars for the same time last year. The market was flat for want of stock to operate with. The majority of last receipts were through consignments; 268 head were disposed of; sales of 156 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,102 to 1,166 ℔., at $5 50@$5 75; 81 head Canada Stockers, ranging from 770 to 1,017 ℔., at $4 25@$4 65. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,000 head, against 15,600 head for the same time last week, and 4,100 head for the same time last year. The market was dull and slow; buyers and sellers ¼c. apart; 528 head Michigan Sheep were disposed of at prices a shade in advance, ranging from 86 to 90 and 94 ℔., at $5 50@$6 37½, and $6 70. Hogs—Receipts to-day 300 head, with 1,100 head reported to arrive, making the total receipts for the week, thus far, 8,400 head, against 13,000 head for the same time last week, and 14,200 for the same time last year. There was no market to-day for want of stock. The sales amounted to 200 head, leaving the yards bare. There was a stock sale of 100 head, averaging 200 ℔., at $7 25; 100 head, averaging 260 ℔., at $8.

CHICAGO, March 18.—Cattle firm, active; receipts yesterday, 3,000 head; to-day, 2,500 head; Shippers, $5 @$6 65; Butchers, $3 50@$5; Feeders, $3 25@$4 50; best Cattle scarce at $6 75@$7; shipments, 2,200 head. Live Hogs active, higher, and firm to the extent of the supply; receipts 6,000 head; Light, $7@$7 75; Heavy, $7 50@$7 65; best grades very active at $8 75 @$9; closed with pens empty; shipments, 4,000 head. Sheep active and higher; receipts, 1,500 head; poor to extra, $4@$6 75.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 18.—Flour—Demand light; holders firm. Wheat excited, higher; No. 2 Spring, 94¾c. for strictly fresh; 94¼c. for regular, spot, or March; 95c., April; 98¾c., May; 99¼c., June; No. 3 do., 89c.@89¼c.; Rejected, 81c.@81½c. Corn buoyant, unsettled; No. 2 Mixed, 66¼c., spot; 66½c. bid, April; 72¼c. bid, May; Rejected, 63c.@63⅝c. Oats dull, nominal; No. 2, 53¼c.@53½c., spot; 53¾c., April; 56¾c., May. Rye and Barley unchanged. Dressed Hogs active, higher; Light $8 50; Heavy, $9. Pork dull; unsettled; sales at $19 50, spot or April; $19 57½@$19 60, May. Lard in fair demand; lower at $13 60@$13 62½, spot or April; $13 80@$13 82½, May. Bulk Meats in fair demand; firm. Whisky in fair demand; firm at $1 11. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 95,000 bushels; Corn, 39,000 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 44,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat excited, higher at 95⅜c., April; 99¼c., May; 99¾c., June. Corn higher at 66¾c., April; 72⅝c., May. Oats steady; large sales. Pork higher at $19 50, April; $19 70@$19 72½, May; $20, June. Lard higher at $13 70, April.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—Flour firm and steady. Wheat higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 11½@$1 12; No. 2 Spring, 91c.@93c. Corn firmer; better; No. 2 Mixed, 64½c.@65½c., cash; 66c., April. Oats in light supply and higher; No. 2, 58c.@59c. Barley firmer; No. 2 Spring, $1 20@$1 21. Rye dull at $1 02. Whisky quiet at $1 12. Pork firm and higher at $20, cash and March; the latter held at $20 50 at close. Dry-salted Meats strong and higher; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10¾c.@11c.; Clear Rib Sides, at St. Joseph, 10¼c.; June, 11c.@11⅛c. Bacon strong, higher; Shoulders, 8⅜c.@8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.@11¾c., Clear Sides, 12c.@12¼c.; Shoulders, April, 8½c. Lard higher at $13 60@$13 75, cash. Live Hogs active, higher; Yorkers, $6@$6 50; medium to fair, $6 75@$7 50; good to choice, $7 50@$8; extra, $8 25. Cattle in good demand, firm; good native Steers, $6; fair do., $5 62½@$5 80; good native Butchers', $5 40@$5 65; common to medium, $4 40@$5 25; mixed stock, $3 25@$4 50; native do., $4@$5 15; fair to good Texans, $4@$5 25. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 23,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—Flour firmer, but not quotably higher. Wheat firm; Red, $1 10@$1 12. Corn dull at 67c.@68c. Oats steady at 59c.@60c. Rye quiet and steady at $1 10. Barley firmer, but not quotably higher. Butter dull. Clover-seed quiet at 11c.@11¼c. Pork firm at $20. Lard firm; Country Steam, 13¾c.; City held at 13⅞c.@14c.; Kettle, 14½c. Bulk Meats strong; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c., spot; $10 60, buyer during month; $10 40@$10 43¾, at country points; Clear Sides scarce at 11c. Bacon in good demand, scarce; Shoulders, 8⅜c.@8½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11⅝c. and 12c. Whisky firm at $1 12. Live Hogs in good demand; common, $6 75@$7 25; fair to medium, $7 50@$7 85; good to choice, $7 90@$8 25; all sold; shipments, 1,500 head.

MILWAUKEE, March 18.—Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, 96¾c.; No. 2, 92¾c.; April, 93¾c.; May, 97¾c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Corn firm and higher: No. 2 Mixed, store, 67c.; May, 71c. Rye a shade easier; No. 1 nominally $1 02½. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, fresh, $1 05; No. 3 do., fresh, 85c. Provisions unsettled. Mess Pork, $19 37½@$19 50, cash and April; Prime Mess, $17 25; Extra Prime Pork, $14 25. Sweet-pickled Hams, 10¾c.@11¼c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 7½c.@7⅝c., loose; Middles, 10½c.@11½c., loose; boxed, ¼c. higher. Prime Lard—Kettle firm at 14½c.; Steam, 13¾c.@14c. Receipts—Wheat, 8,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,400 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, March 18.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat advanced and in fair demand; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 18; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 15; Extra do., $1 17½; Amber Michigan, $1 12¼; May, $1 15; June, $1 17½; No. 2 Red, $1 13; No. 3 Red, $1 08½@$1 09; No. 3 Amber Illinois, $1 13½. Corn quiet; unchanged. Oats dull and declining; No. 1, 59c.; Michigan, 58c. Clover-seed, $6 35; Mammoth, $6 85. Receipts—14,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 18.—Receipts—Flour, 2,300 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 18,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,100 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels. Flour steady; sales 480 bbls. Spring at $4 75@$5 25; White, $6 @$6 50; Rye, $5. Wheat held firm; 1 car No. 2 Chicago sold at $1 07. Corn dull; new unchanged; sales 6 cars High Mixed at 77c. on track. Oats and Rye inactive. Barley neglected. Pork steady; asking $20 for heavy Mess. Lard, 14¼c. Seeds quiet; sales 800 bushels at $2 85@$2 90 for Timothy; $6 85@$6 50 for medium Clover; $7 25@$7 75 for large Clover.

LOUISVILLE, March 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in good demand; Red, $1; Amber and White, $1 05. Corn firm at 66c.@68c. Oats firm at 64c.@65c. Rye steady at $1 10. Provisions—Advancing tendency; strong. Pork, nominally, $21. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7¾c.@7⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.@10⅞c.; Clear Sides, 10⅞c.@11⅛c., loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11¾c. and 12¼c., packed. Sugar-cured Hams, 13c.@13¼c. Lard firm; prime Steam, 14¼c.; Tierce, 15c.; Keg, 15½c.@15¾c. Whisky firm at $1 12. Bagging firm at 12½c.@13c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 18.—Flour unchanged; sales 1,100 bbls. at $6 for No. 1 Spring; $6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50 for White Winter, and $6 75 for Double Extras. Wheat higher; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held $1 20; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 30; Extra do., $1 35. Corn quiet at 87c. Barley higher; sales 17,000 bushels Canada at $1 24@$1 25. Corn-meal—$34 for bolted and $33 50 for unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $28; Shipstuffs, $29; Middlings, $31 ⅌ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 34c.

DETROIT, March 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; Extra, $1 18¼; No. 1, $1 16; Amber, $1 11½. Corn firm and in fair demand at 71c. Oats firm and in fair demand at 59c.@62c. Clover-seed, $6 50. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 18.—Wheat dull; sales of small lots of Amber at $1 22. Rye quiet and steady. Corn firm and in light inquiry at from 84c.@85c. Oats dull at 65c.@67c. Barley moderately active and held higher; sales, 4,500 bushels choice Canada at $1 40. Malt steady.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye unchanged. Barley quiet and unchanged. Meats unchanged.

MEMPHIS, March 18.—Flour in good demand at $5@$7. Corn firm and in fair demand at 83c.@84c. Oats quiet at 68c.@69c. Lard firm and in fair demand at 14½c.@15c. Bulk meats firm; Shoulders, 7½c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 11⅜c.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 18.—Corn-meal lower at $3 85. Corn lower at 84c. Pork firmer; held at $21. Other articles unchanged. Exchange — New-York, Sight, ¼ premium; Sterling, $5 58. Gold, 116⅜.

CLEVELAND, March 18.—Grain quiet and unchanged. Petroleum firm; Standard White, in car lots, 12c.; Legal Test, 13c.; small lots 1c.@2c. higher.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 18.—Cotton firm, in good demand; Middling, 15⅝c.; Low Middling, 15⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅜c.; net receipts, 1,927 bales; gross, 2,191 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,297 bales; to the Continent, 2,529 bales; sales, 4,100 bales; stock, 233,817 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 18.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 15¾c.@15⅞c.; net receipts, 818 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,672 bales; sales 300 bales; stock, 31,889 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 18.—Cotton quiet and easier; Middling, 15⅞c.; net receipts, 776 bales; exports, coastwise, 438 bales; sales, 979 bales; stock, 60,599 bales.

GALVESTON, March 18.—Cotton quiet; demand limited; Middling, 15⅜c.; net receipts, 1,026 bales; gross, 1,067 bales; exports, coastwise, 31 bales; sales, 775 bales; stock, 65,200 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 18—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾@92⅞; for the account, 92⅞@93; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 107½.

3:30 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £228,000 during the past week. The amount of bullion gone into the bank on balance to-day is £40,000. The proportion of the bank reserve to liability, which last week was 39 ⅌ cent., is now 40¼ ⅌ cent.

FRANKFORT, March 18.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 99½.

PARIS, March 18—Afternoon.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 10,060,000f. during the past week. Rentes, 64f. 87½c.

LIVERPOOL, March 18—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.@8⅛d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable April and May, at 7⅞d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable April and May, at 7 15-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable March and April, at 7 15-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,600 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below good ordinary, shipped February and March, at 7⅞d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May and June, at 8 1-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 63s. ⅌ cwt. Produce—Tallow, 40s. ⅌ cwt.

5 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Corn, 33s.@33s. 6d. ⅌ quarter.

LONDON, March 18—Refined Petroleum, 10½d. ⅌ gallon. Sugar, 23s. 6d.@23s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. for No. 12, Dutch standard, afloat.

Evening.—Linseed-oil 25s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The authorities of Jena University have issued stringent regulations for the prevention and punishment of duels.

A fine marble statue of St. John at the age of fourteen, believed to be the production of Michael Angelo, has been unearthed at Pisa.

The Bombay *Gazette* states that the man who personated Nana Sahib died at Gwalior a few days after he had been given back to Scindia.

An exploring expedition will shortly leave Marseilles to make researches into the depths and the animal organization of the Mediterranean.

The restoration of the Vendôme Column is now complete with the exception of the statue on the top. The boarding round the base was cleared away a week ago.

An international exhibition, principally devoted to marine and river industries, is to be opened in Paris from July to November next. It will be held in the Palais de l'Industrie of the Champs Elysées.

Some important discoveries of Roman remains have lately been made at South Shields near the mouth of the Tyne, on the supposed site of an ancient fortification. They consist of a column twelve feet high and a number of Roman coins and other things.

The inspectors of Irish fisheries have announced their intention to hold an inquiry, early next month, into the condition of the oyster fisheries of the Shannon, with a view to the closing of the fisheries for three years, should such be judged necessary, on account of alleged exhaustion from over-dredging, &c.

Mr. F. Sergeant is painting a picture of the House of Commons which is intended to contain the portraits of the present and late Administrations, as also of many of the most conspicuous representatives of the United Kingdom. One of the committee-rooms of the House of Commons has been placed at the disposal of the artist for the prosecution of a work which promises to be of historical interest.

It is known that the late Lord St. Leonards made a will, but since his death the document has not been found, although a reward of £500 has been offered for it. It is now supposed to have been buried with him in the pocket of a dressing-gown in which the ex-Chancellor desired to be laid in the coffin. It is said that measures will be taken to test the truth of this supposition.

The English Army, exclusive of non-efficients in the reserve forces, is returned this year at considerably under half a million. It comprises 161,000 volunteers, 12,500 yeomanry cavalry, 118,000 militia, and 186,821 regulars. Of these last there are 23,912 distributed through the colonies, 62,850 stationed in India, and 100,059 at home. No returns are given of the number of native and colonial troops.

It is not generally known that foreigners are not disqualified from joining the English Board of Trade as masters in the British mercantile navy. It was stated in the House of Commons the other night by Sir C. Adderley that two foreigners had even received commissions in the Royal Naval Reserve. One had since been naturalized and changed his name, and the other is a Swiss domiciled in England.

A Vienna correspondent writes: "The Winter here is hard beyond description. An English sportsman, visiting the mountain towns, saw one day fifty starved deer picked up in a forest. Big stags run into the midst of villages and are caught by hand, yet soon die afterward from the effects of exhaustion. If a sudden thaw sets in the inundations will be serious indeed."

A London correspondent is credibly informed that an examination of the books of the late Mr. Benjamin Attwood shows that he has given away anonymously £1,000 checks to the value of £475,000, so that the £350,000 which he was said to have distributed in this way was considerably under the mark. From the same source he learns that Mr. Attwood gave away to his poor relations and dependents no less a sum than £400,000.

It may be noticed, remarks a Paris correspondent, that the new Republic cannot be reproached with want of respectability, for among its sponsors are to be found one Prince of the blood royal—the Prince de Joinville—four Dukes, three Marquises, thirteen Counts, three Viscounts, five Barons, and a large number of noblemen who, having no title, have the right to use the aristocratic particle "de."

Much interest attaches in nautical engineering circles to the proposed launch of the new iron-clad Superb which is to take place at Chatham dockyard on the 7th of April. The ship is to be named by the Princess of Wales, and in consequence she will be changed from the Superb to the Alexandra. But the practical interest lies in the fact that she is to be launched in the old fashion, and not floated out of her dock, as most other large vessels have been. Her weight is nearly 5,000 tons, so that the utmost care will be necessary to avoid failure.

The *Western Times* reports a singular incident in connection with the recovery of a valuable locket. After Sir Garnet Wolseley and his staff had gone on board the Walmer Castle at Dartmouth, Capt. Lord Gifford, V. C., incidently mentioned to his brother officers that he lost in Coomassie a valuable and highly-prized locket, whereupon Major Butler, also of the staff, remarked that he had bought a locket of a black man. It was recognized by Lord Gifford as the one he had lost, and which he had offered a large reward to recover. It was of course immediately returned.

It has been announced that the jewels belonging to Lady Dudley recently stolen at a railway station have been recovered, and that the recovery was effected through the medium of an advertisement in which appeared the words "no questions asked." Much indignation has been aroused in consequence, and the London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says that legal proceedings with regard to the questionable advertisement are to be taken immediately. Correspondence on the subject is also pouring in to the newspapers. Meanwhile it is not at all certain that the jewels are recovered. Lord Dudley is silent on the matter.

The Advocates' Library at Edinburgh, which, for purposes of general reference, is hardly second to the British Museum in value, narrowly escaped destruction by fire the other day. As is almost invariably the case in casualties of this kind the origin of the fire seems to have been the overheating of a flue. This had ignited some portion of wood-work let into the wall, and the flames soon spread to one of the bookcases. Fortunately only about 1,000 volumes, a very small proportion of the vast gathering of literature, were destroyed; the majority of those books which were lost being works on geography and heraldry. All damage is covered by insurance, and, happily, the books destroyed were not such as there will be any difficulty in replacing.

A curious school-board speech is reported in an English north country paper. The Education Department had issued an order to a small township to provide school accommodations, and a School Board of five was accordingly formed. At the first meeting the difficulty arose about infants, when the Chairman said they had to provide for infants even though they could not, if under five years of age, compel them to attend school. "Then," said a member, "the children munna be getten. [Laughter.] If you go up to ——'s; he has a housefu'. Go a bit further, to ——'s; he has a whole roomfu'. Go still further on, to ——'s; nay, mon, he has a bairnfu'. [Laughter.] But yin may laugh. Go on to ——'s; mon, he has a perfect little regiment of little ones. [Great laughter.] —— it, they are running about in lots, throwing their legs in the air, playing I spy, bo-peep in ditch holes and henroosts, an' feedin' on oatcake, bacon, and plum-pudding. [Renewed laughter.] But, win these chaps at the top shop [the Education Department] stand our humbug? [Laughter.] Win they let us get out o' th' scrape if we should get into it? One thing is certain—th' children maun be educated."

For some time past it had been rumored that a grave conspiracy was forming against the Protectorate of Senegal, under the guidance of a famous Marabout, Amadou-Sekou. General of Marines Pelissier was sent to ascertain the real state of things, and he gave in an alarming report. Very wisely, instead of referring home, he told his discoveries to the Governor, Col. Valhère, who immediately decided to take the offensive. A column was formed of 300 marines, 122 Senegal riflemen, 60 Spahis, and a battery of mountain guns, about 500 men in all, under command of Lieut. Col. Begin, of the Marines. After four days' march they met the insurgents, who are calculated at 10,000 foot and 2,000 to 3,000 horse. The fight lasted an hour, when the natives ran, leaving 450 dead and fifty horses. The Marabout himself was found among the killed, and upon his body letters which proved that the vigorous action of the Governor was only just in time to prevent a terrible outbreak. The engagement cost seven deaths, fifteen severe wounds, three being those of officers, and twenty-one slighter wounds.

The *Chronique des Arts* informs us that the thieves of Spain are gayly pursuing their mad career among pictures and statues. The celebrated cartoons of Goya at Madrid have gone after the Seville Murillo—which latter, indeed, has been recovered. The Virgin's Crown in Saint Ferdinand's Chapel at Seville has vanished. So has the *Mater Dolorosa* of Alonzo Gano at Granada. The latest exploit of these enterprising fellows has been triumphantly carried out in Madrid. Their booty is a small statue of the Virgin, miraculous, of course, most excellent of workmanship, and dating from the end of the sixteenth century. Its material is wood, gilt and painted. The thieves got it safely into Paris, where they borrowed a round sum upon it from MM. André and Mercuard, bankers. The Spanish Legation has claimed the statue. "Not the least curious among 'things of Spain,'" says a Madrid correspondent, "is this spirited association of burglars. Nowhere else, probably, would your picker-up of unconsidered trifles think of unhooking a virgin twice the size of life, and walking off with it under his arm. Spain cannot be 'played out' while such enterprise exists among her children."

THE OYSTER LAWS.

The following letter has been addressed by Hon. L. Bradford Prince to several leading gentlemen engaged in the oyster business on Long Island:

ALBANY, March 9, 1875.

DEAR SIR: I wish to draw your attention, as a representative of the oyster interest in your vicinity, to a matter which, it appears to me, is of large importance, and will require attention within a very short time.

I refer to the exactitude and perpetuation of oyster rights acquired under existing laws.

The value of the lands under water near the shores of Long Island, adapted to the growth of oysters, as you well know, has been steadily increasing, until, in a number of places, it exceeds the value of the adjoining uplands—acre for acre. There is every reason to suppose that this value will increase rather than diminish, as times goes on; indeed, this must be the case after the most advantageous locations are all occupied.

Large areas of this land have been staked out and occupied under the County law of 1865 and its amendments, and, in Hempstead and Jamaica Bays, under the act of 1871 and its amendments.

In every case, however, the area and location are wholly dependent on stakes for their boundaries, and the destruction or removal of these would create great confusion and difficulty, and in a few years render the boundaries a subject of constant dispute and litigation.

Again, there is no proper provision for the transfer of these locations from their first holders to others, or for their descent or disposition by will.

They are rapidly becoming so important that the time has certainly arrived when these subjects should have attention.

When these lands are as valuable as those used for farming purposes, there is no reason why their location should not be a matter of record, and their transfer be made by deed, to be regularly recorded in the County Clerk's office, perhaps in a book especially kept for the purpose.

Just the best method of meeting these points I do not propose to suggest, as that can be much better determined by those having a special familiarity with these lands, but I should think one of the first requisites would be the preparation of an official map on which each plot of oyster ground taken up should be accurately shown.

That some provision should be made, however, I am fully convinced from a recent examination which I have given to the subject.

My object in writing now is to suggest whether it would not be well to have a meeting at an early day of representatives from the various communities in the county engaged in the oyster business, to consider the subject and frame such a law as would meet the future needs of this very important branch of our island industry. Yours truly,

L. BRADFORD PRINCE.

TESTIMONIAL TO GEN. BUTLER.

Colored people of Boston have communicated to Gen. Butler their wish to give him a public welcome home, and he has replied in the following letter:

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1875.

GENTLEMEN: I had the honor to receive yours of 4th March, and am exceedingly obliged to you for your expressions of high commendation of my efforts in behalf of the Civil Rights bill. Any exertions of mine in that behalf do not merit your praise, for I was only carrying out my convictions of political duty and formulate into law my political principles, which have for their foundation equality of right to all men under the law, equality of burdens to all men under the Government, and equality of power in all men in the Government. I have delayed replying to your note up to this time because I was desirous to be able to say, with definiteness of time, when I could be in Boston, which will be some time in the first week in April. I should be pleased to meet you then personally, and will be in your hands for such expression of confidence and regard as you may be pleased to make. I am very truly yours,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

Messrs. George L. Ruffin, Robert Morris, and others, Boston, Mass.

MOUNT VERNON.

In response to numerous complaints of impediments thrown in the way of visitors to the house and the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, one of the Board of Visitors, has written a letter, in the course of which he says:

"The sole purpose, aim, and desire of the Mount Vernon Association is to sacredly guard, preserve, beautify, and keep in good repair the home of the illustrious American. To do that they must have a certain revenue, so as to render their corporation self-sustaining. If left to depend upon precarious voluntary contributions, their plan cannot be executed, their holy mission will not be fulfilled. When the generous and patriotic chords in the hearts of the American people are touched to put the association on a firmer financial basis, the time will come when no fee will be asked for admittance. Satisfactorily demonstrate to the association a plan from which they will derive a greater revenue than the one they are now pursuing, and I feel assured they will gladly embrace it. I now know enough to feel that to worthy hands has been confided the place, where one can stand and let the 'past be forgotten,' the spot where citizens of the North, South, East, and West can stand with bowed heads and reverential air before the tomb which contains the dust of him so deservedly honored."

DEATH OF PUNNIE, THE ESQUIMAU GIRL.

There died at Groton, Conn., yesterday Punnie, the Esquimau child, or, as she was called by her new friends, Silvie. Silvie was the adopted child of Jo and Hanna, the two Esquimaux who were so devoted to Capt. Hall. Those who may have read the account of Capt. Hall's perilous journey may remember many interesting traits of this Esquimau child, and how she was purchased of her parents for an old sled and a jack-knife. Little Punnie was one of the party of ten whites, two Esquimaux, two women, and five children, who, under the command of Capt. Tyson, were separated from the Polaris and left in the dreary Arctic Seas almost to the mercy of the waves. From the 19th of October, 1872, to April 30, 1873, this child floated on the ice-floe. After having drifted some 2,000 miles, the party was finally rescued by the Tigress, in latitude 53° 35' north. The little Esquimau was receiving her education at Groton, and showed great sweetness of disposition and capacity. Physically, Punnie was very diminutive, and her health not very good. It seems sad to think that this poor little waif, after passing through such untold perils, should have finally succumbed, though tended by the kindest of friends.

WANTED TO BE SCARED.

The *American* says that a very decently-appearing, well-dressed man called at the police station in Lawrence, Mass., on Sunday, and walking up to the railing, behind which shone the good-natured face of "Bach," steadied himself, and with intense drunken gravity said: "Are you the—hic—Marshal?" "No," said Bach, "but I'll do just as well, what is wanted?" "I want to go into the room where you—hic—lock 'em up, and look—look it over." "It's Sunday, and no time for visitors; besides, nobody is admitted without leave of the Marshal." "I tell you, I—hic—must look in there; want to—bad." "What do you want to look in there for? Anybody there you want to find?" "No; but just look h—hic—ere. You see I'm pretty drunk now, 'n I'm—hic—'fraid if I don't get scared somehow I shall keep on till I get so—hic—drunk that I shall get put in there. Just le' me look the place—hic—over, and see if't won't scare me so that I—that I shan't get any drunker." Bach couldn't stand that appeal, and became for the nonce an apostle of temperance, and the man departed satisfied, and it is presumed became a soberer man, for he didn't get brought up.

A REPENTANT EX-PRIZE-FIGHTER.

A correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, writing from Nottingham, states that a report having been circulated that Bendigo, formerly champion prize-fighter of England, and recently a Methodist convert, had been at a local pigeon-shooting match, and not only had bet on the birds, but had also used bad language, the case has been investigated.

On Sunday last a great open-air service was held, when Bendigo appeared on the platform and admitted having been at the match and bet upon a bird, but he denied having used bad language. He said when he had found he had done wrong he went home and told God, who had forgiven him and taken him back again. After this confession there was general rejoicing, when Bendigo, assisted by the congregation, sang the following verse:

"The devil had me once, but he let me go,
Glory Hallelujah!
He wants me again, but I don't mean to go,
Glory Hallelujah."

THE PROGRESS OF THOUGHT

ADDRESS OF PROF. HEYNSIUS, OF THE LEYDEN UNIVERSITY.

THE THIRD CENTENNIAL OF THAT SCHOOL—RELATIONS OF SCIENCE AND RELIGION—THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE FOR ITS OWN SAKE—POSITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Some passages in an address delivered by Prof. Heynsius, Rector of the University of Leyden, on the occasion of the third centennial of that university on the 8th of February last, are extremely interesting. The most remarkable features of the speech are a simple earnestness, a manly spirit of independence, and a singular elevation of tone and purpose. Contrary to traditional custom, it was not delivered in Latin, but in the popular idiom. The learned Professor treats of the relations of religion and science with a frankness and freedom, the more striking since he was addressing officially the highest authorities of the State. He strongly insists on cultivating science for its own sake, apart from the practical results to which it may lead, and it is well in an age of utilitarian tendencies like the present to be thus reminded of the excellence of disinterested scientific work.

We shall quote those parts of the address which seem to possess a character of general interest, leaving, of course, to the author the responsibility for his opinions. They relate to theology, natural science, and to the position and prospects of the Leyden University.

"When the fetters forged by the Church were rent asunder and the liberating principles of the Reformation had penetrated into our country, a thirst for knowledge and science was felt, and institutions of higher culture sprung up, as they did wherever the same principles were triumphant. The old schools, subject to ecclesiastical authority, no longer answered the requirements of the time. Social interests were driving in the same direction. There was a want of lawyers and physicians, and, above all, of teachers capable of instructing the young in the pure religion. Our University was, like almost all others, the privileged daughter of theology, and, as a natural but regrettable consequence, the Faculty of theology was placed in the first rank. It is 300 years ago this day since it was inaugurated in this same temple where we are now gathered, (Saint Peter's,) on which occasion an address was delivered by Rev. Casper Jansz Coolhaas, whose theme was '*De S. S. Theologiæ laudibus.*'

Wonderful change! She who formerly culled the homage of her sisters, and reigned unchallenged, has not only seen her throne fall to pieces in our day, but she is in danger of being turned out like a useless servant.' The old household is yet forbearing, but when it shall be succeeded by another there can be no doubt about the fate which awaits her. The great principle of separation of Church and State, which has reached in our land its complete maturity, demands her downfall with inexorable rigor. We do not regret it—none of us does. The bond which formerly connected Church and State has done here much mischief, and more than once has shaken our University on its foundations. Ecclesiastical intolerance, supported by public authority, has too often succeeded in fettering science in those same shackles which had scarcely been thrown off at the price of so much blood and so many sacrifices. It is in the name of those who had set up as 'champions of subjective conscience,' in the name of those 'who had advocated the free development of man before his fellow and his God,' that the thinking mind was thrust again under the control of ecclesiastical dogmatism, and that obstacles were raised against the unrestrained communication of the results of scientific research. What is more, there was, for a time, a successful attempt at expanding it even from our University, in the free Netherlands!

What progress in this respect from the eighteenth to the nineteenth century, at least in our country! We are in the possession of the liberty of thought and belief, of speaking and writing, to a degree which it never attained before, and there is not one among us who ever dreams even of the possibility of hemming it in. The great principles of the Reformation, whose far-reaching action had only been partially perceived by our fathers, have been acknowledged in their full significance. The need of truth is the great characteristic of our age. We want harmony between our faith and our knowledge, and the Faculty of Theology, be it said in justice, has the honor, with its Scholten at its head, of having made every exertion in order more and more to make this need of the times the directing principle of its activity. Theology has returned under the rule of common law, and accepted at last the method which other sciences are obliged to follow. Biblical exegesis, as well as philological exegesis, has had to recognize the control of grammar, and historical criticism has claimed the same right over scriptural narratives as it has over other ancient or modern writings. The results have not been long in coming forth. It was soon discovered that the arguments on which the fact of an immediate revelation was established were untrustworthy, and it was recognized that 'for the Christian, as well as for the philosopher, nature and history are the sources of that knowledge of God to which the birth of Jesus added its most beautiful page.'

In a practical point of view, the tendency of our Faculty of Theology has been disastrous. Although the Reformed Church has not been able to resist the spirit of the age, which transforms everything, it has not, for obvious reasons, developed itself as rapidly as its surroundings. This would be easily perceptible in the thinned numbers of theological students, even if a thousand other symptoms did not point to it. But we are greatly mistaken if the purely scientific tendency of the faculty has not secured the maintenance of the science of religion in the curriculum of our university. This is a great victory, let us rejoice in it. Theology in former times had the first rank. In the form it had then, it really had no claim to any place under the same roof with us. But now, when it comes down to the level of our own ground, when it meets other sciences on a footing of equality, when it is reconciled to the modern views of the universe, when it proposes in unison with other sciences to work up 'the science of Divinity,' we cannot do without it. Not only the interest of our University, but that of society in general is at stake.

The youngest of our Faculties, that of mathematics and natural science, is that, perhaps, which gives us most cause for gratification. There the signs of development and progress are most remarkable. Our university certainly numbers many names distinguished in geometry and natural science, but for a long time these branches had been considered only as auxiliaries to others. It is only since 1815 that the independence of the Faculty of Natural Science in this university has been proclaimed, and guaranteed by appropriate legal enactment. But from that moment she has been equal to her elder sisters in the firmness with which disinterested scientific research has been made the primary object of her exertions. Animated by this principle, she has grown with prodigious rapidity. She is now in full bloom, and her sponsors of the year 1815 would not recognize her. They never would have anticipated a growth so full of vigorous sap. She also has the consciousness of her strength and is proud of what she has already accomplished, for what she is, she owes to her nature and energy, just as the man who is something in the world owes it to his talent and perseverance. However, the flow of life which elates her does not make her forget her obligations toward her parents and benefactors. A noble and warm-hearted daughter, she lays to-day, with a grateful and respectful hand, a wreath of laurel on the tomb of John Melchior Kemper, and those whose scientific minds, with his, opened in this university the avenue along which she has advanced with such a quick and steady step.

Natural science has been the channel of numerous gains, not only in the domain of science itself, but in that of social life. I will not insist on what Mill said, that it already has been more useful to mankind than all other sciences combined, but it is impossible to deny that in a short space of time it has exerted a high influence, and has profoundly modified the world within us and around us.

It may certainly be assumed, as Helmholtz remarks, that the characteristic difference between natural science and other branches of knowledge consists in its being much easier to discover fixed and general laws for the phenomena which fall under its observation than it is in the case of phenomena investigated in other scientific fields. In the latter no positive result can be obtained before a great mass of facts be ascertained and analyzed. It is only after a considerable accumulation of these facts, and a thorough knowledge of their mutual relations and connecting links, that it becomes possible to draw legitimate conclusions, and even then the deductions, obtained through untiring and attentive sifting, seldom have the character of laws, properly so-called.

In the domain of natural science, on the contrary, the knowledge of a comparatively small number of phenomena is sufficient to trace the law to which the observed phenomena, as well as a great many others, are subject, and a law of nature does not admit of any exceptions. If any such seem to be at hand their cause is inquired into, and they often lead to new discoveries. This is particularly true of the mathematical and experimental branches of the science of nature.

When Newton had discovered the simple law by virtue of which all parts of ponderable matter attract one another with a power inversely proportional to the square of their distances, the complicated motions of planets and of all celestial bodies could be explained. Millions of diverse phenomena fell, in consequence of that, within one and the same category. The point occupied by each star in the universe is now determined with certainty, not only for the actual moment, but in reference to the most distant past and to the furthest future. It is well known that when the law of gravitation was applied to the motions of Uranus, the calculations did not agree with the facts. Was it assumed that an exception to the law had occurred? Not for a moment. Mathematical analysis of the ascertained perturbations determined that point of the universe whence issued the force which by virtue of the law was causing them. The telescope was directed to that point, and, true to the predictions of theory, a star which no human eye had yet detected was there. The planet Neptune was discovered.

This is a striking instance of the infallibility of natural laws scientifically ascertained. But the results of the study of nature in modern times afford a thousand others. Everywhere the same principle manifests its effects. The observation of a relatively small number of facts leads to the knowledge of a general law, whence the explanation of a much larger number of analagous facts is deduced without admitting one single exception.

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It is especially on account of the certainty of the results it yields that the study of nature now receives the homage of scientific men irrespective of the branch to which they devote themselves. They put aside the diffidence which they felt at the beginning, when they discovered how it ran counter to the ideas that had been transmitted by tradition. Its verdicts are received with more universal respect, for, although it robbed us of many a cherished illusion, it has given us much more than it took away. Thanks to its influence, we are all more and more anxious to know what things really are; we have learned to mistrust appearances, and probably are not averse to it when we connect with its advent and progress that deeper sense of truth which distinguishes the current century from that preceding.

But I have also alluded to the material benefits we owe to the science of nature. It not only transformed the ideal world, but also the world that surrounds us. It has taught men to get the mastery over matter and to subject it to their use. It has thus contributed, in a great measure, to the prosperity of nations, and if those material advantages are not, as the profane fancy, the direct object of its labor, we do not on that account hold them in slight esteem. One of the principal reasons why it is necessary to defend the disinterestedness of science is because, among the useful applications to which it leads, the most important are those which are possible only through the pursuit of science for its own sake.

I will content myself with a single instance: When Galvani, at Bologna, kept suspended by copper wires at the railing of his villa the frogs on which he was experimenting, more than one matter-of-fact townsman, passing by this strange exhibition, cast a glance of compassion on the sad victims of the Professor, and probably thought, 'Wanton and childish play! What in the world can it be good for?' But if he, whose so-called good sense and good heart revolted against those experiments, could have anticipated the results which were to be derived from science thus pursued for its own sake, how confounded would his superficial and narrow judgment have felt. A network of metallic wires, covering thousands and thousands of miles, reaches on the bottom of ocean from one continent to another, and the force discovered by Galvani, flashing along those wires almost with the swiftness of thought, establishes between all nations, in spite of the greatest distances, a communication which is practically instantaneous.

The study of nature has extended a salutary influence over higher culture itself. More than in former times it has awakened and fostered the spirit of individual research. I mention as proofs the numerous institutions which have been founded of late in our university, all of which have selected as their motto 'First of all, science for the sake of science itself.'

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Delegates of Foreign Universities: Your large attendance contributes not a little to enhance the beauty of this festival. We value it exceedingly. No doubt we had anticipated that you would not be indifferent to this jubilee, but we had not dared to hope for such a show of sympathy. * * * Some of you have already, on various occasions, with warm feelings, recalled the services our university has formerly rendered to science and civilization. She once has been the light of Europe. There was a time when she held the first rank in the dominion of science. * * * Afterward it was you who went ahead of us in many a branch of learning; it was you who, in your turn, gave us the impulse. We cheerfully acknowledge that we owe you a great deal, and we thank you.

It is desirable that those who cultivate science should learn to appreciate one another with equity. By this means they are brought into closer fraternity and fellowship, in spite of differences of languages and manners, and the noble aim which they all pursue together—the progressive development of mankind, will be largely benefited by it. * * * Dear colleagues of this university, it is on the Professors that the fate of higher culture most directly depends. * * * One of our predecessors, an illustrious member of the Faculty of letters, a man very remarkable by his sagacity and the solidity of his judgment, Bake, used to say, already a long time ago, that it behooved the university to be conscious of her mission if she wanted to maintain the position she holds. We have followed his advice, and we have done well. Whatever diversity there is among us in regard to talent and culture, we have always agreed on the principal point. The same scientific spirit quickens us all. This union has been our strength. May it endure forever. * * * In regard to a good scientific education, we are partisans of an encyclopedical culture as a basis, but we also know that a thorough and minute knowledge of things can only be obtained by dividing the scientific field into small lots. In our university work is generally so portioned out as to allow every one to devote himself to his favorite study. Let us then bring forth the fruits which can grow under such conditions, and devote ourselves without restraint to the task intrusted to us. It is in the study, in the laboratories, museums, and hospitals that our strength lies—not outside of them. * * *

To you, students of this university, I address my last and heartiest words. The present comprises the past. On you the future depends. You will soon be the guides of others in the scientific and the social fields. Take care not to let yourselves be conquered in the battle of life, but always remain faithful to the principles which, during your years of study, you ascertained to be true, good, and beautiful. Our modern society does not render this task easier than it was in former times.

The study of nature teaches us that, in living nature, it is always the strongest who wins the victory. This is true likewise in the society of men, and particularly true in the moral sense. It is he who fights most gallantly who achieves the triumph. Our fathers bear witness to it.

The study of nature teaches also that the struggle for life is a powerful means of progress in nature. It is so in regard to man. It is not true that we are on the decline. We must not turn back; our way leads on toward progressive civilization. Each generation rises on what has been built by the preceding. The eye reaches remoter horizons. * * * The relationship of things will become less and less enigmatic. There will, perhaps, dawn a day when the human mind will succeed in ascertaining it completely.

This is the ideal of science. In order to draw nearer to it man has to put into action all his forces, to develop all his faculties, to exalt and ennoble his whole nature. The struggle for life, far from enervating his energy, must double it. He must not be conquered by the world. He it is who must conquer the world.

This task is arduous. To achieve it, put on your armor now. Develop harmoniously all your faculties, both physical and spiritual. Devote yourselves with fervor to all that can increase your corporal and mental energies, but to your studies before everything else. These studies will give you for life a treasure which cannot be taken from you. They will make you free; they will make you to be yourselves. Whoever has a conviction cannot be a hypocrite; but he who has none is like the frail reed, always bending whither the wind blows. Your studies shall secure your future independence. By their aid you will come victorious out of the battle of life, and accomplish the object for which life has been given to you—the development and the improvement of mankind."

THE FIRST TROPHY OF THE REVOLUTION.

The following is extracted from an article with the above title, read before the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society by Mr. J. S. Loring, and published in the proceedings of the society for July, 1860:

BOSTON, Feb. 16, 1858.

Mr. Loring:

DEAR SIR: Here are a few words touching the capture of the gun you spoke of the other day:

Hancock and Adams were staying at Lexington with Rev. Jonas Clark, the minister, an eminent patriot. In the afternoon of April 18 several British subordinate officers were seen riding up the main road in the town.

This excited the suspicions of men who knew them to be British soldiers, although they were disguised. In the night intelligence was brought to Messrs. Hancock and Adams that a British expedition was on foot destined for Lexington and Concord to get possession of their persons, it was supposed, and to destroy the military stores at Concord. They gave the alarm to the proper persons, whom Capt. Parker had selected for that work, and he sent men through the town to give notice for assembling the Militia. The church bell was also rung.

Capt. Parker lived about two and one-half or three miles from the meeting-house. He had been there late in the evening and conferred with Hancock and Adams, and made arrangements in case it was necessary to call out the soldiers. He went to bed late that night, April 18, and ill. About 2 o'clock he was called up by the men referred to above, and went to the meeting-house, (the Common is just behind it). He formed his company a little after daybreak. About one hundred and twenty men answered to their names, armed and equipped. But as the intelligence was not quite certain, he sent out other scouts to obtain information of the advance of the enemy, and dismissed the soldiers, telling them to be within call and assemble again at beat of drum. They dispersed. Not long after one of his scouts returned and told him the British were near at hand.

He ordered the drum beat in front of the tavern close by the Common. Seventy men appeared, were formed into four platoons, and marched on to the Common. His nephew, Jonathan Harrington, the last survivor of the battle, then a lad of sixteen, played the fife, which with a drum formed the only music. He formed them in a single line, then wheeled the first and fourth platoons at right angles, stepped in front, and ordered every man to load his piece with powder and ball. When this was done, he said, "Don't fire unless fired upon. But if they want to have a war, let it begin here." He then wheeled back the two wings into a continuous line, and stood a little in front of the end of the right wing. Soon the British came close upon them, and some were soon terrified and began to skulk off. He drew his sword and called them by name to come back, and said he would order the first man shot who should run away.

You know what followed—the fire of the British, the return of the fire by the Americans—the killing of eight of his company, his order to them to disperse and take care of themselves. After they were gone the British soldiers gave three huzzas, and stopped half an hour and ate their breakfast, and then resumed their march toward Concord.

After they were gone Cap. Parker and his men came back, took up the dead, looked after the wounded, &c. Cap. Parker saw a British soldier who had loitered behind, a little drunk, seized him and made him a prisoner. He was completely armed, having the musket you saw, a knapsack, blankets, provisions, cartridge box with sixty rounds of ball cartridges, &c. Cap. Parker kept them as the *spolia opima*, as did also his son, and so now likewise does, yours truly,

THEODORE PARKER.

This gun was presented by Theodore Parker, in his will, to the State of Massachusetts, and Gov. Andrew, on receiving it on the State's behalf, in the presence of the Legislature, Jan. 22, 1861, kissed the gun and said, "I am proud to be the humble instrument of its transmission to the Senate, in whose chamber it is requested by the will that it may be preserved." The weapon is placed in the Senate Chamber, on the left of the drum and other relics from the battle of Bennington.

LENTEN SERVICES IN PARIS.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing Feb. 28, says: "Not even in the time of Lacordaire, was the metropolitan church of Notre Dame more crowded than it has been these last three Sundays since the Dominican Father Monsabré has begun a series of Lenten sermons which will, to judge by the three already delivered, hold a high place as examples of pulpit oratory. Father Monsabré ascends the pulpit at one o'clock, immediately after the termination of High Mass, and his hearers, recruited from every rank and class of society, are so numerous that a considerable proportion must find some difficulty in following the thread of his close and logical discourse. The vast nave of the Cathedral, the side aisles, and even the transepts are crowded, and the stillness of the congregation is something marvelous. The reverend father has taken as the subject of his Lenten sermons for this year the "Existence of God in Creation: His being, His perfection, and His action on the Universe," and he has undertaken to prove that the universe is the work of God, and that it is governed by Him exactly in the way that the Bible tells us it is. In the first sermon he dealt with the "Genesis of the World," and in his second with the "Harmony of the World." The third, which was delivered this morning, was devoted to showing that the angelic heirarchy is an actual, necessary adjunct of the Divine system, and that the Bible itself proves to demonstration that the existence of angels is as certain as that of God himself. It would be impossible to summarize in a few lines the series of arguments upon which Father Monsabré relied in support of his declaration, for the sermon lasted more than an hour, and it is not too much to say that there was not a redundant sentence. My main purpose in writing to you on this subject was to notice his peroration, in which he made a pointed allusion to Marshal MacMahon as chief of the State. After saying that nations like men had their guardian angels, he exclaimed, "Yes, and we know to whom has been intrusted the sacred mission of watching over the destinies of France; and we know, too, that when, amid the misfortunes of our country, we turned in despair to the God of Battles, our prayers were not answered in the way we had hoped, and this was because the chastisements with which we were visited had been only too well deserved, and because we needed some severe lesson to win us back to the faith of our fathers! May our repentance be sincere, and may, under the fearless soldier and the upright citizen who is placed over us, the time soon come when we shall be able to say to our unfriendly neighbors, 'Have done with your insolent pity, your contemptuous sympathy! Behold the angel of France!'" After the sermon Monsigneur Guibert, the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, gave the blessing, and the vast congregation slowly poured out of the cathedral, contributing largely to the collection for the orphans of Alsace-Lorraine which was made at the doors.

THE DEBT OF TEXAS.

Gov. Coke, of Texas, has communicated to the State Legislature, in compliance with its request, a statement, compiled by the Controller, of the indebtedness of the State. He says: "I call your attention to the item in the Controller's statement of the public debt of $809,651 62, being bonds of the State to her school fund, said bonds lying in the State Treasury, and are not believed to be properly classed as State debt. It will be perceived that of the entire public debt as it now exists, only $226,509 60 has been contracted, or rather that the public debt has been increased by only that amount, since Jan. 14, 1874, and that $12,180 of that amount is the interest accrued on the bonds due the Agricultural and Mechanical College since the 14th of January, 1874. I also call your attention to the fact that the item in the public debt statement of the Controller of $899,399 due on pension bonds and certificates accrued under the act of Aug. 13, 1870, and although the bonds bear date since Jan. 14, 1874, that the right to them had vested under the act of 1870, and that the act of April 21, 1874, was passed to give effect and force to these vested rights." Following is the condensed statement of the debt:

Debt outstanding January, 1874, per report to the Governor	$1,668,131 75
Increase accruing from Jan. 16, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1875, from obligations contracted prior to Jan. 16, 1874	2,927,431 48
Increase from obligations contracted under the present Administration from Jan. 16, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1875	226,509 60
Total debt Jan. 1, 1875	$4,822,072 83
Deducting debt of doubtful validity as above	809,651 62
State debt will be	$4,012,421 21

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

WITH GOOD NOMINATIONS ITS FUTURE SUCCESS ASSURED—LETTER FROM SENATOR WRIGHT, OF IOWA.

Hon. George G. Wright, in a letter withdrawing his name as a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate from Iowa, says he does not fail to appreciate the high honors attaching to the position, nor is he unmindful of the public favor which placed him there; but he feels the need of rest and at the same time, by a return to the practice of his profession, to acquire "a little money for his family," which he has thus far, to a great extent, neglected to do, and which four years' experience satisfies him he cannot do from his present salary. He renews his allegiance to the Republican Party, saying he considers the continued ascendency of the Republican Party necessary to the well-being of the Republic. This portion of his letter we quote in full. He says:

"In thus retiring I beg to assure you and them that I hope to be no less devoted to Republicanism, no less anxious for the success of our principles, than heretofore. It shall be my aim and pleasure to labor for this success in every manner in my power. I feel too keenly the necessity for the continued and final triumph of this great party of principle and right, to be indifferent at any time, as I trust, to its future. I fully believe that the nation owes too much to its record in the past, and has too much involved in its ultimate triumph to justify a surrender now, or at any time, to those who would destroy it. With, as I trust, the utmost catholicity of sentiment toward those who seek to take from us the control of the Government, I nevertheless do firmly believe that the defeat of the Republican Party, not the defeat of individuals or schemes or rings, but of the party in the State and nation, would turn back the wheel of true progress, and entail upon us policies and consequences, the evils of which no man can now foresee or estimate. And believing that it behooves every man to do his duty, I certainly would be untrue to my obligations to a people and State, which have remembered me so kindly and honored me so often, if I failed at any time to battle in my humble way to arrest these threatened dangers. In proposing and declaring my purpose therefore to withdraw from public life, I do not by any means wish to be understood as being indifferent to the success of this party nor unwilling to labor as a citizen for its ultimate triumph.

Iowa is Republican; has been so for many years, and is now, by, and upon a full and fair vote, from thirty to fifty thousand majority. It is the banner Republican State in the great North-west, and, indeed, almost in the nation. If we fail to keep it so, defeat will be traceable largely, if not entirely, to our own folly and mismanagement. The coming political year is to tell not a little on our future, and especially on the great contest—the greatest politically of the century—that of 1876. If we are true to our past history, true to the people, true to the warnings all around us, we shall not fail. Let all bear in mind that the people are now more determined than ever to have their own way, to control their own policies and nominations, and that any well-founded suspicion that nominations or candidates are made to order—set up in obedience to some prearranged plan or agreement—will work as certain defeat as that the election is held. Iowa has been unusually free from any such manipulation or so-called ring management, and I have the utmost confidence will be. Our success has been largely traceable to this fact, and the confidence of the people well founded that it was so.

We have had for the most part good State officers, and this has aided not a little in inspiring confidence and giving us support. Large majorities, however, have led us, too often in many localities, to indifference to local nominations. If in every county, at the coming election, we will put forward our very best men, men of sterling worth, those to whom we can refer with pride and satisfaction as worthy of the support of the people, and not those whose names bring mortification and shame, and who are pushed through conventions by manipulations, and the ballot-box, because they are on the ticket; I say if we unite upon this rule, and give to the people excellent, exceptionally good candidates, Iowa will give us a larger majority than ever before in the history of the party. There is no denying that everywhere the people are demanding that good men shall come to the front, and bad men take back seats. Acceptable local tickets in all offices, the highest and lowest—acceptable because the people have faith in the integrity of the candidates and their ability to discharge well their trusts, and not simply because they are the candidates of the party, local tickets, I repeat, thus acceptable will do more to unite and strengthen us as a party, and give us a grand and long-to-be-remembered victory, than all other things combined. To let down the standard of excellence and worth in county, municipal, and town candidates is the sure precursor of ultimate defeat. This the people see and feel. Good tickets and officers at home in subordinate places give good tickets and good officials in the State and nation. Prosperity and good administration at home, in counties and their subdivisions, will very certainly insure like results in the wider and broader field of the nation and State.

I repeat, therefore, let us give the voters good candidates—men of unquestioned excellence and worth at home—and we shall enter the contest with victory already well assured. The people have no wish to repudiate the Republican Party. The elections last Fall are not to be thus construed. The party or politician who thus calculates, sadly misjudges the temper or purpose of the people. The rejection of men, or the condemnation of evil practices, here or there, must not be mistaken for a disapproval of Republican principles, or the readiness of the people to place in power a party which has been so sadly unfaithful to every trust reposed in it in the past, by a generous and not unfrequently forgiving people. The people do not intend to turn the Government over to the opposition. They are as truly attached to the principles of the Republican Party now as ever. And this attachment they want to, and will evince, if we are true to ourselves and the plainest teachings of the past and the present. Already it is plainly discernible that they are arousing to the dangers threatening on every side, and the very possibility that those who lately sought to destroy the Government are to control its politics and Administration, is leading the best and most discreet men of, not the Republican Party alone, but of all parties, to inquire whither we are tending and what they shall do to strengthen our columns and give us still the control of the Government. Each day each act of the Opposition, each word declarative of their plans and purposes, all but serve to intensify this feeling and crystallize in acts this resolve. Let both sides be well understood, all we have done and are doing, all that the Opposition have done and unmistakably propose to do, all the spirit actuating them, and the danger has passed. The people are right, will judge correctly, and the result no one who reads well the signs of the times can possibly mistake."

THE SLAVERY OF PROSPERITY—A FASHIONABLE PHYSICIAN.

The London *Globe* prints the following readable article: In the full swing of medical practice, it says, the pace is tremendous. When once the indefinable stamp of fashion is set upon a doctor every one wants to engage his services. You may go to the great man's house again and again, and the great man will not be able to see you. You may write to his Secretary, and the Secretary may make an appointment for the week after next, but it by no means follows that he will be able to keep the appointment. As soon as the clock strikes 2 he makes a dash from the consulting-room, swallows an apology for a lunch, and you presently observe him driving past the windows. In vain the unpunctuality is notorious, in vain the consulting fee is doubled. People are determined to have the great man, and the great man they accordingly get; they will bring him down 200 miles, though they have to pay 200 guineas for the journey. They will have him, though the patient may be *in articulo mortis*. For there are circumstances under which some rich men think that no consultation is too costly. They will have him and no one else, although the case, scientifically considered, may be as simple as a cut finger. Sometimes they resort to him because the case has really baffled the average skill of the average practitioner, and it not unfrequently happens that the celebrated physician makes a diagnosis and suggests a remedy that sets his brethren to rights. On the other hand, the average practitioner has his revenge in repeating stories of extraordinary blunders perpetrated by fashionable physicians. But when the fashionable physician has really obtained this immense practice, the charm of the practice must depart. The great physician becomes a great slave. He lives in a state of gilded captivity. He cannot call his house his own, or his hours his own, or his family his own. He is at the beck and call of the public. He takes his meals with his loins girded; or, rather, he may be obliged to exist on Liebeg's extract for want of time to partake of solid food. When the tide of fashion steadily sets in he is almost submerged beneath the wave. He bids farewell to leisure, friends, private life—all that makes existence endurable. The guineas accumulate, the checks, the bank-notes; there are plethoric investments, a lordly income. But a man's income for all purposes of enjoyment is not what he gets, but what he spends. Many men who imagine that they are in the enjoyment of a stately income are often, like children, playing with little bits of paper that come in and little bits of paper that go out. There is not so very much use in a man getting £15,000 a year if he can hardly spend £1,500. But as a rule we acquit great physicians of any mean love of filthy lucre. They hardly know the sums which roll out of their pockets when, worn out and harassed, they tumble into the uncertain bed from which the night-bell may arouse them. They would willingly take less of lucre for more of leisure. This was a strong idea of the late Sir Henry Holland's. He early fixed the modest limits of his professional income at £5,000, and would allow no professional business to interfere with his three months' holiday. He had his reward in living to a Nestorian age, with all the reputation of Nestor's wisdom. The fashionable physician who reciprocates the firm belief which the London public have in him with a corresponding belief in himself, is goaded on by two considerations of supreme weight. In the first place, he believes that he is conferring a great amount of good on suffering humanity which no other physician could render equally well with himself. In the next place, he believes that he is steadily enlarging the limits of medical science. Each patient is a book, and his practice represents the library of medical knowledge. He is willing, therefore, to endure any toil, although he knows how dangerous is such toil when carried beyond the endurable limit. Such a course is especially likely if he is a believer in the boundless future of medicine, in new methods of diagnosis, in new systems of therapeutics, and has the "enthusiasm of humanity" in his soul.

A RAILROAD HERO.

END OF THE GREAT OFENHEIM TRIAL—ACQUITTAL OF THE ACCUSED.

The London *Standard* of March 2 has the following:

"The great Ofenheim trial, which has been proceeding in Vienna since the 4th of January, terminated on Saturday last in a verdict of acquittal. The scene in court and the vicinity, as described by our correspondent, was quite exciting. When the verdict was given a burst of cheering broke from the assembled crowd, and was instantly taken up outside, even the very cabmen shouting, as they drove through the streets, 'Acquitted, acquitted.' And as the news spread congratulations poured in upon the late Secretary General of the Lemberg-Czernowitz Railway. The first result of the trial is thus to make the accused a popular hero. But it can hardly fail to have other and more important consequences. In the first place, the acquittal is a heavy blow to the Minister of Commerce. Whatever may have been his motive for instituting the prosecution, there has been displayed throughout the whole proceedings an animus against the accused, and an eagerness to use all the power and influence of the Government to crush the prisoner, which could not fail to arouse public sympathy on his behalf at home, and which abroad have given an extremely bad impression of Austrian justice. Indeed, to such unusual lengths has the interference of the superior authorities with the conduct of the court been carried that the matter has formed the subject of an interpellation addressed in the Reichsrath to the Minister of Justice. One of the superiors of the presiding Judge actually administered a strong censure to him for allowing too much liberty to the counsel for the defense, and it is said that the mind of the unfortunate Magistrate, in his anxiety to do justice, and at the same time not to incur the displeasure of those on whom he was dependent, gave way. At any rate the Judge was carried insensible from court, and has since been unable to resume his functions. And, when interpellated, the Minister of Justice refused to answer the question put him.

The charges against Herr Ofenheim were comprised in no less than ten counts, but in substance they amounted to this—that he had appropriated to himself the moneys of the company; had accepted bribes from manufacturers and contractors who supplied the rolling-stock and materials of the line; had, in collusion with Mr. Brassey, the contractor who built the railway, enriched himself in various ways at the expense of the company, and when employed to obtain from the Roumanian Government a concession of a continuation of the line through Roumania, had substituted in the concession obtained the names of five individuals for that of the company. There was another charge that he had defrauded the Austrian Treasury—but that was withdrawn. On all these charges he has been acquitted by the jury. As is usual in Austria, the early days of the trial were spent in a close and vigorous examination of the prisoner by the court. Every art of the dialectician was tried to entrap him into an admission of his guilt, or at least into such a contradiction as would convict him in the minds of the jury, but in vain. The history which Herr Ofenheim gave of himself was one to raise him in the opinion of the world, and the evidence of those who knew him best, more particularly that of the Directors of the company, all confirmed this favorable impression. He had begun life by making over to his sisters a fortune in which he was entitled to share, and, starting for himself with about £5,000, he had used this so advantageously that he obtained a seat on the boards of a large number of companies, all of which, he proudly boasted, are still flourishing after the havoc committed in the commercial world by the great panic of 1873. And, in consequence, he had realized about a quarter of a million sterling before the panic. He is now possessed of about half that amount. About a dozen years ago he became connected with the Lemberg-Czernowitz Railway. Five or six persons of position and influence had, after many failures, at length obtained a concession of the line, but they had not capital to work it. To obtain the capital Herr Ofenheim came to London. He succeeded, and entered into a contract with the late Mr. Brassey to construct the line, it being agreed that £190,000 was to be paid down at once to Mr. Brassey. On this payment one of the charges against Herr Ofenheim rested, it being alleged that no receipt for that money was forthcoming, and that, in fact, it was never paid to Mr. Brassey, but was appropriated by Herr Ofenheim and the original concessionaires. The charge was disposed of by the production of the receipt by the family of Mr. Brassey. Herr Ofenheim, however, did not deny that part of the money was expended in buying out the interest of the concessionaires.

Mr. Brassey executed his contract with his usual promptness and sound workmanship; but it was contended by the prosecution that the construction was shamefully bad. To rebut this charge Herr Ofenheim brought forward evidence to show that when the line had been sequestrated the sequestrator appointed by the Minister of Commerce had directed an engineer to report on all the bad parts of the line, and this designedly unfavorable report was put forward as a specimen of the whole. Further, another officer of the company had been instructed to find rotten sleepers. Those he brought were three times rejected, but at last sleepers sufficiently unsound were found, and these were forwarded to Vienna as specimens. In addition, the reports made to the several Ministers of Commerce before the present were quoted to show that the line was most rigorously inspected and had been approved of; and, lastly, a report made to the Russian Government by engineers sent by it to inspect the line on an occasion when the Empress of Russia was about to travel on it, was produced to prove the goodness of the construction. After this the jury could obviously have given no other verdict than that which they have rendered. Indeed, the very witnesses relied upon to prove the line badly built either qualified their evidence so considerably as to pare away the condemnation, or else distinctly testified that both the construction and the working of the line were as good as those of any in Austria. The other charges of bribery and corrupt practices equally broke down. It was proved, indeed, that it is customary in Austria for contractors and manufacturers to make presents to the managers of railways. Herr Ofenheim accepted the percentages, but paid them into the company's account, and only appropriated them when the Directors had voted them to him. As the prosecution disputed the generality of the practice, the counsel for the defense insisted upon calling the Minister of Commerce himself, and the accused had the satisfaction of making the charge recoil on the Minister's own head, and through his own testimony. Lastly, Herr Ofenheim was charged with having undertaken to purchase for Mr. Brassey the land necessary for the line, and having made money thereby to the detriment of the company. To this, which seems to have been the most questionable of his acts, he replied that Mr. Brassey was to receive a fixed sum, and was bound to purchase the land, and that, being a foreigner, he was glad to avail himself of Herr Ofenheim's services. Still the fact remains that Herr Ofenheim, the master spirit of the company, purchased the land for less than the stipulated sum and pocketed the difference. With this exception, however, he has come triumphantly out of the trying ordeal.

ALFONSO OF SPAIN.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News*, writing from Paris March 2, says: "The departure of the Countess of Girgenti for Madrid has been hastened by the depression from which the young King has suffered since his return from his military tour in the North. A dispatch received a few days ago at the Villa Basilewski spoke of him as being low-spirited, and needing the moral support which his sister's presence would give him. He went so far as to talk of abdicating. Should he make up his mind to retire from the throne, the Countess of Girgenti will be on the spot to prevent the Montpensierists or Carlists from picking up the abandoned sceptre. Irrespective of considerations of this order, it is thought her presence at Madrid will be an advantage. The fact of her going there will, it is hoped by her family and party, inspire confidence in the restored monarchy, and so facilitate the negotiation of a loan. Heretofore money has been chiefly raised on the personal security of Queen Isabella and insurances on her life. This financial expedient has the serious drawback of cramping the ex-Queen's means and imperiling her fortune. The expenses attendant on the *pronunciamiento* of Campos Martinez, on the intrigues leading up to it, and on the young King's return to Spain, have been enormous. Unless Alfonso, by holding his ground, or the Countess of Girgenti, give Isabella an opportunity to recoup, she will be nearly ruined. She played a 'neck-or-nothing' game. It is plucky of her daughter to go to Madrid when her brother's affairs are in so uncompromising a state. The Countess of Girgenti is to resume the title of Princess of Asturias, which she bore in infancy. She is only presumptive heiress; but it is thought expedient to provide for the contingency of Alfonso's death or abdication by habituating the Spaniards to the idea of being again governed by a female Sovereign. The Countess is to be a kind of Regent, to hold courts, to go in state to the opera and to the Atocha, and, while her brother talks Liberalism, give a clerical direction to his government. She is a young woman of energetic character and some intelligence, but devout, in the Spanish sense of the word, and intensely reactionary. Her manners are queenly, by which I mean to say that her bearing is at once dignified and gracious. The Countess of Girgenti is a sister-in-law of the ex-King of Naples, and a childless widow. When laboring under melancholy her husband put an end to his life a few years ago in Switzerland. The Countess then went to Vienna to superintend the education of her brother. Assisted by her lady of honor, the Countess Pavia, wife of the *coup d'état* General of Madrid, she took a directing part in the intrigue which led to Castelar's eviction and the rise and fall of the Serrano Government. Her life has been a checkered one. When an infant she had a narrow escape of being assassinated in her mother's arms. She took to heart her descent in her seventh year from the rank and title of Princess of Asturias, which did not prevent her becoming passionately attached to her brother. The revolution that drove her mother into exile took place when she was making a honeymoon tour in Switzerland. Her husband's death and another tragical event which happened in the course of last year have cast a gloomy shade on this young Princess. The weather as she left Paris was very depressing. Thick sleet fell, and the cold was bitter. At the Lyons Railway the Countess, who was accompanied by Queen Isabella and the younger Infantas, was awaited by the Marquis De Molins, Spanish Ambassador, and several members of the Neapolitan branch of the Bourbon family. One of the gentlemen presented her with a bouquet of violets from Nice, which she said she would religiously treasure as a relic of the delightful land where she and her family had passed six years in exile. The leave-taking was affectionate. Queen Isabella wept plenteously as she hung round her daughter's neck. The Countess, with many tears, bid her mother be of good cheer, and hoped she would soon see her and her sisters in Madrid. She repeatedly kissed the Infantas Paz and Eulalie. No member of the Orleans family came to see the Countess off. Their absence was the more noticeable because of the attention they all showed on the occasion of Don Alfonso's departure."

THE IMPRISONMENT OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

The Salt Lake *Herald*, a paper in sympathy with the Mormon population of Utah, gives the following account of the imprisonment of Brigham Young, on the 11th inst., upon the order of Judge McKean, for contempt, in that he had not paid within the designated time the $3,000 attorneys' fees to Ann Eliza's lawyers:

"Judge McKean having refused to allow him to retire during the arguments—as he requested, on account of ill health—President Young sat in court till he was escorted out by Deputy United States Marshal Smith, at 1 o'clock. The court took a recess soon after the order had been pronounced. Mr. James Jack, the defendant's chief clerk, paid to plaintiff's attorneys the $3,000. Deputy Smith took charge of the defendant, escorted him to his (Young's) carriage, which was in attendance, and drove to the prisoner's residence. Some of the hoodlums and ring'tes thought President Young would not submit to the order and peaceably place himself in custody, but all such were disappointed. Dr. Smith has never taken charge of a person with less difficulty. At his residence President Young ate his dinner, procured such clothing, bedding, &c., as he required for a night in jail, and in the midst of a severe snowstorm was then taken to the Penitentiary by Dr. Smith. Mayor Wells, Dr. S. B. Young, and Mr. Rossiter, an employe, accompanied them and remained at the warden's house. Arrived at the Penitentiary, President Young was locked in the only cell at the institution, with a dozen or more convicted criminals and men awaiting trial for alleged crimes. However, he was held in that place only a short time, when he was furnished a room attached to the warden's quarters, where he spent the night. Many of his friends drove out to the institution yesterday afternoon and last evening, and a considerable number remained in the vicinity all night. President Young's prison quarters were comfortable—as such things go—and he was treated by Dr. Smith with such courtesies as were consistent with the gentleman's official duties and the circumstances of the case would permit. The order was made at 12:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and hence the day's imprisonment will end at that hour to-day. When the news of the incarceration spread throughout the city there was considerable excitement in some quarters, but there was not the slightest demonstration of violence on the part of any one, none going farther than to express indignation at the course of Judge McKean in imprisoning a man seventy-four years of age, and in feeble health, for so light an offense. Outside of a certain clique, of which McKean is the head centre, the act was denounced as an outrage. The intelligent, respectable portion of the community—even those openly opposed to the religious system of which Brigham Young is the head—are unanimous in the verdict that though McKean may be technically justified by the law, he is guilty of an unchristianlike and unfeeling act.

UNCLAIMED SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

THE AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS UNCLAIMED FOR TWENTY YEARS IN THE SEVERAL SAVINGS BANKS OF THE STATE.

The following information was transmitted to the Senate yesterday:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, March 12, 1875.

Hon. William Dorsheimer, President of the Senate:

SIR: In pursuance of a resolution of the Senate, requesting the Superintendent of the Bank Department "to ascertain and report to the Senate, with all convenient dispatch, the amount of deposits or balances in the several savings banks of this State which have remained unclaimed for a period of twenty years and upward; also, the amount of such deposits and balances which have remained unclaimed for ten years and upward, and less than twenty years," I have the honor to submit the following:

A circular letter was addressed to all of that class of banks embraced in the Senate resolution, and an early reply solicited. The banks promptly responded, and a detailed statement of each, together with the aggregate of the whole, is herewith submitted.

I have also furnished a statement of the total deposits on the morning of Jan. 1, 1875, in the banks which have reported unclaimed deposits, which shows the relative amount of the whole deposits to those unclaimed. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

D. C. ELLIS, Superintendent.

NAME OF BANK AND LOCATION.	Amount of deposits or balances which have remained uncl'd for 20 yrs. & upw'd.	Amount of deposits or balances which have remained unclaimed for 10 yrs. and upward, and less than 20 yrs.	Amount of deposit on the morning of Jan. 1, 1875.
Albany Savings Bank, Albany	$5,426 34	$19,163 30	$4,063,094
Albany City Savings Institution, Albany	......	1,885 04	1,251,809
Albany Exchange Savings Bank, Albany	......	5 09	222,432
Auburn Savings Bank, Auburn	......	437 77	1,789,717
Bowery Savings Bank, New-York City	14,964 88	76,407 90	27,169,481
Broadway Savings Bank, New-York City	11 05	1,697 09	2,056,089
Broadway Savings Bank, Brooklyn	1,214 84	12,316 31	12,163,744
Buffalo Savings Bank, Buffalo	......	4,419 01	5,637,936
Central Savings Bank, Troy	......	975 00	11,723
Chenango County Savings Bank, Norwich	......	10 98	42,163
Citizens' Savings Bank, New-York City	......	3,396 54	8,017,678
Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, Brooklyn	......	5,338 60	6,872,336
Dime Savings Bank of Williamsburg, Brooklyn	......	260 15	1,324,828
Dry Dock Savings Institution, New-York City	......	1,446 31	9,244,771
East Brooklyn Savings Bank, Brooklyn	......	226 88	752,837
East River Savings Institution, New-York City	734 84	8,724 88	7,342,297
Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, New-York City	1,066 24	18,071 35	12,931,325
Erie County Savings Bank, Buffalo	......	1,928 85	8,397,827
Fishkill Savings Institution, Fishkill	......	110 00	593,217
Franklin Savings Bank, New-York City	......	581 96	1,579,904
Greenwich Savings Bank, New-York City	3,903 00	22,251 00	11,127,941
Harlem Savings Bank, Harlem	......	19 03	988,064
Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks, N. Y. City	1,725 25	6,512 33	3,724,130
Irving Savings Institution, New-York City	21 30	1,270 96	3,112,556
Kings County Savings Institution, Brooklyn, E. D.	......	1,303 68	2,608,475
Manhattan Savings Institution, New-York City	152 60	4,787 77	8,739,530
Manufacturers' Savings Bank, Troy	......	2,011 63	2,415
Mechanics' and Farmers' Savings Bank, Albany	......	14,808 46	1,312,204
Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution, N. Y. City	199 18	234 73	2,427,665
Metropolitan Savings Bank, New-York City	98 87	8,425 56	6,482,030
New-York Savings Bank, New-York City	......	112 64	2,935,860
Onondaga County Savings Bank, Syracuse	......	3,753 38	4,488,836
Poughkeepsie Savings Bank, Poughkeepsie	3 14	5,464 03	3,377,584
Rochester Savings Bank, Rochester	1,857 66	4,583 66	6,565,321
Sag Harbor Savings Bank, Sag Harbor	......	75 00	249,672
Bank for Savings in the City of New-York, N. Y. City	237,949 25	138,836 15	20,582,992
Savings Bank of Utica, Utica	445 09	1,903 18	3,536,004
Seaman's Bank for Savings, New-York City	41,791 09	137,674 17	13,822,402
Sixpenny Savings Bank, New-York City	3,245 00	9,151 00	2,610,116
South Brooklyn Savings Institution, Brooklyn	85 57	4,544 22	6,344,706
Syracuse Savings Bank, Syracuse	......	1,912 86	1,816,136
Third Avenue Savings Bank, New-York City	......	98 35	1,454,958
Troy Savings Bank, Troy	1,467 00	2,126 77	3,576,265
Union Dime Savings Bank, New-York City	......	3,395 86	10,070,335
Westchester County Savings Bank, Tarrytown	1 52	379 10	560,825
Western Savings Bank, Buffalo	241 99	992 96	1,455,359
Williamsburg Savings Bank, Brooklyn	50 90	4,103 68	10,396,497
Yonkers Savings Bank, Yonkers	......	22 88	938,580
Total	$316,656 60	$538,188 12	$246,678,164

Amount of deposits or balances which have remained unclaimed for twenty years and upward	316,656 60
Amount of deposits or balances which have remained unclaimed for the ten years and upward, and less than twenty years	538,188 12
Total amount of unclaimed deposits for ten and twenty years	$854,844 72

PICTURES FROM SPAIN.

A CARLIST CAPITAL.

THE TOWN OF TOLOSA—THE LOCAL HOTELS—CARLIST MILITARY MEN—STREET SCENES.

From Our Special Correspondent.

TOLOSA, Province of Guipuzcoa, Spain, Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1875.

Tolosa may very well be considered the Carlist capital of Guipuzcoa, while St. Sebastian is the Alfonsist capital. Unlike the last-mentioned town, however, the whole of the buildings, with the exception of some of the factories, are of very ancient date; but this makes the old town more interesting. Tolosa is built upon two rivers, running through narrow passes in the mountains which, on every side, surround the town. In Summer and Winter there is almost always a good supply of water, and this is turned into useful account for working the numerous water-wheels which drive the machinery in connection with the linen, paper, and lucifer-match factories here. Although the Alfonsist troops are within a few miles of the town, the inhabitants appear to think little or nothing about the fact, and business in Tolosa goes on as usual. The narrow streets are crowded all day long with men, women, and children, factory hands passing to and fro between the factories. Lucifer matches seem to be the principal article of manufacture. These are much cheaper than they are in France, as there is no *octroi* duty to pay upon them in this country. The *allumette* boxes are stamped with a portrait of "Carlos VII.," which would pass just as well for Alfonso XII., for all the likeness there is about it. There are also manufactories here of paper, which is of a very tough character, but too rough and coarse to write upon with ease. The linen factories drive a good trade, for there is a large demand among the Basques for this article, eight months of the year in this country being so warm that little else is worn.

THE LOCAL MARKET PLACE.

The market place here is very much like that at St. Sebastian, but the commodities exposed for sale are at least thirty per cent. cheaper than those at the Alfonsist capital, where almost everything has to be brought by sea, a great deal of it from France, in which country provisions are much dearer than they are in the Carlist country. Does it not seem strange that this should be the case, bearing in mind that a civil war has been going on here for the last three years? Notwithstanding this one can live more cheaply in the Basque Provinces and Navarre than in any other country in Europe. But more upon this subject hereafter.

A TOLOSAN HOTEL.

There are one or two hotels here at which—for Spain—comfortable apartments and board can be obtained for five *pesetas* (about a dollar) a day, including wine *ad lib.* Hotels in Spain, however, lack that air of comfort about them which one is accustomed to in other parts of Europe or in the United States. As a rule, even in the larger hotels, the stables and coach houses occupy the ground floor, and these stables have to be crossed before reaching the wooden staircase leading up to the hotel proper. In nine cases out of ten, too, the kitchen has to be passed through before the *salle* is entered. Spanish hotels have been built upon the plans of architects who paid but little attention to light or ventilation, and thus it is that almost universally bedrooms are connected with the sitting-rooms, are built without windows, and the only passage in them for light or air consists of the door communicating with the sitting-room, the windows in which are generally very small, and in addition are guarded on the outside by heavy wooden shutters, which are closed each night and almost hermetically seal a traveler's quarters, into which no daylight is admitted until the shutters are opened by the *chica*, or chamber-maid.

TROUBLOUS NIGHTS.

It is no easy matter to sleep undisturbed through the night when near the front, and especially when one retires to bed with the knowledge that, however improbable—bearing in mind the strength of the Carlist positions, the force of their army in this quarter, and the excellent discipline and good spirits which prevail among the troops—it is just possible that Loma might make a move down in this direction at an early hour in the morning. Of course, if he did so there would be nothing open for a correspondent to do but to advance with the Carlists if they were successful in repulsing the enemy, or to retreat with them if they had to run away. The hotel at which I am stopping is situated at the northern end of the town on the road between Tolosa and Audrain. Immediately beneath my window is a sentry-box, and the loud, *quien vive?* (who goes there?) of the soldier is frequently heard during the night. It is the duty of this sentry also to call out the time every half hour, adding that "All is well," like the lookout man on board ship, or like the night watchman in London in days gone by. Besides this an occasional horseman bearing dispatches from Audrain, the right wing of the Carlist Army in this part of Spain, to Azpeitia, or the left, or vice versa, clatters over the stones at a pace which speaks as plainly as words could tell that he has military communications in his saddle-bags.

CARLIST MILITARY MEN.

There are not many Carlist troops here—at the most half a dozen companies, but there is a very fair brass band, which struck up a lively air at 6:30 this morning. Shortly after this the *chica* came into our room, opened the wooden shutters, and let in the daylight. While we were dressing, a carriage dashed over the bridge opposite the hotel and passed rapidly along the *Calle Mayor* in the direction of the road to Azpeitia. This carriage contained Gen. Egaña, who is on his way to inspect the position of his army between Azpeitia and Aya. This is the General who is in command here, and a most able man he has proved himself to be recently. It will be remembered that Egaña, together with Gen. Mongrovejo, was in the very thick of the fight at Astiganega and Urnietta some months since, and which resulted in a victory for the Carlists. Gen. Mongrovejo was on that occasion wounded, although not seriously. By the way, a Carlist Captain, who dined with us last evening, and who has just arrived from Estella, told me that Gen. Mongrovejo reached head-quarters a few days since. He was suffering but little from his wound, which is not of a dangerous character. On his arrival Don Carlos immediately placed his apartments at the disposition of the General, and inquired most kindly after his health, at the same time complimenting him upon his bravery. "Carlos VII." has too few good Generals to afford to lose one, and he knows this so well that he never loses an opportunity of giving honor where honor is due.

STREET SKETCHES.

Shortly after Gen. Egaña passed through this morning there was a great noise in the streets. A horn was sounded, one or two bells were rung, and half a dozen mules with huge packs on their backs passed along the roadway. At the head of the mule train were a couple of men, dressed in the picturesque costume of the muleteers, with light blue pantaloons, and scarlet jackets hung over their left shoulders, one arm only being inserted in the garment. They wore broad silk sashes as girdles, and the handle of the curved Spanish knife could be seen sticking out prominently from the sash. They were crying out something at the top of their voices in the Basque language, of which we could not make "head or tail." Judging by the noise they were making, we were justified in supposing that they were the bearers of some really important news. Perhaps they were giving the inhabitants warning that the Alfonsists had forced the Carlist positions at Aya and Azpeitia and were advancing in this direction, and were advising the people to pack up their movables as quickly as possible and beat a hasty retreat. This thought was not a pleasant one, as our knapsacks would have taken at least half an hour to pack, and it would have been a sad loss to my friend if he had been compelled to leave his Murray's guide-book behind him. Hastening down into the street we found that the news the men were giving was not of a very serious import, at least so far as we were concerned—they were simply informing the good people of Tolosa that the mules they had with them were conveying a supply of cider to the market-place, where it could be purchased at the rate of two reals (about ten cents) per gallon. In the "good old days" there used to be signs over liquor stores and public houses in England to the effect that the proprietor of the establishment was ready to guarantee that his customers could get drunk there for a shilling. They can do things cheaper here in Spain, for if a man has an inclination that way he can become intoxicated for fivepence. The Alfonsists tell us that the resources of the Carlist country are already daily becoming exhausted, and actually hint at the possibility of driving the Carlists into a part of the country where they will be unable to obtain sustenance. It is not in this neighborhood.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS ready; competent cooks or house-workers; German, English, and others, for City or country, at reduced wages; also male help, and Chinamen for all work. Ready at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 338 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young girl in a small family, or to take care of grown up children and do sewing; good reference. Call on Thursday from 3 to 4 o'clock, at No. 201 West 22d st., corner 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A tidy young girl; is a good waitress and a very neat chamber-maid; has the best of references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH girl, in a small private family, as a chamber-maid or laundress; best City reference. Call at or address No. 330 East 22d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and fine washer and ironer; best City reference given. Call at No. 242 East 27th st.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO travel for the Summer (or longer) as companion to an elderly lady, an invalid, or would take the care of one child. Address L. M. C., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, for two days.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT young woman, who is a good cook in every branch; is a good meat cook, also excellent baker and pastry cook; understands the care of milk and butter; country preferred; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking, soups, meats, game, &c.; good bread and biscuit baker; no objection to go to the country; good references from first-class families in the City. Apply at No. 507 6th av., in the store.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN; highly respectable, and a good family cook; meats, game, soups, pastries, &c.; good bread and biscuit baker; best testimonials; sober, honest, neat, kind, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookbam's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK-CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SCOTCH girls, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid, &c.; are both excellent servants and cooks; can do everything in the culinary line; willing to go a short distance in the country; good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up one flight.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as cook in a small private family; thoroughly understands her business; can take full charge of the kitchen; no objection to do the coarse washing; best City reference; no cards answered. Call at No. 163 West 27th st., one flight up.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO TIDY ENGlish girls; one as cook, or cook, wash, and iron; other as chamber-maid, waitress, house-maid, &c.; or nurse, &c.; capable and tidy; City or country; good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 338 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a neat, industrious girl; a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; is a reliable, respectful, and economical servant; best references; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, &c.—BY AN EXCELLENT ENGLISH GIRL, with best City reference; understands everything in the culinary line; is kind and agreeable with other servants; not afraid of work or to do her duty. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, SPEAKING ENGlish, as first-class cook; has had several years' practice, and gives best references from former employers. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH (PROTESTANT) woman as first-class cook; understands all its branches, and has the best of references from her last employer; also, a first-class chamber-maid. Call at No. 235 West 27th st., rear.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman, as cook, washer, and ironer; is a good baker, or would do chamber-work and fine washing. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands French, English, and American cooking in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; SHE IS thoroughly competent; is a good baker, &c.; City or country; best of references from last employer. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A GERman Protestant young woman; is a good cook and first-rate laundress; has best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German Protestant young woman; is a good cook and first-rate laundress; has best City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all branches of cooking; is careful and economical; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, AS COOK; UNsurpassed in the culinary art; willing to go to any part of the country in a first-class place. Call or address at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; understands all kinds of soup and game dishes; good baker; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 699 3d av., near 44th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT PERson as professional cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 252 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, AS cook, washer and ironer or houseworker; good reference from last place. Call at No. 166 East 56th st., corner 3d av., third floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS FIRST-class cook in a private boarding-house; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 117 East 28th st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD cook in a private family; will assist with the washing if required; good recommendations. Call at No. 212 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS VERY GOOD cook; good baker and an excellent laundress; good City reference. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., third floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK, washer, and ironer in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 247 West 16th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK.—BY A COLORED YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; good reference. Address Cook, Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 652 2d av.

COOK.—BY A SMART SCOTCH WOMAN AS COOK; best City reference. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st., book store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; BEST CITY reference will be given. Inquire at No. 421 3d av.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN AMERICAN, OF TWENTY years' experience in New-York would like the work of a few more first-class families by the day or week; ladies, if you want a perfect and stylish fitting garment; understands all kinds of family sewing; $2 per day. Address Mrs. E. Pry, Brooklyn Post Office.

GERMAN DRESS-MAKER.—WOULD LIKE engagements to go out by the day in private families; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly. Call or address No. 612 3d av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS young woman, who is a good cook; makes good bread and biscuit; is also a nice washer and ironer, and will make herself useful wherever her services may be required; has a child four years old that she wishes with her, in consideration of which she will work for moderate wages; no objection to the country; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL, who can do plain cooking, wash and iron well, and is willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; has recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTAble person; would take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer months; best City reference. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st., book store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN girl to do general house-work; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 300 West 14th st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A WIDOW LADY AS house-keeper; twenty years' reference. Apply at No. 342 East 24th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT LADY'S maid and seamstress; can cut, fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; hair-dresser, dress-maker, and operator; good City reference. Address A. D., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN girl as lady's maid or child's nurse; family going to Europe preferred; or as chambermaid and seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 103 West 48th st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Protestant; no objection to assist with chamber-work or to travel; good City reference. Address or call at present employer's, No. 311 5th av.

LADY'S-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl as lady's-maid or seamstress; no objection to travel; good references. Address M. K., No. 348 East 18th st.

LAUNDRESS—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO Protestant girls, one as first-class laundress; other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City references. Call at No. 140 East 36th st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; willing to assist with the chamber-work in a Jewish family; good references from her last place. Call at No. 206 East 59th st., third floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; thoroughly understands her business; or will do fine washing and chamber-work; good reference. Apply at No. 252 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN girl as laundress; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 300 West 14th st.

MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MISSES' MAID and seamstress; is a young and respectable girl; will travel, if necessary. Can be seen at No. 233 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE FRENCH woman, who is kind and attentive to children; is a good plain seamstress, and will make herself generally useful in a good home; no objection to the country; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge, and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference; would like to travel. Call at No. 120 West 30th st., in the confectionery.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED INfant's nurse, able to take the entire charge of an infant; brings up on the bottle; has five years' references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS NURSE, and would assist with the chamber-work; best reference. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st., book store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON as first-class seamstress, a few more engagements by the day or week; understands cutting and fitting; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 342 East 49th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SEAMSTRESS IN A FIRST-class family; understands dress-making in all its branches; has a good knowledge of hair-dressing; good references. Call at No. 288 3d av., in the fancy store, where work can be seen.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY a competent dress-maker; can cut and fit, and operates on several machines; would like to get a permanent place. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

SEAMSTRESS AND ASSIST WITH GROWN children, or light chamber-work and sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 160 West 36th st.

TAILORESS.—BOYS' CLOTHES CUT AND MADE; also, ladies' cloth garments of every style; work solicited in families by the day. Address Tailoress, No. 54½ West 32d st.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL to do up-stairs work and sewing or waiting. Address N. N., Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress or as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; is willing and obliging, and understands her business; best City reference from her last employer. Call at 288 3d av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG WOman, as first-class waitress; expert at salads, care of silver, &c., or would take first-class chamber-maid's place; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

WANTED.—WASHING FOR GENTLEMEN OR families, offices to clean and care for or take charge of, by a respectable colored woman; good references. Mrs. Chubs, No. 15 Cornelia st.

WASHING, &c.—A LADY WISHES TO TAKE IN washing or ironing, or go out by the day. Call at No. 435 East 12th st.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION in some mercantile business; good references can be given. Address INDUSTRY, Newark Post Office.

BOOK-KEEPER—FROM JULY 1; CAN GIVE good references; good writer and accountant. Address Book-keeper, Lock-box No. 28, Sing Sing, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN WHO THORoughly understands the care and management of horses carriages, and harness in all respects; has lived three years in last place; best City and country references. Address J. M., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, a competent, trustworthy man, a careful driver, a first-rate groom; will be highly recommended in every particular; strictly temperate. Call on or address Coachman, No. 39 West 34th st., present employer's.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; is a first-class driver of twelve years' experience in this country; will be found willing and obliging; first-class City reference, if required. Address M. A., No. 21 Jay st.

COACHMAN, GROOM, GARDENER, &c.—By a respectable single man, aged twenty-three years; can groom and drive horses well; also milk, care cattle, do plain gardening, and other work about a place; good recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AS coachman and groom; sober, careful, and obliging; long experience; City or country; can milk, and make himself useful if required; five years' City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—BY A SWEDE, with four years' references, speaking good English; is a good groom and horseman, and vegetable gardener; he is of a quiet disposition, willing, industrious, and trustworthy. Seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; experienced, and in all respects competent; young, unmarried, Protestant; familiar with New-York and Brooklyn; can recommend him highly for past year. Call or address H., No. 146 West 31st st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOLD HIS horses and carriages, desires a situation for his coachman, who has served him with great fidelity, being sober, honest, and perfectly trustworthy. Refers to Frank Kellogg, 483 and 485 Broadway, for one week.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, WHO is disengaged on account of gentleman selling out; sober and industrious; no objection to the country; best City references. Address, for two days, Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man (German) as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; can produce the best of City references from his former employers. Address W. G., No. 113 West 37th st., private stables.

COACHMAN.—BY A SWEDE WITH THREE YEARS' references; is a good groom; kind to horses; careful driver; is handy on a gentleman's place; plain vegetable gardener; strictly sober; willing to work. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom; is a Protestant, single; long experience; City or country; sober, honest, obliging, and a thorough horseman; best of references given. Address J. K., No. 40 West 10th st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—THOROUGHLY understands his business; willing and obliging, and can milk. Address P. S., No. 54½ West 32d st., Up-town Advertisement Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, WILLing and obliging; best of City reference. Call or address H. L., No. 32 East 40th st.

FARMER—COOK, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN Protestant man and wife, aged twenty-six years; no children; man is thoroughly practical in all branches of farming as done in Westchester County; wife is a good cook, washer, and ironer, and butter-maker; best recommendations from last employer. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARM MANAGER AND WORKER.—BY AN American married man, who is thoroughly experienced in operating on a large farm, cropping, stock raising, dairy-work, machinery, &c.; has had charge of a farm in Dutchess County for a number of years, and has best testimonials. Call or apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER—COOK.—BY A DANISH COUPLE; man does all kinds of farming and gardening, milk, drive; wife as cook, washer, and ironer; makes butter; both speak English; are strong, willing, and intelligent. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT, MARRIED man, without family; is a good florist and understands the care of green-house, grapery, fruits, vegetables of all kinds; also, his business in all branches; best of testimonials. Address for two days, J. H., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER—ENGLISH; MARRIED; IS A GOOD vegetable and flower grower; understands hot-beds, greenhouses, and the care of stock, and would look well to his employer's interest. Any lady or gentleman wanting an honest, sober and reliable man address Sober, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, PROTEStant; understands perfectly the raising of all kinds of vegetables, pruning and culture of grapes, fruits, &c.; eighteen years in the above practice; six years' reference from last employer. Address IRVINE, for three days, No. 634 3d av., between 40th and 41st sts.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a gentleman's place in order; would take care of a horse if required; will make himself useful; five years' City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER; married, without family; seven years' reference from last employer. Those requiring a good man may call on or address Sterling, at Messrs. Henderson & Co.'s, No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, GERman; understands the care of green-houses, conservatory, fruit, grapes, and all kinds of vegetables; excellent references. Address L. S., Astoria Post Office, Long Island.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL man; married, two children; understands the management of green-houses, graperies, fruit, vegetables, &c. Address M. W., North Shore Post Office, Staten Island.

GARDENER.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS GARdener, whom he can highly recommend for honesty, capability, faithfulness, and industry; five years in my employment. Address, Gardener, Fordham, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; PROTESTant; has had long experience; best of reference from his last place. Apply to J. C., No. 179 Chatham st., for two days.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT MAN. Address J. H., No. 15 Monroe st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, AS WAITer in a private family; is a Protestant; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; no objection to the country. Address J. J., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT SINGLE man, is a first-class waiter, willing and accustomed to first-class waiting; does his work well; speaks good English; verbal references. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERMAN as waiter in private family; know his business, and faithful in the performance of his duties; City reference. Address Waiter, Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; best City reference. Address B. O., No. 131 West 20th st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

Non-union Puddlers, at Troy, N. Y.

One works is now in operation, running twenty-two (22) puddling furnaces night and day.

Apply by letter to either of the undersigned.

H. BURDEN & SONS, Troy, N. Y.
ERASTUS CORNING & CO., Troy, N. Y.
JOHN A. GRISWOLD & CO., Troy, N. Y.

WANTED—GARDENER, &c.—AN ENGLISHMAN or a German and wife, without family, may obtain a good home with a small family in the country; the man must be sober, and thoroughly understand gardening and the care of horses; wife as cook and laundress. Address, with reference, &c., O. H. P., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT EDITOR WHO HAS been accustomed to prepare copy for the press, and who has a familiar knowledge of practical Chemistry, Pharmacy, Materia Medica, &c. The employment is honorable, easy, and need occupy daily, only part of a man's time. Address JOURNAL, Post Office Box No. 4,246.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS IN A large family; the best reference required from last place. Apply, for two days, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, at No. 3 West 38th st.

WANTED—GERMAN GIRL, CAPABLE OF COOKing, washing, and ironing for a small family; good references required. Apply at No. 125 West 21st st.

WANTED.—A SWISS PROTESTANT NURSE AND seamstress; best City references required. Call between 11 and 1, at No. 16 East 32d st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West, also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington: at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-port, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of March, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for the new primary school building on 1st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the steam heating apparatus for said building.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

ROBERT A. BARRY, M. D.,
ADAM WEBER,
OWEN MURPHY,
FREDERIC C. WAGNER,
HENRY MERZ,

Board of School Trustees, Seventeenth Ward.
Dated New-York, March 8, 1875.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

THE "BEEBE RANGE," THE BEST AND cheapest cooking apparatus for families. Price reduced to $55 for No. 1, largest family size, including water-back and setting. Orders for repairs sent by mail promptly attended to. Made and warranted by JANES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, 12 Reade st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM, ELEGANTLY furnished; hot and cold water, large closets; with board for one or two gentlemen, with American family of adults; central location, moderate terms; references exchanged. No. 178 West 11th st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—With board, large handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom on second floor for a party of gentlemen or family; house and table first class; no moving in May.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 62, WEST.—TO let—A large room on second story, alcove; hot and cold water; also, rooms for single gentlemen; first-class board; also table board; references.

ONE LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room, with board; No. 114 East 19th st., near Broadway; elegant location; table and everything first class; also day board; references exchanged.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—WILL BE VACATED April 1; one suite, second floor, consisting of four light rooms; hot and cold water; with or without private table; refer to parties vacating.

NO. 39 EAST 10TH ST., BETWEEN BROADway and University place.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with board; transient and day board. References exchanged.

A SMALL PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY will let, with board, parlor and bedroom to a middle-aged gentleman and wife desiring quiet. Inquire at No. 171 West 10th st.

ONE SMALL ROOM, WITH BOARD, FOR GENtleman, with American family of adults; central location, moderate terms; references exchanged. No. 176 West 11th st.

A FURNISHED FLOOR AND SUITE OF furnished rooms, with or without board, obtained by applying to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av. References.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST.—TWO connecting second-story front rooms; also other rooms to rent, with board to adults desiring a refined home.

IRVING HOUSE, EUROPEAN PLAN, BROADway and 12th st., two blocks from Union square. Rooms, $1 per day. GEORGE P. HARLOW, Proprietor.

NO. 12 WEST 10TH ST., THIRD HOUSE FROM 5TH AV.—Rooms to let, with board, to a family or a party of gentlemen; terms moderate.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—One or two handsomely-furnished front rooms, with or without board.

ROOMS WITH BOARD—THREE SINGLE AND one double.—Table first-class. References given and required, at No. 45 East 20th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351—NEAR 34TH ST.; FRONT rooms newly furnished, with or without board; terms reasonable; small family of adults.

AT NO. 38 WEST 19TH ST.—GENTLEMEN will find pleasant apartments, with first-class board and attendance; references.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS to let, adjoining Grand Hotel, No. 36 West 31st st.; highest references exchanged.

TO LET—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, NICELY FURnished, by a private American family; references. No. 88 Bedford st., City.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, en suite or singly; superior board; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board, on the third and fourth floors; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED.—BOARD FOR SUMMER MONTHS, within 30 miles of New-York, for gentleman, wife, infant, and nurse. Address, stating terms and location, E., Box No. 2,536 New-York Post Office.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA..WED., Mar. 24 | ALGERIA....WED..April 7
PARTHIA....WED., Mar. 31 | CHINA.......WED..April 14

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built iron Steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

HERDER, Capt. SEIDEL, March 23.
KLOPSTOCK, Capt. FISCHER, April 6.

from Eagle Line Pier foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100 gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN........................March 30, at 11 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, March 20, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, March 27, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, April 3, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, April 10, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND....Saturday, April 17, at 2 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England, Sat. Mar. 20, 2 P. M. | Egypt, Sat., Ap 13, 2:30 P. M.
Spain, Sat. Mar. 27, 8:30 A. M. | The Queen, Sat. April 10—

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

Canada.........................Wednesday, March 24, 7 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.

Rates of Passage—New-York to San Francisco, $135, $125, or $60 currency, according to location.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

ACAPULCO, Com. A. G. GRAY, March 20, 12 noon.

HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. W. H. RATHBUN, April 1, 12 noon, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China the first of every month,

CITY OF TOKIO..................................April 1

For freight or passage or further information apply at the Company's office on wharf foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, March 16.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, March 25.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK................Thursday, March 18
CITY OF MERIDA....................Tuesday, March 30
CITY OF VERA CRUZ (new)..........Thursday, April 1

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MERIDA.....................Tuesday, March 30
CITY OF MEXICO......................Tuesday, April 20

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 3 and April 24 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, March 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. BOUCICAULT.
Proprietor and Manager..............Mr. Lester Wallack.

LAST 8 NIGHTS
of the engagement of Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT
at this theatre.

The box-book for the reservation of places for any night during these FAREWELL PERFORMANCES will be open daily at the box-office.

EIGHTEENTH WEEK,
LAST BUT ONE,
of the engagement of
MR. DION BOUCICAULT,
who will appear
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE
in his own Irish play,
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
122d to 128th performance.

Mr. Montague, Mr. Gilbert, Messrs. Beckett, Arnott, Polk, Holland, Leonard, Edwin, Mesdames Ada Dyas, Lewis, Ponisi, Burke, Sefton, and Blaisdell will appear.

In preparation,
A ROMANTIC DRAMA.

RISTORI. MATINEE—LUCREZIA BORGIA.
LYCEUM THEATRE, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 1:30.
LAST (BUT ONE) RISTORI MATINEE.
Only Matinée performance of Victor Hugo's renowned LUCREZIA BORGIA.
RISTORI (last time).........as.........LUCREZIA BORGIA
Reserved seats, $2. Admission, $1.

HIPPODROME TROTTING CARNIVAL.

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT ON THIS COURSE.

CLOSING TROTS THIS (FRIDAY) NIGHT.

TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO
JAMES E. NIXON,
MONDAY NIGHT, March 22.
REOPENING OF THE GREAT HIPPODROME
EASTER MONDAY, MARCH 29,
WITH NEW AND UNRIVALED ATTRACTIONS.
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.
Hippodrome building to let for the Summer.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SIXTH WEEK
JARRETT and PALMER..........Lessees and Managers
THE REGAL SHAKESPEAREAN PAGEANTRY,

HENRY V.

Begins evenings at 7:45; SATURDAY MATINEES at 1:30. Carriages may be ordered for 11:15 evenings. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE.

MR. MILTON NOBLES, in his sensational drama entitled JIM BLUDSOE, OR BOHEMIANS AND DETECTIVES. The best variety talent in the City—Miss ADA LAURENT, Miss ANNIE HINDLE, character and change artist, SATSUMA and LITTLE ALL RIGHT, most wonderful Japanese, THEODORE LOYAL, in his three flying AERIAL BARS. Matinée every Saturday. Popular prices of admission.

LADIES' FAIR

For the benefit of the
CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY,
MASONIC TEMPLE,
corner of 23d st. and 6th av.,
TUESDAY EVENING, March 16, 8 to 12 P. M.;
WEDNESDAY, 17th; THURSDAY, 18th;
FRIDAY, 19th, 10 A. M. to 12 P. M.
SINGLE ADMISSION, $1.
PUNCH AND JUDY. MUSIC.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Mondays free.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC..............SATURDAY, March 20, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..................SATURDAY, April 3, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC....................SATURDAY, April 10, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC....................SATURDAY, April 17, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ....SATURDAY, March 20
L'AMERIQUE, POUZOLS...................................April 3
PEREIRE, DANRE..........................SATURDAY, April 17

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100..........................Second, $65.

Third cabin and steerage at low rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 20, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, March 24, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, March 31 from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, SATURDAY, March 20.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, March 24.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

Excursion tickets to Charleston and return will be issued for $30, good from 20th March to 10th April, available to all officers and members of the military of Boston, New-York, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia to visit the Grand Easter Fair of the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, S. C.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.

ANDES..March 31.
ATLAS..April 17.

HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.

CLARIBEL..March 22.
ALPS..April 9.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:

Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. REICHMANN, will sail on SATURDAY, March 20, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship RHEIN, Capt. E. BRICKENSTEIN, on SATURDAY, March 27.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

First cabin......................................$100 gold.
Second cabin..60 gold.
Steerage..24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION.—FREE LECTURES FOR the people in the Great Hall, at 8 P. M.—SATURDAY, March 20, the lecture will be delivered by Prof. Wm. H. Goodyear, on "The Di Cesnola Collection;" illustrated by the stereopticon.

Tickets can be had gratis at the office of the Cooper Union, and at the bookstores of A. Brentano, Union square, and D. Van Nostrand, No. 23 Murray st.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

DANCING.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th av., Reservoir square.
RECEPTION DANSANTE EVERY FRIDAY EVENING.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor.................................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 11.
EIGHTY-SEVENTH TO NINETY-FOURTH TIME
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS,
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK
FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.	The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe. THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, March 20, FIFTEENTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.

Seats may be secured one month in advance.

THE ONE HUNDREDTH PERFORMANCE

of this great play will take place on
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 27.

LYCEUM THEATRE. RISTORI—Marie Antoinette
TO-NIGHT, LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF
MME. RISTORI'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCES,
As her rentree in Boston is fixed for March 29.
THIS FRIDAY, March 19, and MONDAY, March 22,
Only performance of Giacommetti's greatest work,
MARIE ANTOINETTE,
expressly written for Mme. Ristori's American tour, and originally produced by her in New-York.
RISTORI in her superb rôle, MARIE ANTOINETTE.
SATURDAY—(LAST BUT ONE) RISTORI MATINEE.
ONLY MATINEE OF LUCREZIA BORGIA.
NEXT WEEK—LAST OF RISTORI IN NEW-YORK.
RISTORI NIGHTS—MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY.
HER LAST PERFORMANCES IN NEW-YORK.
MONDAY—LAST NIGHT OF MARIE ANTOINETTE.
THURSDAY—RISTORI'S FAREWELL TO BROOKLYN.

THE GREAT $1,000 CHALLENGE

WALKING MATCH

AT THE HIPPODROME!

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 20.

DANIEL O'LEARY, OF CHICAGO.

AND

WILSON REID, OF NEW-YORK,

IN THEIR

TWENTY-MILE CONTEST!

COMMENCE AT 8.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
GENERAL REHEARSAL
FRIDAY, MARCH 19, AT 2:30 P. M.
FIFTH CONCERT
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Dr. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH, Violinist.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST. & B'WAY, TO-NIGHT.
FAMILY MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 2:30.

GEORGIA	LAST WEEK BUT ONE.	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	THE GREAT SLAVE TROUPE	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	4 END MEN; 21 ARTISTS.	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	Best we ever saw.—*Graphic*.	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	Best ever seen here.—*Sun*.	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.	MINSTRELS

KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Commencing MONDAY, March 29,
FIVE REPRESENTATIONS ONLY,
prior to the close of the Fall and Winter season.
Full announcement in to-morrow morning's papers.

BY REQUEST.

CARL SCHURZ. STEINWAY HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, March 22, 1875, at 8 P. M.
Subject—"EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS."
Tickets at Steinway Hall, and book and music stores.

STEINWAY HALL.—FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 19, at 8, BARTHELEMI LAURENT'S Concert, with members of the Philharmonic Society.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of March, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FREDERICK A. BROWN, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 17th day of March, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN H. HASKELL and GEORGE S. JELLERSON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use, or the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

NO. 5,003.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE ROSS and L. JAQUELIN SMITH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of his appointment as assignee of Theodore Ross and L. Jaquelin Smith, as copartners, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 4th day of March, A. D. 1875. HENRY H. CROCKER, Assignee.
m5-law3wF* No. 88 Beaver st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN JUDGE, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John Judge, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, March 10, 1875.
ISAAC TOWER, Assignee,
mh12-law3wF* No. 117 Fulton street, New-York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM H. CANFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Lyttleton G. Garrettson, counselor at law, No. 26 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May (1875) next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of October, 1874.
FANNY M. C. CANFIELD, Administratrix.
o30-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS HYDE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Oscar Smedberg, Esq., No. 43 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next. Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1874. THADDEUS CLAPP, Executor.
o8-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND D. STANTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of residence, No. 14 West 29th st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of October, 1874. LOUISE STANTON,
o2-law6mF* Executrix.

FINE ARTS.

PRIVATE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION.

The well-known and valuable collection of paintings formed by

Mr. SHEPARD GANDY,

comprising examples of nearly every native artist of repute, as well as choice works by eminent foreign painters.

Many of the paintings are important productions of the American school, they having been painted expressly to the order of Mr. Gandy.

To these are added a number of excellent paintings, BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT.

The works of ninety-three different artists are represented, comprising a great variety of subjects from the various schools of art, including the names of Church, Bierstadt, Boughton, Baker, Huntington, Casilear, Durand, Kensett, Gifford, E. Johnson, Mignot, W. T. Richards, Whittredge, &c. And among the foreign names are Ed. Frere, Duverger, Plassan, Castan, Dillens, Lambinet, Coomans, Boddington, Koek-Koek, Lesrel, Pascutti, &c.

THE EXHIBITION NOW OPEN DAY AND EVENING, AT THE GALLERY NO. 82 5TH AV., CORNER OF 14TH ST., where they will be sold on
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS,
March 24 and 25.

The Sale, being made to close estates, will be peremptory.

R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EDUCATED AND CHRISTIAN GENTLEman, familiar with the business offered, gives an opportunity to an energetic man of culture and business experience, controlled by like Christian principles, who can furnish from $1,500 to $2,500 capital, to become associated with the writer in the office charge of a book business (serial form,) somewhat novel but proved already beyond uncertainty. Address NEGOTIUM, box No. 189, *Times* Office.

$6,000 TO $12,000 FOR THE MANUfacturing of a very profitable article of a wholesale demand; I want a capitalist to invest gradually the above amount. Address N. M., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST—MARCH 17, ON 6TH AV., between 19th and 26th sts., an amethyst ring. The above reward will be given on its return to No. 32 West 19th st.

$5 REWARD.—STRAYED FROM HOME TUESday, March 16, a young MALTESE CAT. The above reward will be paid by returning him to No. 14 East 22d st.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

A BIG SUCCESS!

THE

BIG BONANZA!

Houses Crowded!! Laughter Incessant.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.
, Seats may be reserved twenty days in advance.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

PARK THEATRE. GIROFLE-GIROFLA.
TO-NIGHT, BENEFIT OF
MLLE. MINELLI.
LAST MATINEE, TO-MORROW.
SATURDAY, MARCH 20, FAREWELL NIGHT
Of the French Opera Troupe, when each lady will be presented with the "Girofle-Girofla Waltz," just issued by Edward Schuberth & Co., No. 23 Union square, in commemoration of the
FIFTIETH PERFORMANCE.
Mr. Stuart being desirous to make a success unprecedented in the records of OPERA BOUFFE.
MONDAY, MARCH 22,
MR. FRANK MAYO
in
DAVY CROCKETT,
An American play, in five acts.
New Scenery by WILLIAM VOEGTLIN.
MISS ROSA RAND and a carefully selected cast.
Box-sheet now open.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..............................Manager
THE POPULAR RESORT
FOR LADIES, CHILDREN, AND FAMILY PARTIES.
The best entertainment in the City.
"EVERYBODY SAYS SO."
THE LARGEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
STANDING ROOM ONLY
AT THE RISE OF THE CURTAIN.
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

LADY WASHINGTON RECEPTION
IN AID OF THE BUILDING FUND OF FLOATING HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN'S GUILD,
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, APRIL 6, 1875.
Boxes and tickets will be for sale daily at the headquarters of the Executive Committee, Wheeler & Wilson's Parlors, No. 44 East 14th st., on and after MONDAY, March 22, from 10 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.
WM. H. GUION, Jr.,
Secretary Executive Committee.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH.
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.
APPLICATIONS NOW RECEIVED DAILY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
New Opera-house Broadway and 29th st.
RISTORI'S MEDEA,
THE TWO ORPHANS, OTHELLO and MACBETH, &c.,
received with screams of delight.
Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM.
MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
PARIS BY NIGHT AND THE MIDNIGHT STORM.
FRENCH BEAUTIES IN RICH ORIENTAL COSTUMES,
NEW ENTERTAINMENTS in the LECTORIUM.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. CHILDREN, 25 CENTS.

STEINWAY HALL. SUNDAY.
SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 21,
MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON.
By general request,
A WOMAN'S OPINION OF IT.
Box sheet now open at Steinway Hall.

THE "WALLACE HOPS."—TWENTY-SECond night, second season, at Tammany Hall, East 14th st., from 8 to 12 P. M. SATURDAY, March 20 and 27, will be the closing nights in this hall.
GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON,
No. 51 East 4th st.

HUTCHINSON FAMILY.
Grand Concert by some of the original family at Morning Star Hall, 26th st. and 7th av., THIS (Friday) EVENING. Admission, 25 cents. Cheapest and best concert of the season.

MUSICAL.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

H. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SONS, manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

INSTRUCTION.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTS,
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.
One hundred and fifty dollars pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for twenty weeks in this well-known institution. F. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

WRITING LESSONS, $3 MONTHLY; BOOKkeeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling; at hours suiting. PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 62 Bowery. Up-town College No. 1,275 Broadway; Ladies qualified as Bookkeepers.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av. 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS.—INSTITUTE FOR young boys. E. HINDS, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

MT. PLEASANT INST.—PRIVATE CLASSES FOR Boys. Amherst, Mass., est. 1846. H. C. Nash, A. M., Prin.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—GEO. C. SMITH, A. M. Send for circular.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE PUPILS FITTED FOR COLLEGE by an experienced tutor. Address TUTOR, UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A.—LANDAUS, CLARENCES, LANDAULETS, coupes, four and six-seat park phaetons, rockaways, T carts, dog carts, doctors' phaetons, pony phaetons, top and no top wagons, &c., at M. CURLEY'S factory and warerooms, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF USE, VERY FINE bred trotting horse; superior roadster; very handsome animal, seven years old this Spring; kind and gentle; a bargain. Private stable, No. 129 West 49th st.

HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES, AND HORSE clothing; large stock, great variety, and the lowest possible prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

PRIVATE STABLE WANTED IN VICINITY of 41st st. and 5th av. from May 1, or would rent part of stable with rooms for coachman. Address C. L., No. 6 East 41st st.

STABLE.—A LARGE PRIVATE STABLE TO RENT, 28th st., near 7th av.; six stalls and two box-stalls; size 25x100. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 34 Pine st.

HARNESS.—FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE fine new carriage harness, light double and single and coupé harness; all fine; City made. Call at No. 143 East 59th st.; ring the bell three times.

A VERY SMALL DONKEY FOR SALE.—Is very kind and docile for small children; is warranted sound, and kind in all harness. Apply at No. 161 East 28th st.

EXTRA LARGE AND ELEGANT STABLE in 24th st., near 8th av., two stories, for sale. Address EUGENE BEEBE, No. 11 Pine st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that JONATHAN MEYERS and GEORGE B. COSGROVE, partners, doing business under the firm name of MEYERS & COSGROVE, of Jersey City, Hudson County, N. J., have this day made an assignment to the subscriber of their estate, for the equal benefit of their creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months.—Dated March 1, 1875. BENJAMIN Z. POST.
mh19-law3wF*

GERMAN IN THE SCHOOLS.

THREE THOUSAND PERSONS PROTEST AGAINST ITS EXCLUSION.

LAST NIGHT'S MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE—SPEECHES BY CLARK BELL, EX-GOV. SALOMON, AND OTHERS—THE RESOLUTIONS.

In response to the call for a meeting to protest against the exclusion of the German language from the public schools fully 3,000 persons last evening assembled in the large hall of the Cooper Institute. Unlike other assemblies of the same magnitude which have from time to time been held in the institute, last night's meeting preserved the utmost quiet, and during the whole of the evening listened with great attention and apparently great satisfaction to the long and, in most cases, interesting speeches. The arguments in favor of the retention of German as a branch of study in the free schools of New-York were much the same as those already advanced by School Commissioner Klamroth and others who have interested themselves in the matter. All the speakers dwelt at more or less length upon the great benefit which an American boy or girl would derive from a thorough knowledge of the German language, and they seemed to be of the opinion that this knowledge would certainly be acquired if the present plan of teaching that language was continued. One or two of them, however, were candid enough to admit that children of German parentage would derive much greater benefit from the study than Americans. Mr. Clark Bell, who occupied the attention of the meeting for a great part of the evening, was loud in his denunciation of all those who advocated the exclusion of German from the schools. In doing this he took occasion to censure the English press of New-York for what he called their "criminal inattention to a subject of great public interest," and by a misquoted verse from Goethe attempted to demonstrate the necessity which he seemed to think existed for the study of German in the schools of New-York.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

After the election of Mr. Willy Wallach as Chairman, and the reading of a long list of Vice Presidents, among whom were Judge Daly, Oswald Ottendorfer, Moritz Ellinger, Edward Salomon, and Joseph Seligman, Mr. Clark Bell was introduced as the first speaker. After expressing the satisfaction which it gave him to address so large and intelligent a body of his fellow-citizens, he said that an attack had been made upon the efficacy of the public school system, which, if no averted, would be followed by other attacks of a like character, which would result in disaster to institutions that were of prime importance to the City. He had endeavored to find one good, sensible reason why the study of the German language should be erased from the curriculum of the public schools, and he had been unable to discover one. The attempt, he said, from whatever source it might emanate, was contrary to the civilization of our age and the progress of our time. If we were only discussing for the first time whether the German language ought to be placed upon the curriculum of the public schools, he could understand that in a country in which there were so many different races of people there might be those who would find an objection to its introduction, but when it had been already introduced, and introduced with success, that one thoughtful man could be found to consent to erase it from the list of public studies passed beyond his comprehension. It had been a source of pleasure to the citizens of New-York to know that the standard of education had been so elevated in the public schools, and that the sons of the poor as well as of the rich had an opportunity of attaining proficiency in this important element of instruction. Should it be, he asked, in their day that they of their own accord should strive to lower the standard of education for their City? It had been long ago conceded that the study of French was essential to a fair education, and he took it that no private school could be established that would not provide for it. Was the attempt to erase the German language from the public schools to be followed by another to strike the French from their curriculum; and in this connection he appealed, he said, to business men to say which was of the greater value, the knowledge of French, or the knowledge of German? [Applause.] He would take the liberty of saying that there was not a member of his profession unable to speak the German who would not willingly give for that acquirement his knowledge of French. He took it to be an axiom in educational matters that the study of languages was necessary to the development of the intelligence and widening of the understanding, as well as the attainment of the languages themselves. In Europe it was considered necessary for all persons of education to learn one language at least beside the mother tongue. Should they, in the chief city of the nation, set up a standard less than that? He spoke for the people of the City of New-York, without distinction of race or language, when he said that they could not afford to lose the study of German from the public schools. [Applause.] It would be an outrage on the rights of the people to deprive the son of the poor man of the opportunity of studying in the public schools the German language, which in the immediate future was to be indispensably necessary to all young men in this country. Was it, he asked, notions of economy that prompted the movement, and he characterized such a proposition as arrant humbug. By and by, he said, we would have some grave reformer who would say that algebra and the higher mathematics should be stricken from the list, and that the multiplication table would be enough for the people of the country, because it was sufficient for him and for his father before him. Even Germans had not so great an interest in this question as had Americans. They could study the language at their own fire sides, but if stricken from the studies of the public schools it would be irrevocably lost to the American people, and only the sons of the rich, who could go to the colleges where it was taught, would be able to acquire that which had become one of the necessary elements of education in our day. Therefore, he called attention to this deliberate assault made on the public school system of this City. If they succeeded in averting the peril they would deserve the thanks of this community and of all who had the public school system at heart. Who, he asked, was to be benefited by such a movement? Was it possible that the system of education could receive a blow which would revert to the benefit of any one? He referred next to an objection which was made in some quarters, and which be characterized as a miserable subterfuge, namely, that the study of the German language would be injurious to the morals of the American youth, inasmuch as a knowledge of it would open up to the young the free-thinking philosophy of German writers. When, he inquired, was infidelity peculiar to any nation, and he instanced Voltaire, Hume, Tom Paine, and others. He then called attention to the great wealth of German literature, and pointed out as one of the great dangers to which the movement to preserve the German language in the public schools is exposed, the proverbial indifference of the residents of the City of New-York when their rights are assailed. The public press, too, he said, had watched the matter with apparent lethargy. They should demand for it a full discussion at the hands of the press. The New-York Times, in a recent editorial article, discussed the matter, and, as he remembered, mainly upon the question as to whether the study of German was necessary. He was unwilling to let a question of so great interest and moment rest upon so narrow a basis, and he believed that in the interests of public education in this great City the study of German was necessary. Mr. Clark Bell then referred to a conversation on the subject which he had with Mr. Bayard Taylor, read an extract from the report of the Superintendent of the Cleveland Public Schools, showing that the study of German rather assisted than hindered the study of English, and denounced an attack made on the public schools recently from one of the altars of the City. The public schools he conceived to be the very corner-stone and foundation of our liberties. Upon the general education of the masses of the people rested the structure of our national life, for the day had passed when universal ignorance could be regarded as universal safety.

At the close of Mr. Bell's speech a letter of sympathy was read from Bayard Taylor. Ex-Gov. Salomon, lately of Wisconsin, was then introduced.

REMARKS OF EX-GOV. SALOMON.

After referring to the part which the German element had taken in the war for the Union, and the American thought and feeling which had always been a part of the character of the Germans who came to this country, Mr. Salomon said that had they known that an effort would have been made to keep them from learning their own language they would never have come here. They were poor, and it might be necessary for them to emigrate, but they would have gone to France or to Russia rather than come to a land where they could not bring up their children in their own way, could not have them taught the language of their old home. Indeed, it would have been better, in this respect at least, for them to take up their residence in Russia, for even there the German emigrants were allowed to preserve their own customs, their own habits. The speaker then referred to the society of Mennonites, and stated that they, coming from Germany, had lived for generations in Russia, but had still clung to their own language, and after years of wandering in that foreign land still spoke it with purity. When Russia, the most tyrannical of European nations, allowed them schools in which to teach their children as they liked, who would believe that the right would be refused them in this great and free country? He could not believe that the American people were so narrow-minded as to wish to have the German language excluded from their public schools. By such action they and their children would be injured, as well as the children of German parents. Whatever might be the opinion of the majority on the subject, however, the duty of the German people was plain. They should never cease to knock at the door of the American heart, to argue with the American mind, and strive to convince the majority of their fellow-citizens that they did not wish to have their children taught German because they did not prize the English tongue, but because they desired to have them educated as true Americans in the fullest sense of the word, because they were determined to have their offspring grow up enlightened and intelligent men. Upon this point all Germans were united, and with the help of heaven they would be successful.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then put and adopted:

Whereas, Instruction in a foreign language, side by side with the mother tongue, is held by pedagogical authorities as a most valuable auxiliary in the mental training of the youthful mind, and a better knowledge of the vernacular is conveyed by the comparison afforded of the grammatical forms and functions of two languages; and

Whereas, The German language possesses all the educational elements required for this purpose, a fact officially recognized by the reports of the Superintendent of the Public Schools in this City, as well as the school authorities of other cities, where the German language has been introduced as a branch of public instruction; and

Whereas, The German language is the natural idiom of a large portion of the population of the United States of America and of the citizens of this Metropolis, thus offering such additional practical advantages as would best recommend that language for adoption as a regular branch of instruction in our public schools; and

Whereas, Experience has shown that the instruction of German in the public schools has drawn a large number of children of German-American parents to our schools, who otherwise would have sought this instruction in private educational establishments, whereby the difficulties of a thorough English training of the rising generation of German parentage, and the education of the growing generation homogeneous in language, national feeling, and American patriotism, would be greatly enhanced; and

Whereas, A previous Board of Education, recognizing the full strength of these considerations, made such alterations in the laws governing instruction in the public schools in this City as to establish the instruction in the German language as a regular subject of study, wherever the public demand called for it; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the citizens of this City in mass-meeting assembled, irrespective of political division, cannot but view with alarm the endeavors of certain members of the present Board of Education to overthrow the established curriculum by excluding from the course of study the instruction in the German language.

Resolved, That we, as citizens and tax-payers, most solemnly protest against any measure looking to the exclusion or curtailment of instruction in German in such of our schools where this study has already been established as a regular branch of instruction.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the report of the committee on the course of studies of the past year, now pending before that Board of Education, being fully convinced that rules and regulations recommended in said report are an improvement upon the former course, warranted and borne out by actual experience and careful observation in this City and elsewhere.

Resolved, That we consider all attempts, on the plea of economy, of reducing our well-developed public school system from its present standard to one of mere elementary schools, by excluding from the curriculum not only linguistic studies, but such other branches as have a refining influence upon the youthful mind—commonly called "ornamental"—as ill-conceived and unworthy of the spirit of the age, of the land, and the City we live in.

Resolved, That the institutions of this country are based upon a thorough and liberal education of all citizens; that our public schools, in order to accomplish their mission fully, should and must afford such instruction as would satisfy the reasonable demands of all citizens, furnishing to children of poor parents like opportunity with those of the rich, those of parents to the manor born with those of adoption.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented by a committee, to be named by the Chairman of this meeting, to the President of the Board of Education, as the expression of the sense of this mass-meeting.

ADDRESS OF PROF. ADLER, OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

The next speaker was Prof. Adler, of Cornell University. He said in German that the safety of the American nation, now as ever, must be based upon a liberal education. That this was well understood was to be argued from the mass of people who had assembled to protect a great educational interest from injury, to warn those who would banish it from the public schools that their course was ill-advised and prejudical to the great trust which had been reposed in their keeping. Those who were present he was assured had not come to discuss or think upon a political issue, and a desire for power did not actuate them. They simply wished that a right be accorded them. It was alleged that the Germans were seeking an undue extension of influence, by endeavoring to compel children of all citizens, irrespective of birth, to accept instruction in their language. There was no word which so directly wounded republican sensibilities as the word compulsion. A mere attempt to interfere with the right of individual judgment would always be resisted with indignation. This would explain the marked disfavor with which a portion of the press had from the outset regarded the present movement. The charge against the Germans, however, was utterly groundless, and owed its origin to the ignorance of the true state of things. For twenty years the German language had been taught in the public schools. Five years ago it became an integral part of the curriculum. It was made so by order of the Board of Education. In the law it was distinctly stated that German should be taught in such districts as, in the opinion of the local Boards of Trustees, were inhabited by a majority of persons who desired to have the language studied. This law no true German-American desired to change. They wished simply that it should still remain in force. It had been stated that the study of German would impair a child's knowledge of English. This objection was a vain and futile one. From intercourse with persons to whom we were related, we first learned to know and control ourselves. It was otherwise with language, for we were obliged to study the tongues of other nations in order to thoroughly understand and appreciate our own. For these and similar reasons, Prof. Adler argued that the German language should be taught in the schools.

SPEECH OF MR. CHARLES GOEPP, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. Charles Goepp, of Pennsylvania, was then introduced. He said that the indignation which found expression in the meeting was signally justified. The total or partial expulsion of the German language from the public schools would never have annoyed them if it had not first been introduced. It was about forty years since George Wolf, as Governor of the State of Pennsylvania was an ardent advocate of the public school system. He had been nominated by the Democratic Republican party; but the wing with which he was identified had so shattered the power of that previously omnipotent party that at the ensuing election it succumbed for the first time since the days of Jefferson. To most Democrats of that period it seemed the height of tyranny to tax them in order that their neighbors' children might be instructed in the art of forging as they termed it. It was only by slow and many approaches that legislation gained upon this inveterate antipathy. At first it was put to the vote of every single township whether it would be well to establish public schools at all. What was true of Pennsylvania was doubtless true of New-York. It was in New-England alone that the common schools had existed for centuries. What invested Pennsylvania with a peculiar interest was the fact that there the fortunes of the German population were bound up in the fate of the system of public instruction. It was repeatedly said to them that it was to the interest of the Pennsylvania Germans themselves that they should become as thoroughly masters of the English language and of Anglo-American customs as the rest of the people. To reply that the boon was not desired availed nothing. But the day of revenge had come. The advocates of instruction in the German language now stood at the door of the same common schools and were turning the tables. One country, one language, one nation was the cry. And they said if all the languages of the world were introduced into the schools what would result but a babel of confusion. But the Germans answered no. They would have a babel of confusion in the land only when the languages of the leading elements of the population were unknown to the people. The influx of the languages could not be prevented, but confusion could be prevented by instructing the people in those languages. He referred to the desire so often expressed by the English-speaking population to understand the German language as an argument in favor of having the German taught in the common schools. The schools in New-York where the German language was taught, were frequented, and prizes gained for proficiency, not so much by the children of German parents as by those of Anglicans. They were engaged in a glorious work of peace. Englishmen had leveled the ground for the foundation of our political liberties, but political liberty was only the groundwork of civilization. On that foundation it was for them to erect the edifice of American culture as a product of the combination of all the national civilizations of the Old World. At the close of Mr. Goepp's speech the meeting adjourned.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The third social meeting of the Alumni Association of Columbia College was held last evening at Delmonico's, and was attended by about 100 of the graduates. Henry Drisler, the President of the association, took the chair promptly at 8 o'clock, and Mr. Leonard Waldo, who represented Columbia College on the Swatara in the Transit of Venus expedition, described the landing of the different parties in Africa, and the incidents of the ten weeks' sojourn at Hobart Town. He sketched the trip without entering into a scientific discussion of the operations. A resolution was offered by Mr. Seth Low asking that the association request the Board of Trustees to establish a chair of political and social science in the college. The discussion of this resolution was interrupted by the announcement that supper was ready, and the evening was concluded in a social manner.

THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

THEIR INCORPORATION WITH THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

VIEWS OF THE VICAR GENERAL AND REV. FATHER FARRELL—THE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS CANNOT BE MAINTAINED WITH THE PROPER ADVANTAGES TO THE PUPILS—HOW THE BOARD OF EDUCATION REGARD THE MATTER—LEGISLATIVE ACTION REQUIRED FOR THE PROPOSED UNION—MUCH DEPENDS ON WHAT TERMS THE CATHOLICS ARE WILLING TO MAKE.

The action of the Trustees of the Roman Catholic schools in asking for a share of the benefits of the public schools was received with surprise by many of the members of the Board of Education. The committee which was appointed by President Neilson, of the Board of Education, to hold a conference with the petitioners, have notified the latter of the action of the board, and a consultation will be held at an early date. A Times reporter yesterday called on Vicar General Quinn for the purpose of ascertaining what concessions the Trustees of the Catholic schools would be willing to make, and how it was proposed to effect the transfer of their property to the control of the Board of Education. The Vicar General stated that he could not make public the proposed action of the Trustees in advance of the conference. In order to effect the incorporation, he said there would be some concessions necessary on both sides. The great expense of maintaining parochial schools independent of the public schools, he said, was very onerous upon the Catholic public unaided by the public treasury. During the latter part of Mayor Hall's administration, the City had rendered some assistance to the parochial schools of all denominations by classing them under the head of charitable institutions. Under the administration of the late Mayor Havemeyer not a dollar could be obtained for that purpose, and the Trustees, he said, despaired of obtaining any assistance from the present corporation. The expense of maintaining the Catholic parochial schools amounted to about $250,000 per annum, exclusive of the school buildings, which had already cost between two and three millions of dollars. The number of children attending these schools, he said, amounted to fully 30,000, which are variously assigned to about fifty schools. Of course the Roman Catholic property owners, by supporting the parochial schools in their respective parishes, were not exempted from paying their proportion of taxes which went to the fund for the education of the children of other people. Consequently, it was found that it would be impossible to maintain the parochial schools in such manner as to afford the pupils all the advantages to be obtained in the public schools.

Rev. Father Farrell of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, who is a prominent advocate of the parochial school system, said he thought it only fair that Catholics, who were all taxed for the support of the public schools, should receive a portion of those taxes for the support of their own schools, as long as it could be shown that the standard of education taught in them was in every way equal to that of the public schools. Thousands of children now received a sound education in the parochial schools, their parents having more confidence in the schools superintended by the priests and Sisters of Charity than in the public schools, where their religion was not taught. The Trustees of the Catholic schools would be only too willing to allow the officers of the Board of Education to superintend and examine their schools, and subject their teachers to the severest tests as to efficiency. If their teachers did not reach the standard of those of the common schools, then, by all means, let them be rejected. In addition to this the educational authorities could examine their class-books and expunge every sentence which might be thought to be offensive to children of other persuasions. All that the Trustees of the parochial schools required was that they should remain free to give the children of the Catholic faith a religious education. They did not want their teachers to be exclusively religious; on the contrary, he would much prefer lay teachers, with jus a sprinkling of religious teachers, (especially in the female schools,) sufficient to give them a Catholic tone. In his own male parochial school he had only three religious teachers out of eleven, and very little over that proportion in the female schools. A good deal had been said about the intention of the projectors of the parochial schools to injure the public schools, and much exaggeration had been indulged in on the subject. This was a gross injustice. Nobody was more attached to American institutions than he was, but he would always assert that it was the duty of Catholic priests to give the children of the poor in their flock the benefits of a religious education. They would ask for no consideration from the Board of Education unless they were able to fill their schools. This they could do. There was scarcely a parochial school in the City that could not get additional scholars if they had accommodation. He himself could fill another school with pupils if he only had the building. They, he said, would be satisfied with even a third of the amount paid per head for the children of the public schools. The support of the public schools cost about $36 per child, and the parochial schools would be satisfied to receive $12 or $13 per child. The Catholic schools in Upper Canada received a certain appropriation from the general taxes collected by the Board of Education, the members of which were exclusively Protestant. The schools were under the direct supervision of Protestant officials, yet the Catholic priests were perfectly satisfied with the system, being allowed to teach religion in their schools. They were perfectly willing that their claims should be submitted to a committee, and had entire confidence in the judgment of any body of conscientious citizens.

Commissioner Wetmore, the Chairman of the Committee on Conference appointed by the Board of Education, stated yesterday that in order to successfully incorporate the Catholic with the public schools, he believed some legislation would be necessary. There were some State laws governing the Board of Education which would have to be accepted by the Trustees of Catholic schools. The board is empowered by law "to take and hold property, both real and personal, devised or transferred to it for the purposes of public education," and to establish new schools if the exigencies of the case demanded it. In regard to the mode of teaching the schools, he said the Trustees of the several wards held the power to engage all the teachers in each school in their respective wards, excepting the principal and vice principal. The latter were nominated by the Trustees, and the names of the nominees submitted to the board for confirmation. In reply to a question as to whether the order known as the Christian Brothers would be allowed to continue as teachers in case of incorporation, Mr. Wetmore stated that that would depend partly upon the action of the Board of Trustees in the wards where the order of Christian Brothers officiate. It would be necessary for them to pass an examination before the City Superintendent of Schools, and if satisfactory they would be granted licenses. The fact that they belonged to a religious order would not be considered by the board, providing they passed the requisite examination. The law also provides that "no school shall be entitled to or receive any portion of the school moneys, in which the religious doctrines or tenets of any particular Christian or other religious sect shall be taught." Consequently, with the exception of the reading of the Bible, "without note or comment," the Catholic schools would be obliged to banish all religious exercises, excepting, perhaps, the recitation of "the Lord's prayer," which he understood was practiced in some of the Protestant schools. They might, if they chose, select the Douay edition of the Bible in preference to the Protestant version of the Scriptures. The petitioners and Trustees of the Catholic schools had been notified that a conference would be granted them on a day agreeable to both parties.

A CATHOLIC PRIEST ON THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Rev. Father Walker, an Irish Jesuit Priest, recently from the South, is Pastor of St. Lawrence Catholic Church, in Eighty-fourth street. In announcing on last Sabbath morning that next Sunday's collection would be for the benefit of the parochial schools, he took occasion to denounce the public school system in the most bitter manner. "Woe be to the parents," shouted he in the manner of one hurling anathemas, "woe be to the parents who send their children to these public schools! Woe be to those who secretly favor them in their hearts! I would not like to be in their places on the day of judgment. The public schools are the nurseries of vice. They are Godless schools, and they who send their children to them cannot expect the mercy of God. They ought not to expect the sacraments of the Church in their dying moments. I hope you and I will live to see the day when it will be understood that parents who commit this great sin will be refused the sacraments of the Church. 'What! let them die without the rites of the Church?' you will ask. Yes, I say so. I would as soon administer the sacraments to a dog as to such Catholics. Did not Jesus Christ suffer one of His apostles to die without the rites of the Church in despair? So would I let these wretched Catholics perish. Catholics! They are no Catholics. They are Catholics of the pot-house politician stripe—men who deceive and betray the poor, ignorant, innocent Irish emigrants when they arrive in this country; men who make their poor countrymen, when they are only a few months in this country, perjure themselves to become citizens; men who have no faith or charity in their hearts. You may say, 'Ah, but I know good men and women, good priests and bishops, good fathers and mothers, who were brought up in the public schools.' True, but they are the rare exceptions, one in a thousand or ten thousand. You will say also, 'But some of the teachers are Catholics.' What of it? What do they know about the vice all around them, the contamination and villainy? They don't know it; they never see it. But we priests know it. Go look at the water closets in some of your public schools and see the vile scribblings and markings on the wall, and you will realize the vice and infamy that prevail at these nurseries of crime. I tell you, Catholics, you do not realize the dangers to your children. The great effort of the enemy of God's Holy Church in these days is to get control of the education of the youth in the hope of thus counteracting the blessed influence of the priests of God. The enemy has abandoned every other effort. Look to it, then, that you fall not a victim to his insidious arts."

The preacher then alluded to the wonderful growth of the Church, and the iniquity of taxing Catholics for the support of schools they did not want and could not send their children to. He said there were 600,000 Catholics in this diocese alone, 400,000 more in Brooklyn diocese, and hundreds of thousands more in Albany, Buffalo, and Ogdensburg. If all these banded themselves together valiantly to demand their rights, think you they could fail? No; they could not. They would soon show their strength and triumph like their fellow-Catholics in Ohio.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The townsmen of Marshland, Staten Island, have changed the town's name to "Green Ridge."

John Fox, of No. 105 Mott street, fell and broke his left arm in front of his residence yesterday.

A fair given by and in aid of St. George's Chapel was held last evening at the chapel in East Sixteenth street.

Victor Spanborne was held for examination, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, for running over Margaret Richelieu.

John Holloway, of No. 57 Washington street, fell on the sidewalk in Thirty-second street, near Fifth avenue, and broke his right leg.

A musical and literary entertainment will be given this evening at the Wesley M. E. Church, corner of Stanton and Cannon streets.

William Dunphy, aged eight years, of No. 7 Harrison street, was severely bitten yesterday by a dog, and was cared for at the Park Hospital.

The semi-centennial of the Church of the Messiah, corner of Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue, will be held this evening at 7:30 P. M.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning, an unknown man fell overboard at the foot of East Twenty-first street. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital insensible.

Edward Haggerty, of Hoboken street, fell over a horse-trough at the corner of Washington and Spring streets yesterday, and sustained severe injuries.

The Hutchinson Family will give a concert for the benefit of the Morning Star Mission, in their new hall, in Twenty-sixth street, near Seventh avenue, this evening.

On the 3d of April next the Anchor Line will inaugurate a direct postal communication with Scotland, whereby mails for that country may be sent regularly every Saturday.

On April 19 a public meeting of the New-York Woman Suffrage Society will be held at the Union League Theatre, to celebrate the centennial of the battle of Lexington.

The address of the widow and three children, referred to in last Sunday's Times, in destitute circumstances is No. 333 East Twenty-second street, not No. 233, as previously reported.

John Mitchell, aged fifty, temporarily insane, jumped out of the second-story window of No. 425 East Eighteenth street, and sustained serious injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Hon. Carl Schurz will lecture at Steinway Hall, March 22, on "Educational Problems," for the benefit of the charity fund of James C. Rice Post No. 29, Department of New-York, G. A. R.

Yesterday's foreign mail consisted of 37,490 letters and sixty-four bags of newspapers, of which the Silesia took 34,890 letters and sixty-two bags, and the City of New-York 2,600 letters and two bags.

It is a fact not generally known that there is only one American subsidized mail line of steamers now leaving the port of New-York. That is the Brazilian line, and the term of its subsidy expires this Fall.

A number of citizens have instituted a relief fund for the families of the deceased mariners of the lost Italian bark Giovanni. Contributions may be sent to the treasurer, Mr. Louis Contencin, No. 126 Pearl street.

David M. Zela, aged twelve, was found last evening at the corner of Bleecker street and South Fifth avenue suffering from a severe scalp wound. He had been struck on the head with a stone by some unknown person.

The 285th meeting of the New-York Liberal Club will be held this evening at Plimpton Hall, No. 30 Stuyvesant street. Prof. Louis Elsberg, M. D., will lecture on "The Plastidule Theory, or Hereditary Transmission of Matter and Force."

Rev. Mr. Farrell, of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, in Barclay street, yesterday denied the rumor that any panic had occurred in the school room on Wednesday night. Some boys broke the backs of two seats and were unruly. That was all.

The members of the Stock Exchange are agitating the question of a successor to Mr. Broadhead, President of the Exchange, whose term expires May 1. Among those who have been named prominently for the position are Messrs. Jenkins Van Schaick, George W. McLean, John B. Norris, and J. T. Denny.

The local Board of Fire Underwriters held a meeting yesterday morning to consider the advisability of returning to the old schedule of rates on which a reduction was recently made of twenty per cent. on merchandise and twenty-five per cent. on buildings. No conclusion was reached, and further discussion was postponed until next week.

The Directors of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad held a meeting yesterday, and declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable April 27. The books close on the afternoon of April 5. The Directors also passed a resolution calling in $150,000 of their mortgage sinking fund bonds and directing that payment of the same shall be made in July next.

Naval Officer Laflin held a grand levee yesterday. His clerks waited upon him in a body and tendered their congratulations upon his reappointment to office for eight years longer. The politicians arrived in swarms all day long, each man seeming to be more rejoiced than his neighbor over Mr. Laflin's good luck.

At 6 o'clock on the evening of the 23d inst., the mails for China, Japan, etc., will close at the Post Office. They will reach San Francisco in time to be taken on board the City of Tokio, which sails on April 1, and will arrive in Hong Kong forty-one days after leaving this City. This will be the fastest outward bound time ever made. A mail arrived here from Hong Kong once in thirty-three days.

The "Big Bonanza" is creating quite an excitement out West. Mr. Daly has already received very tempting offers to take the play for a Summer season to Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and California. At a breakfast given recently at the Hotel Brunswick by Mr. Riffard, at which were present Mr. James Lewis, Mr. John Drew, Mr. James W. Morrissey, Mr. J. C. Duff, together with a party of gentlemen from California, it was guaranteed that if Mr. Daly would bring the play to San Francisco it would run 100 nights or more.

A grand vocal concert tendered by Albert Lawrence to the St. John's Guild for the benefit of the poor of the Twentieth Ward, was given last evening at the Masonic Temple, corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, under the auspices of the Twentieth Ward Council. The following artists took part in the programme: Misses A. Bone, M. Tallman, A. Clark, and G. Orme, soprani; Mme. De Ryther, contralto; Mr. Thomas Mosher, tenor Mr. H. M. Jones, baritone; and Mr. F. W. H. Crane basso.

The new Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company assert that they have succeeded in obtaining enough money to pay off all their indebtedness to Mr. John Roach due on contracts for the three steamers now building. The amount of cash handed to Mr. Roach is $595,000. The money was loaned the company on their commercial credit, to be repaid at convenience. Mr. Roach, it is said, was greatly crippled for want of the money, and was very pressing. Hereafter he is to receive monthly payments as his work progresses.

The Trustees of Columbia College have offered $4,000 for the purpose of building a boat-house for the Columbia crew, on condition that an equal amount shall be raised by the friends of the crew. Mr. J. H. Van Amringe, the Treasurer of the fund, says that $8,000 or $10,000 at least will probably be raised, and that Mr. Babcock has already presented plans for the house. The crew for the coming season has not yet been determined upon, but a large number of students are in training, and the crew will undoubtedly be a fine one.

BROOKLYN.

It is said that the work on the Tennessee at the Navy-yard is almost finished, and that 150 men will be discharged from the yard on Monday.

The Brooklyn Teachers' Association will give an interesting entertainment at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association this afternoon.

A remarkably low tide yesterday, caused the the ferry-boat Winona to ground in the Fulton Ferry slip. The strong wind kept her there an hour.

John Hady, alias "the Flyer," was held for trial yesterday by Justice Eames, on a charge of stealing a roll of carpet from a store on Montrose avenue.

In consequence of the temporary indisposition of District Attorney Britton, Judge Moore yesterday adjourned the Court of Sessions until to-day without transacting any business.

Coroner Simms will hold the inquest on Saturday in the case of John Monaghan, who was shot by his brother-in-law, James Reilly, at the corner of Douglass street and Fourth avenue, on Wednesday evening. Reilly was taken before Inspector Waddy yesterday, to whom he stated, as already published in The Times, that he had shot Monaghan in self-defense.

NEW-JERSEY.

A new Congregational church on Belleville avenue, Newark, will be dedicated on Wednesday, March 31.

Yesterday morning the residence of Abraham Flarel, in Woodside, was damaged by fire to the extent of $1,500, which is fully covered by insurance.

Matthew Whilldin, a member elect of the Common Council of Cape May, fell dead in the City Clerk's office while the oath of office was being administered to him.

John Schrober, who was so severely injured about a month ago by a fall in the slaughter-house on Grand street, Jersey City, died yesterday morning in consequence of his injuries.

Coroner Whalen began an inquest last night in the case of Douglas Lewis, who died at the City Hospital from a fracture of the skull received in some mysterious manner. Up to the time of adjournment four witnesses were examined, but their testimony was unimportant, and did not throw any light on the mystery.

A fancy store on Broad street, Newark, owned by the Misses Best, was robbed Wednesday night of goods valued at $225. The thieves broke a large plate glass show-window and abstracted the goods with a piece of hooked wire. On the same night the millinery store of Mrs. Freeman, No. 921 Broad street, was robbed of laces valued at $200.

At the meeting of the Hudson County Board of Chosen Freeholders, yesterday afternoon, Freeholder Winges created a sensation by preferring charges of a very serious character against Freeholder Wickham, of the Sixth District. He accused Wickham of being criminally intimate with the female prisoners in the Penitentiary, and also of bringing private parties to the institution and having dinners and feasts prepared for them at the expense of the county. Mr. Wickham indignantly denied the charges, and for a time a hand-to-hand encounter seemed imminent and the utmost excitement prevailed. Freeholder Wickham demanded an investigation, and a committee, consisting of Freeholders O'Reilly, Young, Stuhr, and Director Throckmorton, was appointed to investigate the charges. The committee appointed to investigate the charges against Warden Post, of the Penitentiary, submitted a report. They found from the testimony of five keepers that Post was in the habit of selling liquor to them, and charging them $1 a bottle for it. Mr. Post admitted selling the liquor, but said it was his own, and did not belong to the county. A motion to dismiss him was lost by a tie vote.

BATTALION DRILL OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Companies A, B, and H, Seventh Regiment, assembled in fatigue uniform for drill at the State Arsenal last evening. The battalion was equalized in six companies of sixteen files front. After the equalization, Adjt. Fitzgerald turned over the command to Major Smith, and the ceremony of dress-parade was finely executed. The exercises in the manual of arms was particularly well performed. At the close of the dress-parade Lieut. Col. Ryder assumed command, and drilled the battalion in a series of movements, consisting of marching in column of fours and by companies; close column by division, right front into line, and the same movement by the left, marching in double column and wheeling into line, &c. At the close of the drill, and previous to dismissal, the commandants of companies were assembled and formally introduced to Mayor Wickham, who simply acknowledged the compliment and did not make a speech, as it was expected he would do. Among the prominent military guests present were Major Gen. Shaler, Gen. Knox, Chief of Ordnance; Gen. Duryea, Brig. Gen. Ward, Col. Gildersleeve, Col. Hitchcock, of the Ninth Regiment; Lieut. Col. Mitchell, Lieut. Col. Denny, Capt. Fulton, Capt. Meaghan, Lieut. Col. Cruger, Capt. Van Rennsselaer, and Adjt. Murphy, of the Twelfth Regiment. Col. Clark having been relieved from the command of the Third Brigade by the return of Gen. Shaler, who again assumes command of the First Division, will take command of his regiment to-day.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Congressman John A. Kasson, of Iowa, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Gen. T. L. Clingman, of North Carolina, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Anthony Higgins, United States District Attorney for Delaware is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Col. H. S. McComb, of Delaware, and Daniel Doherty, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Congressman J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, and Assistant Solicitor Joseph H. Robinson, of Washington, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Judge George F. Comstock, of Syracuse, and John H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Lieut. Col. S. C. Lyford, United States Army, and Hon. Leonard Myers, of Philadelphia, are at the St. James Hotel.

Count De Kergarion, of Brittany, and ex-Congressmen Lewis McKenzie, of Virginia, and R. D. Hubbard, of Connecticut, are at the Hoffman House.

Adjt. Gen. James A. Cunningham, of Massachusetts; Dr. H. R. Linderman, Director of the United States Mint; ex-Congressmen J. K. Moorhead, of Pennsylvania, and John T. Averill, of Minnesota, and Jerome B. Chaffee, of Colorado, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

RUFFIANLY ASSAULTS IN JERSEY CITY.

On Wednesday afternoon John Larkin and Thomas Moran, two notorious Jersey City roughs, went into Philip White's saloon, No. 7 Grand street, and made a desperate attack upon John Ford, the barkeeper. They dragged him from behind the bar, knocked him down, and beat him in a brutal manner. Finally Larkin held Ford down while Moran robbed the money-drawer of $4, all the cash it contained, and they both started to run out but were met at the door by White's father, who tried to stop them. Moran struck him a stunning blow on the head and knocked him on the sidewalk, when they both made their escape. Yesterday afternoon Detective Francis succeeded in capturing them and they were committed for trial.

A German, giving his name as Anton Herman, made application on Wednesday night for admission to St. Mary's Hospital in Hoboken. He was bleeding profusely from several severe cuts on the head and face, and his appearance gave evidence of brutal treatment. He said that two men attacked him near the ferry, and after beating him searched his pockets, but finding no money they took from him a valise containing a quantity of clothing and ran away. The Sisters of Charity admitted him, and the Police have been informed of the case.

Yesterday morning Michael Donohue, alias "Stump," went into James McCabe's store, No. 286 Fourth street, Jersey City, and struck Mrs. McCabe, who was alone, in the face, and knocked her down. He then robbed the money-drawer, containing about $3 in currency, and ran out. Mrs. McCabe shouted "Police," and started in pursuit, when Donohue struck her again and escaped. He was captured yesterday afternoon by Officer Sadler and committed to the County Jail for trial. The prisoner had just completed a three months' term in the workhouse for robbing the same place in a similar manner.

ARREST FOR FORGERY.

Charles H. Bullis was arrested in Jersey City yesterday afternoon on a charge of forgery. On Wednesday morning he entered the Hudson County National Bank, and presented a check for $675, purporting to have been drawn by George L. Gifford, a New-York lawyer, who resides on Jersey City Heights. Mr. David Taylor, the Paying Teller, discovered at once that the signature was a forgery, and being well acquainted with Bullis, who is a Professor in Hasbrouck's Academy, gave no indication that he had discovered the forgery, but requested him to call in the afternoon for the money, at the same time retaining the check. Bullis did not call, but wrote a letter to Mr. Gifford confessing his crime, and praying to be forgiven. The wife of the prisoner declares that he is subject to fits of temporary insanity. The prisoner is held for examination.

[Advertisement.]
No one should buy Diamonds till they have called on Howard & Co., No. 222 5th av.

[Advertisement.]
A Grand Revival.—Business is moving, and Knox's splendid Spring style of gentlemen's hats is in active and enthusiastic demand at No. 212 Broadway, and in his Fifth Avenue Hotel store. Wholesale dealers will find it to their advantage to make their purchases at No. 212 Broadway.

Representative
NEW-YORK HOUSES
IN THE
VARIOUS BRANCHES OF TRADE.

SEWING-MACHINES,
WHEELER & WILSON MANUF'G CO.,
44 14TH ST.

CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS.
BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME ST.,
5TH AV. AND 14TH ST.

ART-WORKERS IN SILVER,
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE.

ART FURNITURE AND DECORATIONS,
HERTER BROTHERS,
877 BROADWAY.

CARPETS,
W. & J. SLOANE,
649 TO 655 BROADWAY.

PIANOS,
STEINWAY & SONS,
STEINWAY HALL, 14TH ST.

FINE TOILET SOAPS,
COLGATE & CO.,
53 and 55 JOHN ST.

REAL BRONZES,
HENRY T. COX & CO.,
694 and 696 BROADWAY.

GUNS AND MILITARY GOODS,
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
19 MAIDEN LANE.

SAFES,
HERRING & CO.,
251 BROADWAY.

EUROPEAN STEAM-SHIPS,
WHITE STAR LINE, (REPUBLIC SAILS ON SATURDAY, MARCH 20,)
19 BROADWAY.

SCALES, (UNITED STATES STANDARD,)
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
311 BROADWAY.

SILVER PLATED WARE,
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,
550 BROADWAY.

CUTLERY.
MERIDEN CUTLERY CO.,
49 CHAMBERS ST.

PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS,
M. KNOEDLER & CO.,
(Successors to GOUPIL,)
170 5TH AV.

PORTRAITS,
W. KURTZ,
23D ST. AND MADISON SQUARE.

CLOTHING,
BROOKS BROTHERS,
BROADWAY AND BOND ST

HORSE-TIMERS,
VE. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.,
652 BROADWAY.

CABINET AND PARLOR ORGANS,
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,
25 UNION SQUARE.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
UNION ADAMS & CO.,
913 BROADWAY.

GAS FIXTURES,
MITCHELL, VANCE & CO.,
597 BROADWAY.

SAFETY STEAM ELEVATING AND HOISTING MACHINERY,
OTIS BROTHERS & CO.,
348 BROADWAY.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, MARBLE, AND WOOD MANTELS,
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
220 and 222 WEST 23D ST.

MASONIC GOODS,
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
19 MAIDEN LANE.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE,
DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.,
747 BROADWAY.

MUSICAL BOXES,
M. J. PAILLARD & CO.,
680 BROADWAY.

CHENEY'S AMERICAN SILKS,
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

FURNITURE, (ANTIQUE,)
SYPHER & CO.,
593 BROADWAY

HATTERS,
DUNLAP & CO.,
174 5TH AV., AND 589 BROADWAY.

BILLIARD TABLES,
H. W. COLLENDER,
738 BROADWAY.

OPTICIAN,
PIKE,
518 BROADWAY.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH, AND FRENCH PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS,
BRENTANO,
33 UNION SQUARE.

WHOLESALE DEALERS ONLY.

AMERICAN SILKS,
CHENEY BROTHERS,
477 BROOME ST.

AMERICAN WATCH CO.,
WALTHAM WATCHES,
1 BOND ST.

AMERICAN CLOCK CO.,
STANDARD AMERICAN CLOCKS,
581 BROADWAY.

GOODYEAR RUBBER CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
365 AND 367 BROADWAY.

PURE WHITE LEAD, (ATLANTIC,)
ROBERT COLGATE & CO.,
CORNER PEARL AND BEEKMAN STS.

STEEL PENS,
JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS,
91 JOHN ST.

DIAMONDS,
RANDEL, BAREMORE & CO.,
29 MAIDEN LANE AND 58 NASSAU ST.

FLAX THREADS,
BARBOUR BROTHERS,
134 CHURCH ST.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
NICOL, COWLISHAW & CO.,
745 BROADWAY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
R. H. ALLEN & CO.,
189 and 191 WATER ST.

When Steinway & Sons set out to produce their fine pianos they selected the highest skill attainable in their line; that fact, and an honorable business ambition, have placed them in the position they occupy to-day. It is the same when a merchant, producing a first-class article, and wishing to place its merits before the public, seeks through the medium of the newspaper press to invite attention to it. He must, to do it successfully, employ skill and experience, for newspaper advertising is an art requiring and exacting the highest skill, tact, and ability in order to produce the best results.

All communications to be addressed

JOHN MANNING,
1 BOND ST., NEW-YORK.

SILVER
BRIDAL GIFTS.
The Gorham Company
Designers and Workers in Silver.

Brewster & Co.,
OF BROOME ST.

CARRIAGES
AND
ROAD WAGONS.

We are now exhibiting at our warerooms,

5th av. and 14th st.,

the largest and most valuable stock of fashionable CARRIAGES and ROAD WAGONS ever displayed by a single firm, the production of our own factory during the past Winter months. Our revised price-list may be had on application.

Brewster & Co.,
OF BROOME ST.,
BROADWAY AND 47TH ST.

WARD'S SHIRTS
REMOVED TO
NO. 60 WHITE ST.,
DURING ALTERATIONS.
WILL OPEN MAY 1 AT
381 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF WHITE ST.

IRA PEREGO'S SONS
"GOOD NIGHT" SHIRTS
$1.50 each by mail or express.
Don't go to bed without one
85 Nassau St., N.Y.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:05 | Sun sets.....6:11 | Moon sets..5:20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..5:55 | Gov. Island..6:44 | Hell Gate....8:09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......THURSDAY, March 18.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Silesia, (Ger.,) Hebich, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Franconia, Bragg, Portland; Gisucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Bifrost, (Swed.,) Witergren, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; City of New-York, Timmerman, Havana, F. Alexandre & Sons; J. W. Garrett, Hicks, Baltimore.

Ship Britannia, (Norw.,) Gronvold, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks P. C. Warwick, (Br.,) Kline, Rio Janeiro, Pendergast, Bros. & Co.; Harriet, (Br.,) Hill, Bristol, Eng., Bowring & Archibald; Dalia, (Br.,) Cunningham, Jacmel, &c., A. Nones & Co.

Brigs Nellie Gray, Reed, Rio Grande do Sul, George W. Brown; Belle, (Br.,) Mulcahy, Lisbon, Bowring & Archibald; Torrid Zone, (Br.,) Cooper, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; A. H. Curtis, Merriman, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.

Schrs. L. Delaney, Reeve, Providence, Rackett & Bro.; John R. Merrill, Fournier, Ponce, P. R., A. Abbott; M. Dalling, Dalling, Sagua, Brett, Son & Co.; C. Platt, Sharp, Savannah, J. W. Elwell & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse., &c., to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Crescent City, Curtis, Havana March 13, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde.

Steam-ship Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

United States sloop-of-war Powhatan, Jewett, from Mediterranean, via St. Thomas March 7. Mounts 17 guns, and has a complement of 230 men.

Brig Martiniquaise, (Fr.,) Maugere, St. Pierre, Mart., 14 ds., with sugar to D. Trowbridge & Co.

Schr. Sarah R. Smith, Griffin, Grand Menan 13 ds., with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Teal, Hamm, of and 16 ds. from St. John, N. B., via Vineyard Haven, with lath to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Freddie C. Ebbett, (of St. John, N. B.,) Veal, Messina 60 ds., with fruit to Baring Bros. & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 3; took the middle passage and had heavy W. and N. W. gales; lost sails; March 12, lat. 35, lon. 67 40, spoke brig Atlas, from Palermo, for Philadelphia, 91 ds. out.

Schr. Elizabeth M. Buehler, (of Philadelphia,) Maloy, Caibarien 8 ds., with sugar to Commercial Warehouse Co.—vessel to master. March 15, had a heavy gale from S. W., in which lost deck-load molasses (58 hogsheads.)

Schr. W. H. Kenzell, Soper, Baltimore.

Schr. Susan Scranton, Farrell, Richmond, Va.

Schr. Gertrude Somers, Snow, Virginia.

Schr. Helen Hasbrouck, Bennett, Baltimore.

Schr. P. A. Sanders, Smith, Norfolk, with lumber to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Lucy Ames, Bishop, Rockland, with lime to master.

Schr. Electric Flash, Vincent, Gloucester, with fish to H. Rogers & Co.

Schr. Ocean Queen, Baker, Gloucester, with fish to H. Rogers & Co.

Schr. Forest Oak, Parker, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary L. Brooks, Searls, Providence.

Schr. Dictator, Hammond, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Sophia T. Winterton, Newman, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. George P. Hallock, Sharrett, Richmond, Va.

Schr. B. W. Robinson, Waples, Newcastle, Del., for Providence.

Schr. Snow Flake, Brown, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Silesia, for Hamburg; Lidador, for Rio Janeiro; City of New-York, for Havana; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.; Richmond, for Baltimore; Albemarle, for Lewes, Del.; ships Syria and Westminster, for Liverpool; Richard Busted, for Philadelphia; barks Juan F. Pearson, for Valparaiso; brigs Martha, for Barbados; Amelia Emma, for St. Johns, P. R., &c.; Nellie Gay, for Rio Grande; Laura Gertrude, for Brunswick, Ga.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The light-ship stationed at Stratford Shoal broke from her moorings on the 12th inst. She will be returned to her station as soon as the ice will permit. The buoy, which is also gone, will be replaced probably within 24 hours.

STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,
Commodore, U. S. N.,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

Office of Light-house Inspector, Third District,
Tompkinsville, N. Y., March 18, 1875.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bark Commodore Dupont, of Searsport, Nickels, from Matanzas, which arr. 17th and anchored on the Bar, towed up to the City P. M. (18th.) is consigned—cargo to J. M. Ceballos & Co., vessel to Walsh, Field & Way—reports March 14, off Hatteras, spoke brig Ambrose Light, from Matanzas, for Boston; same time, schr. E. Rokes, from Baltimore, for Cardenas; March 13, spoke brig Asa Porter, (Br.,) from Matanzas, for New-York.

Brig Herman, (of Stockton,) Patterson, from Matanzas, which arr. 17th, and anchored on the Bar, towed up to the City this afternoon, (18th,) reports, 14th, spoke schr. Thomas Hall, from —, for Galveston.

BOSTON, March 18.—Schr Addie Ryerson, of Lubec, is missing. She left Boston for Wilmington, N. C., six weeks ago and has not since been heard from.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Cienfuegos, March 14.—Arr. brig Perces Hinckley, New-York; schr. Joseph Oakes, Kingston, Jam. Sld. 14th, schr. Nellie Chase, Philadelphia.

Matanzas, March 16.—Sld. schr. Lahaina, Philadelphia.

Cardenas, March 17.—Arr. schr. Tecumah, Baltimore. Sld. bark Norton Stover, North of Hatteras; brigs Clara Jenkins, do.; Julia E. Haskell, do.; Long Beach, do.; Ubaldiena, (Span.,) do.

Havana, March 17.—Sld. schr. Ellen Tobin, North of Hatteras; 18th, steamers Juniata, Philadelphia; W. P. Clyde, New-Orleans; Austin, Indianola; barks Ormus, North of Hatteras; Saguenay, (Br.,) Sagua.

Arr. 17th, brig Agnes Bartow, Baltimore.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

London, March 18.—Sld. for the United States, Cora, Pomona, Otago, Sophia Kranz, Vigilia, Festinalente, Diana, Tri Brata, Regia, John D. Tupper, and Paomo.

Arr. out on the 16th inst., Trenmore and Gessner.

Arr. out on the 18th inst., Serafin, "Suguenot," (probably the Huguenot,) Clara, Pomona, and Ada.

Moville, March 18.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Elysia, Capt. Campbell, from New-York March 6, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

Havre, March 18.—The General Transatlantic Company's steamer France, Capt. Trudelle, from New-York March 6, arr. here early this morning.